"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; rain Thursday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,801. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SOCIETY GIRLS SEEK TO BE WAR NURSES

Esther Cleveland, Elizabeth Hibben, and Barbara Armour Taking Training Course.

3 GRADUATES GO THIS WEEK

Mrs. Nicoll and Mrs. Van Amringe Among the Matrons Enrolled in Y. W. C. A. Class.

Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland; Miss Elizabeth Grier Hibben, daughter of the President of Princeton University; Miss Barbara Armour of Princeton, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and Miss Josephine Nicoll, Miss Nancy Coleman, Miss Dorothy Powell Black, and Mrs. Guy van Amringe are among the women enrolled in the Winter course in nursing, technically known as trained attendance, which began on Monday at the central branch of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street, and most if not all of those mentioned above, as well as a large percentage of the other members of the class, will probably put their knowledge to practical use by nursing wounded soldiers of the allied armies in France and England.

The course in trained attendance, which is under the direction of Miss Louise Henderson, consists of daily instruction for eleven weeks, with three afternoons of work a week in the hospital. Its purpose is the training of women for the care of convalescents and chronic invalids, but much of the work, especially that given their year, will be extremely useful in the care of soldiers in convalescent hospitals who have passed the dangerous stage of their hospital career but require careful nursing before going back to the front. The work has always been popular among women of intellectual and social prominence, and in the twelve years since the course was started many members of the best families in New York have taken it up to fit themselves for care of invalids.

Big Class This Year.

This year, however, the interest displayed has been greater than ever. There are three classes a year, and the average enrollment before this year has been thirty or forty. There are now fifty enrolled, with more applications coming in than can be handled. Many of the members have friends whose chateaux in France or country houses in the south of England have been turned into convalescent hospitals, and it is to these homes, as a rule, that the graduated trained attendants will make their way next Spring. Mrs. Nicoll and Miss Nicoll are to be assistant instructors with Miss Cleveland and Miss Hibben are not absolutely sure that they will go at all, but they like almost all the other women in the class, are deeply interested in the work of nursing soldiers and would like to go to the front.

The mention of country houses and châteaux should not be construed as meaning that the prospecting nurses are looking for easy work. On the contrary, most of those when they first applied for membership in the class said they wanted to go the base hospitals, where wounded are received fresh from the front and cared for until they have passed the most acute stage of their disability. Many of the women and girls were deeply disappointed when they found that it takes years of work to make a registered nurse, which is the only kind the American Red Cross will send to the base hospitals, and it was a considerable blow to many of them to find that with only three months of training they would have to do work in the second line.

The class meets in two sections, one at 9 A. M. and the other at 10:40. This is partly for convenience in handling such a large number, but largely for the benefit of commuters who come in from far away to visit the class. In previous courses some women have come in every day from towns sixty miles outside of New York to take the work, and while none of those enrolled at present live far away, there is a large number from up the Hudson and from Jersey towns outside the immediate neighborhoodw of the river who have to get up early to come in. The Princeton girls, however, are staying in town for the duration of the course.

Three to Sail This Week.

One member of the class which took the work last Fall, Mrs. Beatrice Lockwood, has already gone back to Paris as a nurse for convalescents. Mrs. Lockwood is working in her own house in that city, which she gave over to the French Government for hospital use early in the war. Three others of last Fall's class are sailing on Saturday, and it is expected that the exodus of the graduates of the present term will begin shortly after their work is finished in the latter part of March.

An additional point in favor of those who are studying with a view to nursing convalescent soldiers is the fact that nearly all of them are able to speak French, German, or other foreign languages. There is said to be special demand for women who know some of the languages of India, and one woman of last Fall's class who is sailing before long is proficient in several of these tongues.

The beginnings of the work are taught with the aid of a model—at present a girl of 12 years, who is hired in the same way as an artist's model, and who simulates a patient in need of care. Objections of the truancy officers have compelled the officials in charge to change models one or two times, the girls obtained for that purpose usually catch the enthusiasm of the students and perform their duties with remarkable competence.

Beside the course in trained attendance there is a class which hears weekly lectures by various surgeons and physicians on first aid to the injured. Forty or fifty were enrolled in this last Fall, and a larger number is expected this term. Miss Henderson also conducts a course in home nursing and hygiene once a week; and besides all this, the association has over a hundred women knitting bandages for the wounded.

WOMAN DERANGED ON TRAIN

Taken from Pennsylvania Station to Bellevue for Observation.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who said she was Mrs. Minnie Wyatt, 46 years old, of 1 West Thirtieth Street, was taken to Bellevue yesterday from the Pennsylvania Station for observation following her arrival from San Francisco.

While the train was passing through New Jersey Mrs. Wyatt's actions caused the conductor to decide that she probably was deranged.

A Pennsylvania Railroad physician examined Mrs. Wyatt, and notified the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and an ambulance was called from Bellevue.

At 1 West Thirtieth Street, the Wilbraham Apartments, the Superintendent said that no Mrs. Wyatt lived there, nor was she known to him.

CLEARY RESIGNS HIS POST.

His Brother Appointed—Committee to Go Before Gov. Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 5.—William V. Cleary, who shot and killed his young son-in-law, Eugene Newman, when the youth entered his office to announce his marriage, has resigned his post as Town Clerk. The resignation was tendered and accepted by the Town Board last week. Ambrose Cleary, a brother of the former clerk, has been appointed in his place.

Despite this appointment, however, there is a growing anti-Cleary sentiment in the politics of this town. Watson Archer, clerk of the Board of Education, is promoting an organization for honesty, efficiency, and economy in town government. The unavowed purpose of the organization which already has forty prominent citizens pledged to it is said to be the crushing of the so-called Cleary ring in Rockland County politics.

The town has been greatly aroused in the last few days by the sermons of the Rev. Thomas I. Coultis of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who followed his former arraignment of the Cleary case by a second sermon last Sunday, and by the disclosures of John S. Schreeder, an anti-Cleary man and School Tax Collector, that this year's tax books, both State and county, reveal discrepancies and non-equalization of assessments in an unusual number of cases. More than forty names, says Mr. Schreeder, have been left off the tax books altogether, and remarkable favoritism has been shown.

The selection of a committee to present to the Governor the town's request for an investigation of the Cleary trial is progressing, the present plan, according to Fred C. Newman, father of the murdered boy, being to name three men, one of them a clergyman, nominated by each of the five boroughs of the township. Mr. Newman said the committee would leave for Albany probably in ten days.

TAKES UP OHIO STRIKE.

Secretary Wilson Sends Conciliators to Ohio Coalfields.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today ordered Federal intervention in the strike of coal miners of Eastern Ohio, which has continued since April 1 last without prospect of settlement. Daniel J. Keefe, labor expert and former Commissioner General of Immigration, and Hywel Davies, a coal operator and former mediator in the Colorado strike, were designated by the Secretary to undertake an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Keefe were in conference for several hours tonight with Mr. Wilson and Representative Francis of Ohio, discussing the situation. It was announced later that the two conciliators would proceed as soon as possible to the territory affected, for consultations with the opposing factions. They will leave Washington tomorrow night to hold hearings at Reliaire, Marine Ferry, Bridesport, Steubenville, Barnesville, and Flushing, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va.

The request for Government action was received in a telegram from the Wheeling Board of Trade, which said that the suspension of operations in the Ohio coal fields was causing great suffering and inconvenience to the public throughout the region, as well as to both parties to the controversy.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—After deciding that some of the mines in the coal fields should be operated, operators at their meeting here today, delegated to a committee of seven of their number the task of formulating plans. This committee, which is composed of the seven men who conferred with a committee of the miner's organization several weeks ago, when no agreement was reached, had not completed its work when adjournment was taken tonight. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

The operators, it is said, favor giving the striking miners preference for the places to be filled. An offer of 44.61 cents a ton will be made, and it they refuse and fail to pay neat notice that the coal companies' houses must be vacated at once are to be posted, according to present plans.

McCORMICK BACK IN PARTY.

Announces He Will Vote with Republicans in Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—At the Republican caucus of the State House of Representatives here tonight, before the opening of the Illinois Legislature, Medill McCormick, Vice Chairman of the Progressive National Committee and a member of the House and H. S. Hicks of Rockford, the only other Progressive in the lower house, announced their intention of voting with the Republicans during the session.

McCormick in a speech before the caucus said: "I am glad to get back to the party of my fathers." Hicks also spoke. Both speeches were interrupted by cheering.

The two Progressives were invited to enter the caucus. McCormick's name was suggested as a Republican caucus candidate for the Speakership.

PROCESS SERVER BEATEN.

Says Motor Co. President Nearly Killed Him in Apartment.

Charles McDonald, a private detective of 1,432 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, entered the West 128th Street Station last night, his face so badly battered that he could hardly see or speak.

He said he had gone to the home of Jefferson Treen, President of the High Power Motor Company, at 440 Riverside Drive, to serve a summons in a suit against the company. He was admitted by a maid, he said; but Treen, carrying a baby in his arms, met him in the hall. He handed the baby to another man in the apartment and attacked him.

Treen beat him, said McDonald, until Mrs. Treen persuaded him to desist. A Knickerbocker Hospital surgeon found a piece of McDonald's eyeglass lodge in his right ele, and said he might lose the sight.

Detectives tried to arrest Treen, but at his home Mrs. Treen told them he was not there.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE RALLIES.

Appendicitis Operation on Suffrage Leader Successful.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, a suffrage leader among New York society women, was successfully operated on for appendicitis yesterday morning at her home, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street. At midnight she was reported as "doing nicely."

The operation was pronounced successful at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, at which time Mrs. Whitehouse was reported to be recovering from the anaesthetic. The operation was performed by a specialist called by Mrs. Whitehouse's physician, Dr. George Roe Lockwood. He found that the walls of the appendix had not broken, which give promise of easy recovery.

FLORIDA "EAST COAST" RESORTS REACHED BY "N. Y. & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Atlantic Coast Line. Fifty hours. All-Steel Lighted Trains Daily. 1218 Bway.—Advt.

TWO DEATH THREATS FOR DR. BALDERESCHI

Italian Hospital President Gets Demand for $1,000 from "Mano Nera."

GIVES LETTERS TO POLICE

Prominent Physician of West 12th Street Says He Has No Enemies.

Dr. Balderesco Baldereschi, President of the Italian Hospital, and one of the foremost Italian physicians in the city, turned over to the police last night letters which had come to him at his home at 65 West Twelfth Street within the last three weeks demanding $1,000 and threatening him with death at the hands of the Mano Nera, or Italian Black Hand, if he failed to pay.

The doctor said he mingled very little in the Italian quarter and that most of his patients were Americans. He had never received Black Hand letters before, and had no enemies that he knew of, he told the police.

There were two letters, both in Italian and both mailed from Station L in Brooklyn, which is in the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush Avenue. The first, which was mailed on Dec. 14, was received by the doctor the next day. As translated by the doctor last night it read:

Doctor:
We order you to pay to us $1,000.
Look out.
In case you do not do this thing, or should you advise the police, you will be killed by us in a fearful and atrocious way. Think this over.

MANO NERA.

Dr. Baldereschi said he took the letter for a joke of some kind and gave it little further thought until he received the second the day before New Year's. This one was longer, and though evidently done by the same person, was carefully printed out in ink. The envelope bore the same postmark as the first and was dated Dec. 30. On it was printed the doctor's name in the following fashion: "Mr. Dottore Balderaschi Baldarescho." This one read:

Dottore: Have you decided what to do?
You had better decide quickly, or we will do something. We warn you oncemore, do not give any advice to the police, if you do, we will make damage most of you. If you tell the police we will get you, for the police are dealing with people who are able to do anything in the world.
You must publish in the daily paper, Journale Italiano, an advertisement for a boy to sweep out your office. But refuse all applicants. Do this and you will again hear from us how you shall pay us the money.

MANO VERA.

A reporter from THE TIMES, who called at Dr. Baldereschi's home last night, found the street in semi-darkness, [illegible] but [illegible] order or some one had taken pains to turn it out. There are several old elms along the curb, and under one of these stood a man all but hidden in the shadows, from which he could see whoever came out or went into No. 65. The doctor has an office on the ground floor and lives in the apartment directly above. When told about the light and the man under the elm the Doctor expressed surprise, and said he had never noticed anything unusual around his door.

Agide Jacchia, Musical Director of the Century Opera Company, was with Dr. Baldereschi last night when the letters were turned over to detectives. Jacchia, who had just returned from Chicago, is an old friend of the Doctor's, and together they examined each note closely in the hope of discovering some clue to the identity of the sender. The wording, as well as the way certain words were split at the end of the line, led them to believe that the letters were written by some one who had picked up his Italian in New York.

Dr. Baldereschi said he had made no secret of having received the letters, having confided the fact to several colleagues in the Italian Hospital as well as to his wife and other members of the household. One of those he told was his neighbor, Dr. Attilio Caccini, who lives across the way at 76 West Twelfth Street. Dr. Caccini received a bomb some years ago, when he had an office on the east side, but he had never been molested since moving to Twelfth Street.

Dr. Baldereschi came here from Milan seven years ago with a medical degree from the Univeranty of Pavia, in Italy. He has built up an extensive practice as a throat and nose specialist. He became President of the Italian Hospital, on East Eighty-third Street, on Jan. 1, after having served on the staff for several months.

SLIDES WILL NOT BAR FLEET.

Can Delay Canal Passage Only a Few Days—Opening Programme Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The formal opening of the Panama Canal will take place in March, regardless of the earth slides that have been so persistent in the Culbra Cut. While the battleship fleet may or may not be able to make the passage at that time, the ceremonies, in which President Wilson and the members of Congress are to participate, will take place as planned.

As things stand, Secretary Garrison said today, the battleship fleet can pass through the canal, but naturally neither Col. Goethals nor any one else can guarantee that conditions will be such in March as to warrant the attempt to get the big warships past an obstruction at Gold Hill at any specified time.

The excavate dwidth of Culebra Cut is 300 feet at its widest point, but at times it has been reduced to 100 feet by slides, and there are battleships in the fleet that have a beam of 96 feet. Moreover, the heaviest dreadnoughts of the navy require a 85-foot channel. On one occasion the canal bed at Gold Hill filled until a channel of only 28 feet depth was left.

But while the slide may postpone the complete passage of the canal by the fleet, the delay will be comparatively slight, the heaviest slide yet experienced having been dredged out in about five days.

Whether the twenty-one battleships composing the fighting fleet will go to San Francisco from the Pacific side of the canal in advance of President Wilson or follow him has not been determined. At San Francisco the fleet will take part in a review while the President is there.

Secretary Daniels, who went to New York tonight, will have a conference there tomorrow with Rear Admiral Fletcher regarding the fleet arrangements.

Times Man In the Trenches

A Staff Correspondent who has been at the front in the German lines in France and was under fire in the trenches writes a graphic account of his experiences. A story worth reading
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

MRS. ALEXANDER TO WED H. O. WITTPENN

Late Col. E. A. Stevens's Eldest Daughter to Marry Naval Officer of Port Today.

DIVORCED HUSBAND MISSING

But Bride-to-be, High Church Episcopalian, Waited 20 Years to Satisfy Herself of His Death.

Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, the eldest daughter of the late Col. Edwin A. Stevens, who was for many years the head of the old Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken, will be married today in the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church in Hoboken to H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York and three times Mayor of Jersey City. The marriage will come after more than ten years of friendship between the two, in which time they were often interested together in sociological and philanthropic work. Mrs. Alexander is 55 years old and Mr. Wittpenn is several years her junior.

Mrs. Alexander met Mr. Wittpenn more than a decade ago, when he was Supervisor of Hudson County, N. J., and she was interested in public works which affected his office. He gave assistance to her in his official and personal capacity, and from these beginnings their friendship ripened. It is probable that ther marrage would have taken place years ago hd Mrs. Alexander been assured of the death of her husband, Archbald Alexander, whom she divorced twenty years ago and of whom she has not heard since.

Observed Canonical Law.

Mrs. Alexander, whose family founded the Holy Innocents Church, is a high church Episcopalian, and she felt obligated to observe religiously the canonical law prohibiting remarriage after divorce until after the death of one of the divorced. Ten years ago, after Mr. Alexander had been missing ten years, Mrs. Alexander started a search for him that continued until very recently. No trace of him could he found, but Mrs. Alexander could not satisfy herself of his death until twenty years had elapsed. [illegible] the Episcopal Church [illegible] Bishop of the diocese of Newark, and he said that by both canonical and civil law Mr. Alexander could be regarded as dead. With sanction the widow betrothed herself to Mr. Wittpenn.

For many years Mrs. Alexander, with her brother Richard, has given almost all of her time to sociological and philanthropic work in New ersey and New York, her activities in the State being in association with Miss Anne Morgan. Richard Stevens is at present probation officer of Hudson County and Mrs. Alexander is his assistant. She is also President of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guarians, a member of the Women's Reformatory Commission, and a member of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, of which she was one of the founders. She is also interested in the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken.

As are the other members of her family, Mrs. Alexander is wealthy. At one time the members of the family were considered practically the owners of Hoboken, and they still own much valuable property there, among their possessions being a solid row of apartment houses. But both Mrs. Alexander and her brother have given largely to charity and the various activities in which they are interested.

The Stevens Family.

Few families in America are as well known and as old in honorable lineage as the Stevens family. The first of the family to come to America was John Stevens, who landed in New York in 1699 as a Law Officer of the Crown. His son, John Stevens, the second, was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., and died in 1792. He was Paymaster of the Old Blues Regiment of New Jersey, an Indian Commissioner in 1758, a member of the King's Council in 1762, and President of the Convention of New Jersey in 1787.

John stevens, 3d, who lived from 1749 to 1838, was a mechanical inventor and gave much of his time to promoting the introduction of steam navigation. He labored in company with Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston. His wife was Rachel Cox, the daughter of John Cox of Bloomsburg, N. J., one of the founders of Hoboken. In 1784 he acquired Castle Point estate upon which was the home of the Stevens family until recently, when much of it was deeded to Stevens Institute of Technology.

The third John Stevens had four sons, one of whom was Edwin C. Stevens, one of the founders and the First Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The club was organized in 1844 on Stevens's schooner, Gimcrack, and with the commodore as a leader the members built the America, which went to England in 1851 and won the cup that Sir Thomas Lipton has tried so hard to take back.

Edwin Augustus Stevens, Mrs. Alexander's father, was the son of the yachtsman, and for many years he was the head of the Stevens family at Castle Point. His uncle and namesake founded the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken and he did much to further the interests of the institution. He was prominent in engineering and club circles and his wife, Emily S. Lewis, was as well known, almost, as he. His eldest son, John Stevens, who was born in 1856 and married Mary McGuire, died several years ago. The third son, Robert Livingston Stevens, was graduated from Columbia in 1887 and married Mary Whitney. Charles Albert Stevens, the fourth son, married Mary M. Brady. Richard Stevens, who is so closely associated with his sister, Mrs. Alexander, married Elizabeth Stevens.

Mr. Wittpenn's Career.

Mr. Wittpenn is a native of New Jersey and as a boy worked in his father's grocery store in Jersey City. When still young he attracted the attention of Robert Davis, for many years the Democratic leader of Hudson County, and with Davis's influence he was elected Supervisor of the county. Then he became the Mayor of Jersey City, to which office he was three times elected, serving nearly seven years in all. In 1913 he lost the office when the municipality adopted the commission form of Government. Shortly afterward he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New York by President Wilson.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—FLORIDA—ASHEVILLE. Lv. N. Y. daily 12:05 noon, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Through sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

TRAIN-LENGTH BILL ALARMS RAILROADS

Proposed Freight Law Would Again Greatly Increase Number of Men Employed.

80-CAR HAUL THE LIMIT

Long Trains Now Being Run for Economy—Brotherhood Sends Out Letter Asking Data.

With the full-crew law only recently put on the statute books of the State officers of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, New Haven, Erie, and other lines in this State have been much disturbed by information received within the last day or two of plans to push a new bill at Albany which, if it becomes a law, will again greatly increase the number of men employed on freight trains. The railroad managers learned of the movement through the following letter sent out from Albany, dated Dec. 23, to officers and members of all New York State lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914.
To the officers and members of all lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the State of New York.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: As per instructions from Grand Lodge, by circular, there will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, a bill limiting trains to one-half mile in length. Such a bill should meet with the approval of the general public as well as all of the employees of the different railroads.

Brothers, don't read this letter at one meeting and then file it away; read it at two or three meetings, also talk it over with members in lodge room and get all the ideas possible why such a bill should become a law. Cite any case where these long trains have caused any trouble in yards, time, such as pulling out draw riggings, blocking crossings, length of time and what kind of vehicles were delayed by such crossing blockades, blocking stations or passenger trains, if any one was injured or killed; give date and place of occurrence. Also any trouble in crossing from one track to another, delays in yards, pulling over cross-over switches, or in fact anything that would make as argument why this bill should become a law. Brothers, make this a live issue and at once and try and get your automobile club and all other users of the public highways interested in this subject.

Brotherhood Wants Data.

Send any data you can find that you may get to the undersigned. Your name will not appear in the [illegible] success of the bill.

Hoping all my brothers will have as much interest in this important bill, I am, fraternally yours,
J. P. OGDEN,
Room 59 Tweedle Building, Albany, N. Y.

Between the lines of the letter the railroad officers read a plan to force the use of two freight trains where one long one was now carrying the traffic. A collateral result would be the employment of two crews to do the work now being done by a single crew. The officers saw therein the increased operating costs resultant from the application of the full crew law to passenger trains vastly expanded by new additions to the force of freight train engineers, conductors, firemen, and brakemen.

As the railroad managers had previously made public estimates showing that thousands of dollars would have to be spent under the full crew law for service which they considered useless, news of another possible increase in expenses came as a distinct shock to them. Since earnings began to contract sharply last Summer the carriers have made efforts to promote economies by running long freight trains.

McDonough Explains Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—According to former Secretary of State John T. McDonough, the measure to limit the length of freight trains is now being drafted by him for introduction at the coming session of the Legislature as soon as it has received the approval of the brotherhood throughout the country. The headquarters of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is at Cleveland, Ohio.

"Yes, I have been asked to draft such a bill," said Mr. McDonough tonight. "It will be framed along the lines of a measure now pending in Congress. It limits the length of freight trains to one-half mile at the most. That, I should say, would mean from seventy to eighty cars or thereabouts. At present, freight trains of more than 100 cars are not an unusual sight. The men complain that trains of such length makes it hard for them to guard against accidents, besides making the work of the crew too strenuous.

The third John Stevens had four sons, one of whom was Edwin C. Stevens, one of the founders and the First Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The club was organized in 1844 on Stevens's schooner, Gimcrack, and with the commodore as a leader the members built the America, which went to England in 1851 and won the cup that Sir Thomas Lipton has tried so hard to take back.

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MAY STOP BEEF FOR US.

Australian Government Urged to Sell Only to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Jan. 5. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A serious deficiency in the meat supply is being produced here by large exportations of beef to the United States.

Strong pressure will probably be put on the Government to prohibit export of beef except to Great Britain and to her Allies. Alternatively the State Governments may compulsorily purchase the whole of the local beef supply.

$21.65 Jacksonville, Florida, and Return via SOUTHERN RAILWAY from Washington, Jan. 19 and Feb. 9, good to return 10 days; correspondingly low fares to other Florida points. Pullman and dining cars. Information N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SHUBERTS COMBINE WITH FORMER FOES

Unite with Klaw & Erlanger to Control Theatres and Plays Outside New York.

ONE BOOKING OFFICE NOW

Will Extend Reduction of Number of High-Class Houses Begun in Boston and Chicago Year Ago.

By an arrangement which has een under consideration by Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuerts for several weeks and was completed yesterday afternoon the two big theatrical concerns have absolutely become one so far as the control of the theatres and attractions in every city in the United States is concerned except New York.

After next week all theatrical enterprises will be "booked" on the road through one office instead of, as present, being routed over the country from the office of Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts.

Over more than a year there has been a working agreement between the two firms covering the cities of Boston and Chicago, but now all rivalry between the managers is brought to a sudden halt.

One of the first steps to be taken by the consolidated offices will be the abolishing as first-class theatres many of the showhouses in the country. Many cities which now have a Shubert and a Klaw & Erlanger house will be reduced to a single theatre, and the competition, which has been more or less ruinous ever since the theatrical magnates got torether and agreed not to fight each other in Boston and Chicago, is at an end.

None of the me nconcerned in the deal would talk last night for publication, but a representative of one of the two offices said that the plans had been completed and that the change in booking arrangements would go into effect almost immediately.

Whether or not the shows which go on the road will be booked from Klaw & Erlanger's office or from a new office which will be established has not yet been brought out. The booking, however, will not be done by the Shuberts.

In New York the Shuberts will retain their own theatres and fill them with their own attractions. The number of independent theatre owners in this city made a pooling of theatre interests here almost impossible.

Efforts have been made for several years to bring the warring theatrical interests together, and the opening wedge was made when the Boston and Chicago arrangements were completed. Since then prominent in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...wavering in their allegiance to Turkey, and in some instances they have openly declared for Russia.

TURKS WERE IN A TRAP.

Had Only One Line of Retreat—Another Column Reported Cut Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Capture and surrender on the scale described in the Russian report telling of an entire Turkish Army Corps taken prisoners, with their commander and divisional commanders, have been rare in this war, but the region in which the Turks and Russians are fighting made the feat easier than it would be on the plains of Poland or Flanders.

It was a region of high mountains and narrow defiles, where each column of an advancing army might well have to depend on a single line of retreat, and communication would be hopeless if the line were cut.

The Turks' strategy, following the precepts of their German mentors, has hitherto been a bold offensive. All their forces are well on the Russian side of the frontier, and seem to have been moving forward in three main armies, the left directed on the great port of Batum, the centre on Ardahan, and the right on the famous fortress of Kars.

It is the last-named army which has come to grief at Sary-Kamish, about twenty miles beyond the border.

Heavy fighting had been reported for some days. The valley is narrow here, widening out as the road approaches nearer Kars.

The other two invading Turkish columns are not directly affected by the surrender of Sary-Kamish, but it may compel at least one if not both of them to abandon its offensive, and it removes the menace to Kars, which is perhaps the most important strategical position in the whole region. In the last Russo-Turkish war the gallant Ottoman defense of Kars practically held up the whole Russian advance on that side.

A Petrograd telegram to The Daily News says:

"Fuller accounts from Tiflis indicate that the Turkish expedition to Ardahan has been quite obliterated. It advanced to where the Russian artillery was in position, and was surrounded from behind the hills before the shelling commenced.

"Several thousands were captured, and four senior German officers are among the prisoners."

IZZET PASHA CAPTURED.

"Machiavelli of Turkey" Was Abdul Hamid's Confidential Adviser.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to The Bourse Gazette from Tiflis says the Russians have taken Izzet Pasha, ex-Turkish War Minister, a prisoner.'

Izzet Pasha was for years Sultan Abdul Hamid's "private secretary for foreign affairs," and planned the foreign policy of the Porte. He knew when to have the Kurds descend upon the Armenians and how far to play off the members of the Diplomatic Corps against each other, so as to bring gold to the pockets of his master and to his own. The fact that he has been called "the Machiavelli of Turkey" but mildly suggests his activities.

In 1908, on the eve of the revolution, he became a Sheik—to save his soul, he said. Then he joined the Young Turks, to save his body. He finally escaped from the country in order, as he again declared, to keep body and soul together.

He is reported to be very wealthy, with money on deposit in London and New York. He undoubtedly visited London incognito half a dozen years ago and is said also to have been seen in New York.

BRITAIN ANGERED TURKS.

M. Antoine Says Non-Delivery of Warships Made Them Furious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The well-known actor-manager Antoine has just returned to Paris from Turkey, whence he traveled by a long and devious route after the declaration of war. He said in an interview today that the mass of the Turkish nation were entirely opposed to the war with France, but were bitterly hostile to England owing to the retention by the British of the two battleships built for Turkey.

The money for the ships was raised by popular subscription, all classes, even the poorest, contributing, amounts of even 5 cents being accepted. Consequently the people were furious when England refused to deliver the ships.

M. Antoine went to Constantinople at the beginning of July to organize, at the request of the Turkish Government, a subsidized conservatoire and theatre on French lines, where foreign, especially French plays, were to be produced. He personally received a most friendly welcome, and there was an enthusiastic send-off for the French reservists who left Constantinople at the beginning of August.

"A sharp contrast was afforded, said M. Antoine, by the popular attitude toward the Germans, whom the Turks ignored even after the arrival of the Goben and the Breslau. However, Enver and his party, whose activity was in contrast to the apathy of the mass of the nation, took advantage of the disappointment over the non-delivery of the British-built warships to impress on the public the argument that the German ships would fill the gap, thus rendering the war not only possible but popular.

"Nevertheless recruiting for the army was so slow that a press gang system was installed, recruiting sergeants forcibly seizing likely men and not even allowing them to send messages to friends or relatives.

"M. Antoine does not purpose to recommence theatrical work at present owing to ill-health. His condition has been made worse by the news of the serious wounding of his only son in recent fighting on the Alsace frontier.

SAYS AUSTRIA IS UNITED.

Observer Tells British Its Populations Are Loyal to the Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—In striking contradiction with most of the statements regarding the situation in Austria-Hungary, which come through Italian channels, is the tone of an article contributed to The Daily Chronicle by a correspondent, the subject of a neutral country, who has just arrived in London from Vienna. His considered opinion after prolonged investigation is that the heterogeneous populations who owe allegiance to the Austro-Hungarian monarch, are almost unanimous in support of the war and chief in ultimate victory.

After pointing out that the unanimity of Austrian opinion in regard to the merits of the war was practically guaranteed by the belief that the Servian question was a menace to the empire, and by the fact that Russia's pose as protector of Slav interests in the Balkans was a most serious impediment to a satisfactory issue of the correspondent continues:

"To those forces making for union in the war against Servia and against Russia when she intervened, must be added that feeling of devotion to the monarchy as the symbol of power which is very real indeed in those very regions where nationalism, notably among the middle classes, makes a fus over its separatist tendencies. The tynasty of the Hapsburgs can at least count upon the unswerving loyalty of the country folk, who are in the majority and are passionately devotel to the throne and empire.

ARMY IN FLIGHT IN SNOW-FILLED PASS

Russians, as Storm Rages, Attack Austrians Retreating Over the Carpathians.

TRANSYLVANIA IN PERIL

Germans Massing for Another Attempt to Flank Czar's Forces in North Poland.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—The Russians report another victory over the Austrians in the Uzsok Pass of the Carpathians. Emperor Francis Joseph's army in this region is declared to be in full retreat in a mountain pass deep in snow, while a violent snowstorm rages and the Russian cavalry is attacking on the flank and rear.

By forcing this pass the Russians gain control of some of the most valuable oilfields in the Austrian Empire, and thus shuts off another of the source of fuel supplies which the Austro-German armies are said to be so much in need of. This, however, has only been part of the Russian task.

While forcing back the Turks and Austrians the Russian troops are holding the line of the Masurian Lakes in East Prussia, are fighting strenuously to withstand the German offensive in North Poland, are advancing toward Cracow and have crossed Bukowina, which is now virtually in their possession.

In North Poland, where Russia is confronted with the most serious task, the weather is proving a useful ally. The Germans, according to their own accounts, are making only slow progress with their offensive operations, while the Russians, an unofficial dispatch received from Berlin by way of Copenhagen says, are advancing toward Cracow and South Silesia.

Military men look for bigger events between the Lower Vistula and the East Prussian frontier. The Russians are in possession of the greater part of the intervening territory, and unless engaged, would, when the river freezes, fall on the German flank to the south of the river. It is therefore believed here that the Germans are planning a movement from Thorn and East Prussia which would prevent this possibility, and as the fighting would take place in the open, it would afford a contrast to the trench warfare which prevails along the rest of the front.

NOW MENACE TRANSYLVANIA.

Russians in Bukowina Preparing to Invade Adjoining Province.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—In view of the reports of the early entrance of Rumania into the war, special significance attaches to the following dispatch from The Chronicle's Milan correspondent:

"The Russian hosts are making rapid strides in Austria's eastern province, Bukowina, where they have encountered but faint-hearted resistance. The well-informed Rumanian correspondent of Il Secolo at Rosenthal says the invaders are sweeping down along the Rumanian borderland where their patrols, composed of Rumanians belonging to Russian Bessarabia, are to be found chatting amicably with the Rumanian Army sentries at the frontier outposts.

"The Russians are actually in possession of Suczawa and Kimpolung, two cities redolent of historic memories for the Rumanian people, and both within a few miles of the Rumanian frontier. Their infantry and artillery regiments entered the former place on Sunday after it had been occupied by a mere patrol for the space of twenty-four hours. The bulk of the population fled to Bardujevo in Rumanian territory, but 1,000 other famished refugees huddled together in the country districts awaiting trains to transport them to Rumania. Large convoys of prisoners are being continually marched through the town.

"The Muscovite hosts are preparing to burst into the Austrian polyglot Province of Transylvania, (southward from Bukowina,) and yesterday were pointing upon Dornawatra, Marzkani, and Jakobeny, (in Bukowina, near Transylvania border.)

"The Journal Epoca, conducted by M. Filipescu, ex-Minister, learns that Budapest is in a veritable state of consternation. Hungarian politicians, deeming the fate of the dual monarchy sealer, are straining every nerve to save Hungary as an independent State. Germany, they declare, has dragged her into a game which she herself is unable to play. It cannot, however, be forgotten at this juncture that the Hungarian element played a very considerable part in egging on Austria to brutal measures against Servia.

"It is rumored that at the urgent appeal of Vienna Germany has sent half a dozen army corps in hot haste from Poland to try to stop the Russian incursion into ransylvania."

PUSH FROM NORTH AGAIN.

Germans Renew Activity Along the Vistula River.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—The military critic of the Novoe Vremya, commenting on the activity of the German forces along the Lower Vistula, says that the Germans are now able to maintain their positions with about half the number of troops required at the time they were undertaking an active advance toward Warsaw. The reason for this, he says, is that the Germans now occupy deep trenches with warmed underground rooms, and have behind them several lines of well-equipped artillery.

During the advance the Germans clung closely to the peculiar tactics developed by them earlier in the war, particularly in the Ilow-Lowicz campaign, in which they concentrated twelve army corps on a twenty-mile front. When this front was lengthened recently the same number of troops were spread over seventy miles. This is regarded as proof that the Germans have abandoned the offensive. By remaining on the defensive, it is estimated that at least five army corps have been released. These were either put into the second line of defense, where they would now be inactive, or were withdrawn completely from the front for reorganization and rehabilitation.

It is extremely likely that part of the troops thus released are being used for the renewed attempt to regain possession of the right bank of the Vistula and a triangular area north of the river, bounded by a line running from Thorn to Mlawa and Novo Georgievsk. Such a movement is indicated by the renewed activity between Thorn and Plock.

From other sources it is learned that the Germans are employing light river boats equipped with machine-guns of small calibre for operations on the Vistula out of Thorn in co-operation with the land forces which are endeavoring to regain the territory below Plock, from which they were recently driven out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Ger-

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—Last night our troops took possession of a quarry situated at the crossing of the road from Reuvrois to St. Mihiel and that from Mairay to St. Mihiel, and also some neighboring trenches. There is no other operation to report.

The weather continues to be very bad, with incessant rains.

(Day Report)—In Belgium, in spite of the condition of the ground and the difficulties which result, our infantry made progress in the sand dunes in front of Nieuport. In the region of St. Georges our men advanced, at different places 200, 300, and 500 yards, occupying houses and some trenches. At several points the Belgian artillery reduced to silence the artillery of the Germans.

From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, to the west of Lens, we were successful, thanks to our mortars and our hand grenades, in completely stopping the sapping labors of the enemy. In the vicinity of the Lille highway the Germans blew up one of our trenches, and then took possession of it, but an immediate counter-attack again put us in possession of it.

From the Oise to the Vosges, no infantry activity has been reported. In the region of Craonne and in the vicinity of Rheims there have been artillery engagements. Our batteries effectively bombarded the positions of the enemy in the town of La Suippe, as well as in the region of Perthes and in the vicinity of Beausejour. There was similar activity in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

In Alsace, to the southeast of the Mount du Bonhomme, we have entered the hamlet of Creux d'Argent, two kilometers west of Ordey, where we are organizing our position. The gains realized by us on the road from Thann to Cernay have been maintained at a distance of one kilometer to the east of Old Thann. Furthermore, the fire of our heavy artillery at a point two kilometers east of Furnhaupt-le-Haut, silenced the artillery of the enemy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war, at a point north of Arras, we have blown up a French trench 260 yards in length; we also took some prisoners. The counter-attack of the enemy at this point failed.

In the Argonne we repelled several French advances.

A French attack between Steinbach and Uffholz was repulsed after a bayonet encounter. (Uffholz is two miles to the east of Steinbach and directly north of Sennheim.)

In the eastern theatre of the war the situation in East Prussia and in Northern Poland remains unchanged. Our attacks east of the Bzura, near Kosslow-Bin-Skupi, and south of this location, are progressing.

We also advanced at a point northeast of Bolimow. There are no changes east of the Rawka nor east of the heights to the north of the Rawka.

On the right bank of the Pilica the condition of the roads and the unfavorable weather are interfering with our movements.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The enemy's attempts to break through northwest of Gorlice again failed, at the cost of heavy Russian losses. The height south of Gorlice, which was fiercely contested, was taken, and an unusually large hostile battalion was defeated.

A field officer, 4 other officers, and 850 soldiers were captured, as well as 2 machine guns. A hostile aeroplane also was shot down.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula on Jan. 4 rifle and artillery fire continue. Round about and south of Borjimow, there have been separate engagements.

In Galicia no essential modifications are to be noted. At Uzsok Pass the Austrians, in retreat, were attacked by our cavalry, which fell upon them flank and rear, after having made their way by mountain paths obstructed by snow. In this attack we captured about 10 officers and more than 450 soldiers.

Last night our troops won a complete victory over the Turks at Sari Kamysh. We have beaten two Turkish army corps, and made the entire Ninth Turkish Army Corps, including its commander and three division commanders, prisoners.

Small bodies of Turkish troops which succeeded in escaping were rigorously pursued and destroyed. We continue pursuit of the other parts of the Turkish forces, which are in full retreat.

mans apparently are preparing another series of attacks. The first stage is espionage and greatly increased activity among those inhabitants of Poland who are not Poles in signaling in a hundred changing forms. Cavalry scouting appears to be unknown to the Germans, who rely on spies and agents and reports of aviators.

The next stage is a systematic bombardment, which may last several days.

The third stage is a movement forward of troops, the attacks being mostly delivered by night and always in close order by successive columns, with the officers and non-commissioned officers invariably marching behind the men and driving them on. Death from behind at the slightest sign of hesitation is pretty certain, and there is a possible chance of life by going forward. The German officers wear bullet-proof shields.

For several days the second stage of the German attack has been in progress on the Bzura, namely, a heavy bombardment from the biggest guns, which send huge shells eight miles.

Liveliness is again exhibiting itself on the right bank of the Vistula. Small detachments of Germans succeeded in getting past the Russian lines as far south as the high road to Plock, but were picked up by Russian cavalry and dispersed, losing guns and a number of prisoners.

Near Vishegrod, on the Vistula, several small German steamers have been noted, armed with artillery and apparently making their way upstream to assist in the forthcoming attacks on the Bzura by a line of flanking fire from the river. The fighting all along the Polish front appears now to have settled down into a war of positions, the trenches facing one another a stone's throw apart, and nowhere more than half a mile from each other.

In Galicia the Russians continue their sweeping movement, capturing prisoners in thousands and daily recovering ground for the resumption of the main feature of the strategy scheme. It is noticed that the proportion of officers now being made prisoners is very much larger than formerly.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CORNERED.

Paris Hears Several Divisions Are Trapped in Carpathians.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A Petrograd dispatch published in L'Information reports that the Russians have occupied eight Hungarian townships, and that several divisions of the Austrian Army are surrounded in the Carpathians.

ARCHANGEL PORT KEPT OPEN.

Ice Breakers Enable Traffic in Food and Munitions to Continue.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—One of the lessons the war has taught Russia is that the port of Archangel, the only large seaport on the north coast of the Russian Empire, and the most northerly point in the railway system of Europe, can be kept open, if not all winter, at least for the greater part of it, with the aid of ice breakers.

Archangel is generally frozen in for months, but it has been kept open thus far, and war supplies are being regularly shipped to Russia, while in return Russia sends out provisions.

POLES IN LODZ ROUNDED UP.

Germans Shot Those Who Failed to Report—Sent to Germany.

WARSAW, Jan. 5.—Many Poles, men of military age and members of the civil militia who were excused for one reason or another from service with the Russian Army, have been sent from Lods into Germany as prisoners of war since the German occupation of that city.

A Pole who had escaped from Lods and came to Warsaw said that nineteen of these men who failed to comply with the German order to report at the military headquarters had been rounded up and shot.

This Pole also said that the Germans had confiscated stores of provisions and that consequently ther was much suffering from hunger among the Poles.

Chicago War Correspondent Hurt.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—John Bass, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, is reported from Warsaw to have been wounded in the face by a piece of shrapnel shell. Mr. Bass was brought to Warsaw by an English correspondent.

ASKS OUR AID FOR CAPTIVES.

Embassy Says Austrians in Siberia Suffer from Hunger and Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Baron Zwiedinek, counselor of the Austrian Embassy, informed the State Department today that Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia were reported to be receiving food only every other day, and that many were suffering from cold. The United States has brought the plight of the prisoners to the attention of the Russian Government, but the Austrian Embassy asks that further representations be made.

Relief Committee, composed in part of American missionaries, left Peking today for Siberia with medical and other supplies.

KITCHENER TO SPEAK BEFORE LORDS TODAY

May Reveal that Number of Men Under Arms Is Much Higher Than Supposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—The House of Lords will meet today while the Commons is still keeping holiday. Such a proceeding is believed to be without precedent in English Parliamentary history, but even the greatest sticklers for the prerogatives of the lower house welcome the innovation because the assembly of the Lords affords an occasion for Lord Kitchener to deliver one of his rare speeches.

What the Secretary of State for War will say to the Lords this afternoon is of course at present the secret, if not of the whole Cabinet, at least of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith, the latter of whom is understood to have gone over the ground with his military colleague today. In well-informed quarters it is understood that the speech will reflect the whole-hearted confidence with which the military situation is viewed by the British authorities.

The Field Marshal is expected again to lay stress on the necessity of British co-operation in Continental operations upon the greatest possible scale. He will not do more than indicate the tremendous military task before the Allies sufficiently to justify the call which the Government is making and will continue to make for the voluntary service of the country's citizens in the King's armies. The response already made by the country will receive handsome acknowledgment, for, although for obvious reasons it may not be judged expedient to state exactly what numbers are now either on active service or at an advanced stage of training, the figures are much higher than is generally believed, and are a remarkable testimony to Great Britain's appreciation of the needs of the situation.

Incidentally it may be stated authoritatively that the Berlin Lokalanzeiger's statement that the King's new armies barely exceed half a million men and that England can at most only send 200,000 inadequately drilled men to the front this Spring is very wide of the truth. If Lord Kitchener should deem it politic to lay the figures before the Lords they would create a sensation.

Regarding the military position of the Allies generally, Lord Kitchener's statement is expected to be entirely confident in tone, without any exaggerated note of optimism.

KITCHENER'S KINDNESS.

Sends Five Soldiers Home to See Their Dying Mother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.—The Chronicle says Lord Kitchener is so generally credited with an iron character devoid of sentiment in matters affecting his great purpose that the following story of his thoughtfulness is of special interest.

A Sunderland woman with five sons in the army lay dying. Her one desire was to see her boys again. Through the offices of a local Salvation Army officer four of the sons serving in England reached home within 24 hours, their expenses being paid by the authorities. The fifth son, however, was at the front, and there seemed little chance of the old woman's wish being fulfilled. But the Salvationist wired to the War Office, and back came a reply over Lord Kitchener's signature, saying that if the son could be found he would be sent home. Afterward came a wire to say the man was on his way home, and eventually he landed in time to see his mother. The authorities had paid his expenses and gave him a seven days' furlough and ration money.

Hanged Followers Who Hung Back.

BERLIN, Jan. 5. (By Wireless to London.)—News from Durazzo, Albania, states that in the first fight in that vicinity a number of followers of Essad Pasha, the Provisional President of Albania, who held back, were hanged.

FRENCH PRESS ON TOWARD CERNAY

Another Campaign, with Colmar as the Objective, Organized to the North.

ONLY 30 MILES TO THE RHINE

Six-Day Fight in Steinbach One of the Fiercest Struggles of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The struggle in upper Alsace for the possession of Steinbach and Cernay is probably fiercer than the fighting at any other point of the long western battlefront.

For six days the French won their way, inch by inch, in the village of Steinbach, and, finally, yesterday the whole of the village after a desperate effort fell into the hands of the French. Cernay will follow soon.

A strong French contingent crossed the Thur by night above Thann last Tuesday. An artillery duel began at daybreak. The German guns were skillfully hidden in clumps of firs on the heights of the Wattweiler. The dense growth made it impossible for the air scouts to locate these weapons, and the chasseurs had to beat the bushes, so to speak, in order to discover where the chief batteries were posted. Before the close of the day most of these batteries had been put out of action by the French 75-millimeter guns.

French infantrymen occupied most of the crests dominating Steinbach last Thursday. The French commander sent a demand to the Germans to surrender. An hour later the courier returned with this reply of the commander of the opposing force:

"The German Commander in Chief considers that our forces are in no wise cut off. The route to Cernay (Sennheim) still is open, and retreat always is possible. In any case, the Emperor's troops are ready to die; but to surrender, never!"

A hostage who succeeded in escaping from Steinbach into the French lines, stated that on Wednesday thirty Landsturm soldiers had been marched out and shot in the village square for their lukewarm attitude. He added that the batteries, which had been in action against the French on the heights, had regained the village.

It was clear that the fight would be a tough one, but the fir woods now rendered the French the same service that they rendered the Germans the day before.

At noon the French marched in three columns on the village. The German guns opened fire, but were unfavorably placed and the French mitrailleuses got within less than 200 yards of the first houses where the Prussian outposts were.

The machine gun in the church tower galled the attackers, and it became absolutely necessary to seize this vantage ground. There was a small farm with a hollow road leading to it. This was held by the enemy, who, it is asserted, had placed some of the inhabitants in front with their hands tied behind their backs. A company of French soldiers charged the farm and, in spite of heavy losses, carried it.

Then at 1 o'clock a machine gun was placed on the roof of the shed and was able to sweep the German trench at the entrance to the chief street. From the farmhouse, in the walls of which were vent holes as if for the purpose, a crack shot was able to pick off at 200 yards the Prussian gunners one after the other. This German battery being silenced, the French made another rush forward.

By the end of the afternoon one of the French columns got around and attacked from the rear. The fight still went on till nightfall, each alley and each house being disputed.

Won by Charge Up Hill.

THANN, Alsace, via Paris, Jan. 5.—A race of three miles up the steep slope at Engelburg through thickets, and up rocky steps between a battalion of French light infantry with mountain guns and a German battery determined the result of the stubborn fight for Steinbach.

The French saw a German battery ascending toward the mountain by road and, taking a short cut, arrived five minutes before the Germans appeared in an open space. They had just time to put their mountain guns into position, and in five minutes all was over. The Germans attempted to retire, but the battery was annihilated.

Possession of this point permitted the French to cross the River Thur, above Thann, and reinforce the troops operating around Steinbach.

The struggle continued from house to house, the French losing one day the buildings captured on the preceding day but always returning to the charge with greater violence.

The church and the cemetery were twice taken and twice lost. Hand-to-hand fighting went on night and day, and from door to door. Still the Germans held on till this morning, when the last courageous resistance of the defenders was worn out by the charge of the chasseurs and the whole town was occupied.

INVENTIONS MAKE WAR BIG.

Couldn't Fight Such a Conflict Without New Adjuncts, Says Heeringen.

A PLACE IN FRANCE, Dec. 12, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—This important section of the long western battle line of the Germans is guarded at this writing by the army of Gen. von Heeringen.

This week as seen no heavy fighting, and the lull in operations has given the commander leisure to discuss with correspondents the new methods of this war and the use of the automobile, aeroplane, telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

This war, with its armies of millions and its battle fronts of hundreds of miles, would have been impossible without these modern adjuncts, Gen. Von Hearingen believes, and those seeking to place the responsibility for the colossal trouble may, he thinks, put part of the blame on the shoulders of modern inventors.

As General Staff Officer, as Prussian Minister of War, and as army inspector and prospective commander if war should come, Gen. Von Hearingen has been in close touch with the modern theory of war, but he admits that all did not come out as the experts had expected.

"We have learned," he said, "that the first essential is in laying out trenches to have them concealed and protected from artillery fire, even if the field of fire does not extend more than fifty yards before the trenches. That is enough, with modern weapons, to stop any attack.

"Hand grenades, we find, are the best weapons for street and house-to-house fighting. A couple of hand grenades, thrown into a house, occupied by the enemy, will clear it more quickly than anything else, and with far less loss of life than by the use of the bayonet. Our men all carry them now."

These hand grenades are about the size of a baseball and are round to short wooden paddles, making them very handy to throw. Usually they are provided with fuses which the user lights from a match or a cigar.

"Which of the Allies has the best troops?" he was asked. Gen. von Hearingen had only praise for both British and French. The French were stiff, hard fighters, but he seemed, like most officers at the front, to think that the British soldiers were the toughest opponents.

The clothing and equipment of the English officers and soldiers is thought almost ideal. Evidence of this is given by the number of German officers encountered wearing British greatcoats.

ONLY 30 MILES FROM RHINE.

French Forces Are Now Moving on Cernay, Then Muelhausen.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Great interest attaches to the operations of the French in upper Alsace. The capture of Steinbach was accomplished after almost superhuman efforts, as the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves.

Now the French are attempting to force their way through to Cernay, (Sennheim,) the possession of which would open a path to Mulhausen, which the French occupied for a short time at the beginning of the war.

The French force in this region is today less than thirty miles from the River Rhine. Besides holding Steinbach, they occupy the heights to the southeast of the village.

Information of a new French campaign in Alsace is given in the French official bulletin, which tells of the capture of Creux d'Argent, a little west of Orey. The latter town, twenty-two miles north of Cernay, is about nine miles northeast of Colmar, which is undoubtedly the objective of this new movement into German territory.

MOVE BIG GUNS FROM OSTEND.

Transference to Heyst Regarded as a Sign of the Germans' Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Four more 28-centimeter guns were removed on New Year's from Ostend to Heyst to defend the coast. The transference of such guns from Ostend is significant, as it indicates that no great attempt will be made to hold Ostend once the Allies commence their advance along the coast. The line intended to be held by the Germans is evidently farther east.

From the Dutch frontier three hundred men have been observed during the last two days putting heavy guns into position. The cannon are easily visible from the frontier. It is stated that the houses destroyed at Heyst to give the clear line of fire seaward which the Germans desired, comprised the greater part of two new streets.

FIFTY-DAY CRISIS ENDED.

French Admit They Barely Held Line from Arras to the Sea.

CALAIS, Dec. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Now that the Allies in the west have taken the offensive and made some progress, French army officers are willing to talk freely of the scant margin by which they have been abi to hold the positions in Northern France and Southern Belgium. The lines barely held and no more.

For fifty days violent German attacks were barely resisted. First at one place and then at another, it seemed as if just a little more pressure by the Germans and the lines would break.

Two British regiments, which held 2,400 yards on the Yser, threw back in one day sixteen attacks. Each time the advance was less violent and the resistance was each time feebler. When the assaults came to an end only 200 unwounded British soldiers were holding this line. One more attack and they probably would have succumbed. But it was not made and relief came up in a few hours.

Hardly a day passed that some critical situation did not arise on the part of the lines extending fro mthe sea to Arras.

COL. HUGHES WOUNDED.

Canadian Officer Hit While Visiting the Firing Line.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—News comes that Col. Garnet Hughes, son of the Canadian Minister of Militia, Major Gen. Samuel Hughes, has been wounded in France.

Col. Hughes commands a battalion in the force sent from Canada. His regiment is not at the front, but he, with other Canadian officeds, was sent to the fighting line to observe methods. While in a trench a fragment fro ma shrapnel shell struck Col. Hughes on the head, inflicting a wound from which he is now convalescing.

SAY BOMBS KILLED 100.

German Airmen Said to Have Exploded Ammunition Stores.

BERLIN, Jan. 5, (7 Wireless to London.)—German airmen, it is also announced, have dropped bombs on British ammunition stores on the outskirts of Rosendael and Coudekerque, near Dunkirk.

The explosions, it is stated, killed and infured a hundred persons, and set fire to part of one of the villages.

Swiss Reports of French Failure.

BERLIN, Jan. 5, (By Wireless to Seyville, L. I.)—This comment on the military situation was made today by the Official Press Bureau:

"Operations in Alsace appear to be progressing favorably for the Germans. According to Swiss reports the French have been completely driven from the Vailly River and have all withdrawn in the direction of Belfort. All attempts to use Thann as a base for an aggressive movement proved to be in vain."

A PEACE PRIZE CANDIDATE.

Norwegian Press Proposes King Gustaf for Establishing Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Norwegian press makes the novel proposal of awarding the Nobel Prize to the King of Sweden for his initiative in establishing the Scandinavian Triple Entente at Malmoe.

It was first proposed on the outbreak of the war to give the prize money to the Belgian Relief Fund, but it was considered that this was hardly in accord with the spirit of the donor. Later it was proposed not to make any award, owing to the war.

It is now considered that King Gustaf has fully earned the prize by founding the new entente and inaugurating what is hoped will be lasting peace in Scandinavia. The proposal is welcomed in the three Scandinavian countries and affords gratification, especially coming as it does from Norway, which has had rather bitter feelings since its dissolution from Sweden in 1905.

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FAMOUS CIGARETTES
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A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

CONSENT TO POPE'S PLAN FOR WOUNDED

Belligerents Agree to Exchange Prisoners No Longer Capable of Fighting.

150,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Rev. R. J. Campbell Wants Pope Benedict to Call a Council of Churches to Discuss the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Pope Benedict's repeated efforts to bring about a mutual exchange of all prisoners permanently disabled in the war are meeting with a larger measure of success than was at first anticipated.

Not only have the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph acceded to the Vatican's proposal in personal replies to the Pope's appeal, but all the other belligerent nations, except France and Montenegro, have agreed to it, and the adhesion of these is hoped for within a short time.

Therefore, the Pontiff's noble initiative will be the means of restoring to their families some 150,000 men put out of action, for out of 1,500,000 men captured since the war began, fully 10 per cent. come within the category for which the Pope pleaded.

As a first fruit of the new Apostolic Delegate's mission to Constantinople, Pope Benedict has obtained from the Sultan the release of the French Catholic missionaries incarcersted in Syria after Turkey's declaration of hostilities against France.

In order to avoid diplomatic complications attending an offer to act as mediator between the belligerents, Pope Benedict intends to seize the earliest favorable opportunity to beseech the belligerent powers themselves to make known without delay their own terms of peace.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Official Information Bureau announced tonight that an agreement had been reached between England and Germany providing for the exchange of prisoners of war incapacitated for further service. The announcement is as follows:

On Dec. 10 the British Government proposed to the German Government through the United States that arrangements be made for the exchange of British and German officers and men, prisoners of war, who were physically incapacitated for further military service.

The acceptance of this offer by the German Government was conveyed to the British Government on the 31st. Arrangements are being made to give effect to it.

A Vienna dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says that Emperor Francis Joseph has replied to Pope Benedict's appeal, saying that his Government cordially agrees with the Pope's proposal for the liberation of prisoners of war unfit for military service, and will immediately open negotiations with the other governments concerned.

King George to the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The replies received by Pope Benedict from the heads of States with whom he sought to arrange the exchange of wounded prisoners of war, were given out at the Vatican today. The first answer came from King George, who said:

It is with pleasure that I thank your Holiness for your telegram. With profound satisfaction my Government received the proposal of your Holiness, which gave strength to the suggestions we had already made to the German Government, which Government has notified us just at this moment of their consent. I trust that an agreement will be effectuated before many days pass from the new year.

Other replies to the Pope's proposal came from Bavaria, Servia, Turkey, and Russia. They were couched in terms similar to those employed by King George. The Turkish reply, after accepting the suggestion, added:

Should there be wounded prisoners who, having recovered, are still disabled, we agree to exchange them, with the necessary condition that the enemies' Governments make a similar agreement.

President Poincaré of France has not yet replied, although he is known to favor the plan of Pope Benedict.

Church Conference for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A striking proposal is put forward in The Christian Commonwealth this week by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, with the object of putting an end to the war.

Mr. Campbell suggests that a general Council of the Christian churches of the world be summoned to discuss the war. He writes:

"Who is to summon such a council? There is only one person who could, with any chance of success and perhaps he would not dream of attempting it. I mean the Roman Pontiff. The Archbishop of Canterbury could not do it. Rome would not listen. The Metropolitan of the Eastern Church, or the largest portion of it, could not do it.

"Rome holds the key of the situation. Let her invite, and Protestants will think better of her than has been the case for nearly 400 years.

"And there is precedent for it. It is generally known that Protestants were summoned to the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century. They did not come, but they were invited. Had they come, who knows but what the scandal of a divided Christendom might have been averted?"

TO CONSERVE GERMAN FOOD.

Company Incorporated to Insure Adequate Supplies of Bread.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the prospectus of the War Bread Company, which is being formed under the auspices of the German Government to protect the country from the danger of a bread famine. The prospectus says that the shortage of foodstuffs already caused by the stoppage of imports may be reckoned at 15, perhaps even 20, per cent., and urges the necessity of economy.

Having referred to the steps already taken by the Government toward this end, the prospectus proceeds:

"It appears necessary, notwithstanding, not to leave the grain market wholly to itself, but, so far as possible, to take precautions for a proper division of supplies and for guaranteeing the satisfaction of the demand in the critical months before the harvesting of the next cron. For this purpose the Prussian Government, with the strong co-operation of the German cities of more than 100,000 population and of a part of our great industrial undertakings, has founded a limited liability company with a very large capital. This company, which will be clothed with the right of requisition, will be charged with the duty of acquiring large supplies of breadstuffs to store them, and especially to husband them, with a view to satisfying the demand during the last months of the harvest year.

"The company is to be co-operative. Its dividends are to be limited to 5 per cent. of the paid-in capital. Profits in excess of such dividend earnings are to be turned over to the empire for the purposes of conserving the national food supply, especially for the benefit of war veterans and invalids and their dependents or survivors. The Board of Directors shall include, in addition to representatives of the Federated States and cities, delegates acting on behalf of the great industries."

FRENCH CHARGES READY.

Report on German War Methods to be Printed.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Premier Viviani has received a report from the Government Commission which has been investigating the charges against the Germans of violation of the laws of war and humanity. This report comprises about eighty pages and will be published at an early date in The Journal Officiel.

Premier Viviani, writing to Deputy Henri Galli with reference to the report, says that the testimony upon which the findings of the commission are based will be published in book form.

Panama Merchant Gives Bail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 5.—P. Danavaggio, a local merchant accused of bribing John Burke, commissary manager, appeared in the Canal Zone Court today and gave bail for his appearance when needed by the Federal court.

German Civil Rule in Poland.

BERLIN, Jan. 5, (by Wireless to London.)—Announcement is made here that the portion of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans has been provided with a civil administration under Herr von Brandenstein.

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BERLIN UNWORRIED BY OUR ARMS TRADE

Expects No Legislation to Stop Shipments, Says Flood—Metz Corroborates This.

BARTHOLDT PRESSES VIEW

Reports Rumor That Canadian Troops Crossed Maine—Ottawa Promptly Denies Story.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The German Government, according to statements made today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, does not expect any legislation in this country to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition to the European belligerents. Chairman Flood of the committee said he understood that the German Government, through its Foreign Office, had taken this position.

Chairman Flood made his statement in the course of an argument with Representative Bartholdt, who was advocating his resolution which would empower the President to prohibit such exportations. He asked Representative Bartholdt if this attitude on the part of the German Government would alter his conviction as to the necessity for the proposed legislation. The latter replied that his opposition to the traffic in war supplies was not controlled by the German Government, but was based on a sense of "international morality."

Representative Metz of New York, who recently returned from Germany, where he saw "high officials," said:

"The German Government knows that we have a perfect right to do what we are doing in the exportation of arms and munitions. The German Government is not concerned over this. Germany is prepared to carry on this war, and she is not looking for help. But she is dependent upon South America for the nitrates which go into the manufacture of powder and other explosives, and may find herself short in that particular."

Mr. Metz favored the pending resolutions as to means to prevent England from interfering with American commerce.

Mr. Bartholdt went on to say that he had heard that the neutrality of the United States had been violated by the shipment of Canadian troops across Maine on their way to the war zone.

"I have never heard of that," said Chairman Flood.

Mr. Bartholdt said that he knew of the incident only as a matter of gossip.

Today's session concluded the hearing of supporters of the Bartholdt resolution. It is likely that opponents of the proposal will be heard later. Chairman Flood and other Democratic members of the committee do not favor any action at this time which would alter this country's relations with European nations.

So far as is known no formal communication has come from the German Government in connection with agitation against shipments of war munitions to the Allies. It has developed, however, that a protest made some time ago by Germany against interference with coal shipments intended for possible use of German warships was based on the ground that no attempt was being made to prevent exports of arms and ammunition to England and France. This was construed by some officials as a recognition of the legality of the exportation of war supplies so long as there was no discrimination between belligerents.

Denies Transportation Across Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 5.—Replying to the allegation of Representative Bartholdt that Canadian troops have been transported across Maine, a leading official of the Justice Department of the Government said that the American Congressman was misinformed. No Canadian troops had passed through Maine or any other part of the United States since the outbreak of the present war, he said.

PAY $400,000 FOR DEATHS.

American Insurance Companies Meet War Obligations Promptly.

PARIS, Dec. 21. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—One of the American life insurance companies has paid out about $400,000 on policies held by soldiers who were killed in the war. The last policies issued which covered the war risk were dated July 25. After that date American policies were modified so as to exclude all risks connected with the war. A Captain of artillery, who paid his first premium on a $5,000 policy on July 25, was killed in one of the early engagements.

Annuities and claims in case of death from natural causes are being paid promptly by American companies, while others, in accordance with the provisions of the moratorium, are paying no annuities in excess of $240 per year, and no death claims.

There were six German and Austrian life insurance companies doing business in France before the war. The regulations prohibiting Germans from doing business in France apply to them, and their reserves deposited with the National Consignation Department will be used for the benefit of their policy holders other than those of German or Austrian nationality.

GRENE STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

BRITAIN RETAINS RIGHT OF SEIZURE

Gratified at Cargo-Certificate Plan, but Deems It Only a Partial Solution.

OPEN TO ALL EXPORTERS

Government Announces It Will Furnish Inspector on Request to Supervise Loading at Any Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The announcement from Washington of the institution of a plan by the United States Government for the official inspection of cargoes before leaving American ports, was received here with gratification, as showing the American Government's interest in preventing illicit traffic. While the plan will not eliminate the detention and searching of American cargoes, it is expected that it will tend to minimize the rigors thereof.

It was made quite clear today that even if the American customs officials should guarantee the bonafide character of manifests, England would not give up its right of search or fail thoroughly to protect her interests. It is pointed out that, while ships might be guiltless when leaving port, there was a great possibility of their taking contraband aboard after sailing. It is suggested for instance that a ship might leave port in perfect order, then put in at some deserted West Indian bay, where it could get from another ship a load of copper.

About the only way the American Government guarantee could be made absolutely good, it is held, would be the stationing aboard each ship some Government official who would see that no cargo was taken aboard during the voyage. This, officials here consider, would be impracticable and something no Government should be obliged to undertake.

The American Embassy is sending a copy of the American announcement to the Foreign Office. No further information is available concerning the date of the British response to the original American note of protest.

The suggestion of the appointment of a joint arbitral tribunal to pass on future seizures of shipping is being discussed, but there is an indication that the British Government will not make any proposal in that direction on the ground that appeals from her own prize court would not be beneficial to England, as appeal would be taken only when Americans had objections to offer to decisions of the prize court; thus England could only look for one of two decisions by a new tribunal, either reiteration of the prize court's decision or reversal. This does not appeal to England.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Although the Foreign Office regards with high favor the American Government's plan of certifying cargoes, any waiver by Great Britain of the right to search ships for contraband, in the opinion of prominent British officials, would be an invitation to smuggling, whereas the retention of the right would tend to prevent dishonesty. This position is precisely the same as that taken by the Foreign Office concerning the certification of manifests of American cargoes by British Consuls at American ports.

Ambassador Page received today from Secretary Bryan a message outlining the circular to American shippers regarding certification of cargoes, the information to be conveyed to the Foreign Office.

Among the steamers whose cargoes or part of them have been detained in British ports, according to an official announcement in The London Gazette, are the following, which were bound from the United States to Scandinavian ports:

Arkansas, (Danish,) from New York for Copenhagen, Dec. 11. Arrived at Shields Jan. 2.

Augusta, (Swedish,) from New York, Dec. 9, for Gothenburg and Malmo. Arrived at Shields Jan. 4.

Kentucky, (Danish,) from Baltimore and New York, late in November, bound for Copenhagen. Went ashore at Fraserburg, Scotland, Dec. 22, and floated Dec. 26. Arrived at Leith Dec. 29.

Miriam, (Norwegian,) from New York, Nov. 24 for Copenhagen. Arrived at Leith Dec. 24.

New Sweden, (Swedish,) from New York, Dec. 5 for Gothenburg. Arrived at Shields Dec. 28.

Romsdal, (Norwegian,) from New York, Nov. 28 for Christiania. Arrived at Leith Dec. 24.

Soriand, (Norwegian,) from New York, Nov. 27 for Gothenburg. Arrived at Leith Dec. 29.

Virginia, (Danish,) from Philadelphia, Dec. 4 for Copenhagen. Arrived at Shields Dec. 30.

Zamora, (Swedish,) from New York Dec. 8 for Copenhagen. Arrived at Kirkwall Dec. 29.

The Government is constantly in communication with representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland. It is reported that all of these nations are taking steps to revise their lists of prohibited exports so that they will correspond with the British contraband list, thus making possible a resumption of shipping to neutral European countries from America without delays or the danger of seizure.

Owing to the failure of the London newspapers to discuss the preliminary negotiations between Ambassador Page and Foreign Secretary Grey, extending over several weeks before the American note of protest was presented, the English public was not well advised concerning the differences which grew up. Even now the opinion is quite general, notwithstanding the publication of the American note, that President Wilson denies England's right of search. Consequently much of the shock occasioned by the presentation of the American note was due to misapprehension, which, however, is disappearing slowly on account of the calm and friendly attitude of the Government.

WILL FURNISH INSPECTORS.

Government Announces to Exporters Plan for Cargo Certification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In accordance with the plan for the Governmental inspection of ocean shipments from American ports, the Administration today announced that the Treasury Department, upon application from any exporter to the Customs Collector at any American port, would furnish an officer to supervise the loading of cargo and to certify to the completeness and accuracy of the manifest.

This is not a mandatory but an optional arrangements, intended for the protection of shippers against the delay of cargoes through search for contraband The new arrangement, worked out in joint conferences of the State, Commerce, and Treasury Departments, takes the form of an order to Collectors of Customs issued by the Treasury Department and approved by the other two departments. It will supplement or take the place of the arrangement worked out between the United States and British Governments, by which an American exporter, desirous of protecting his cargo, might obtain a certificate from the British Consul as to the accuracy of his manifest.

The Treasury Department today issued this general notice to exporters:

The attention of exporters is respectfully called to the importance of having foreign shipping manifests complete and accurate, in order to avoid delay incident to search while in transit.

Cases have occurred where manifests have been incomplete or inaccurate and where, it is claimed, efforts have been made to conceal the nature of the goods carried. Even a few cases of this kind may throw suspicion upon other American commerce and, through delay, work injury to our foreign trade. While a shipowner who knowingly becomes a party to such a transaction may be liable to such of his patrons as may unjustly suffer thereby, still this is not a sufficient protection, since it does not safeguard other shippers, who suffer inconvenience because of occasional derrictions of those who inaccurately describe or conceal the character of their shipments.

The Government is making every practicable effort to secure the uninterrupted flow of American commerce and reduce to a minimum such delays as may be unavoidable in time of war. It looks with confidence for co-operation from the American business public to prevent such action on the part of shippers as adds unnecessarily to the difficulties of business at this time.

Whenever shippers desire such aid in carrying on their foreign business the Treasury Department will furnish, upon application to the Customs Collector at any port, an officer to supervise the loading of cargo and to certify to the completeness and accuracy of the manifest.

As a further precaution it is suggested that shippers accompany ship's manifests with an affidavit stating that the articles shipped are correctly shown by the manifest and that the packages contain nothing except that which is shown thereon.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Acting Secretary of Treasury.

Approved:
W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.

Continuing today & tomorrow
The semi-annual sale of

Saks-made Suits for Men

Reduced from $43, $40, $38, $35, $30, & $28

to $23

A small charge for alterations

¶ Suits that are the exclusive work of the Saks tailoring organization during the present season, affording a full and comprehensive range of the latest models, a very varied and select collection of cloths and colorings, and a type of tailoring and style which cannot be duplicated in any other ready-for-service clothes.

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

We believe, and we have been told on competent authority, that the crowd which flooded our Clothing Department the opening day of this sale was the biggest ever seen at any clothing sale ever held in this City.

Continuing today & tomorrow

Men's $5 & $6 Shoes at $3.95

Reduced from regular stock — all new models — in the following variety of styles:

Lace Shoes, of gun metal, and mahogany Russia.
Lace Shoes, of gun metal, with gray tops.
Button Shoes, of patent colt, with dull or cloth tops.
Lace & Blucher Shoes, of patent colt.
Button Shoes, in gun metal leather.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

MRS. WHITNEY TELLS OF WORK IN FRANCE

Her Hospital Unit Now Established in an Ancient College Near the Lines at Soissons.

MORE AUTO SQUADS NEEDED

American-Manned Ambulances to Operate at Different Points on the Long Battle Front.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has written the following letter to THE TIMES describing the hospital work now being done in France by Americans.

871 Fifth Avenue, New York,
Jan. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my return from France I have been asked so many questions about the American Ambulance at Neuilly and about my unit that it seemed to me that some description of our work might be of interest to the public.

Every one knows how the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly, at the time an unfinished boys' school, was converted into a hospital, under the name of the American Ambulance and how, with Dr. du Bouchet as chief surgeon and military head, with a committee of Americans to attend to the executive work and a staff of American surgeons and doctors whose names are well known to the public, the hospital immediately won for itself a splendid name.

Early in November I cabled to the American Ambulance my offer of a unit or auxiliary hospital under their management, and the offer was enthusiastically accepted both by the Ambulance and by the French Government, whose permission had to be obtained, of course, for the establishment of such a unit.

A few days after our arrival in Paris we were offered a number of places in which to establish our hospital. Our decision to accept Juilly, which the French War Office offered us, was made only after we had taken several trips to the north and considered the other offers very carefully. Juilly, it seemed to us all, had the greatest advantages. At present the fighting is going on around Soissons, which is thirty-five miles from Juilly. The strong positions occupied by both the Germans and the French above Soissons make it seem as if a hospital were much needed in this locality.

Hospital an Ancient College.

Juilly is a very old college, which has existed since the sixteenth century, and its massive walls, huge rooms, and splendid park adapt it fully for the present circumstances. It is of interest, too, to think of the many celebrated men who once occupied the big dormitories in which the sick will now be taken care of. A delightful abbé presides over the college, whose work continues in another part of the building during our occupation. His enthusiasm and interest greatly facilitated our installation.

Dr. Walton Martin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, is in complete control of Hospital B, as the Juilly Hospital is called. He has under him six doctors, twenty nurses, and a number of ambulance drivers, auxiliaries, and orderlies necessary to run such an institution. We have our own unit of cars, which are all Fords, these having been considered the most efficient for this sort of work, for they are easily run, and being swung high they can pass over the roughest roads. Ten of them are ambulances, holding two wounded lying down or six sitting up. A supply car and a staff car completes a unit. We have twenty volunteer drivers, mostly college men and expert mechanics. Some have had first aid instructions, and all speak some French and German.

I received a cable a few days ago stating that there are at present over 400 cases in the hospital at Neuilly. In a recent letter from Dr. Martin to Dr. Brewer he states: "The patients are brought in from twenty-four hours to several days after they have received their injuries. As a rule, the schrapnel or bullets have not been removed; the wounded have only had the simplest emergency treatment up to that time. The majority of cases that come in are gunshot wounds of the extremities. There are some interesting head and spine cases, and a few abdominal and chest injuries. Almost all the wounds are infected, and the problems presented are often extremely difficult, and a great deal of judgment is required. The great mass of the work thus consists of the most complicated infected injuries of the bones and joints. Magnificent work has been done, and legs and joints that seemed hopeless have been saved."

200 Beds at Hospital.

I have been asked a number of times about the size of a hospital unit. When I first cabled my offer to the American Ambulance I mentioned the sum of money which I would spend to keep up an auxiliary hospital for one year. It was left to the Executive Committee to determine the size as they knew the conditions in France. On my arrival I found that we were able to have a much larger hospital than I had thought possible, as we had so many volunteers and also profited largely by the efficient and economical organization facilities of the American Ambulance. The splendid response of the doctors, nurses, and drivers to the needs of the sufferers in France made it possible for us to install 200-beds at Hospital B.

One of the most useful sides of the work which is being done in, I find, very little known in this country. It is a side which has been only recently developing and which has every possibility of becoming tremendously important. It is the working of the ambulance cars. Few people realize that, besides the ambulances running every day from Oberviliers to Neuilly carrying wounded who have arrived from the north by train, there are a number of squads of automobile cars belonging to the American Ambulance working in the north under Belgian, English, and French Generals. These ambulances carry every day hundreds of wounded from the First Aid Hospitals, ten kilometers back of the trenches, to the Clearing Hospitals, where wounded receive their first real dressings and attention. The speed with which these men are handled is of vital importance just at this moment in the work of saving their lives. At Juilly we hope to run our ambulances straight from the First Aid Tents or Postes Secours to our hospital, saving in this way an extra journey and a great deal of time.

More Squads Needed.

When I left Paris on Dec. 14 there were four squads working at the front A squad consists of seven cars—five ambulances, one supply car, one staff car—and eleven men. Two more such squads were to leave for the north in the following week. These squads were gratefully accepted by the Generals to whom they were offered, and the cable sent to New York on Dec. 9 for more cars and reliable men to run them was a direct answer to an increasing need for more of these squads. The first squad which went out from the Neuilly Hospital was attached to an English regiment. They had their headquarters in the north, where the Clearing Hospital was. These cars and drivers had been away from Paris for six weeks or more, when I left, and were returning for two weeks for repairs while another squad took their place. It has been calculated that the cost of sending out and maintaining a Ford ambulance for six months is $1,100.

The volunteer drivers are expected to pay their transportation to Paris, which amounts to about $50. Their board and lodging on the other side will be provided by the unit to which they are attached.

Mine is not the only unit of the American Ambulance. Plans for three or four others are well under way and will probably be established before long in places where the French Government feels that there is the greatest need for such institutions.

As Spring approaches and the danger of infections and diseases increases, there will be special need for medical as well as surgical help. Dr. Crile of Cleveland, together with his staff, has recently left for Paris to use the specialized knowledge for which he is world-famous in the work of the American Ambulance.

In peaceful America it is hard to realize the horrors through which our friends on the other side of the ocean are passing and the expression of sympathy through the self-sacrifice of our surgeons, doctors, nurses, and other individuals has been thoroughly appreciated and gratefully accepted by all. Indeed, I should like to bring home to the hearts of all Americans that their sympathy expressed in a practical way is forging a link which will serve to bind our countries closer.

GERTRUDE V. WHITNEY.

PRAISES MR. BECK'S ARTICLE.

French Critic Says It Establishes Justice of Allies' Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Gaulois prints a column review of a brochure entitled "L'Arbitrage des Neutres," which is a translation of James M. Beck's article, "In the Supreme Court of Civilization," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 25. The review begins:

"The brochure interested me so greatly that I should reproach myself if I fail to call the readers' attention thereto."

The writer then gives various passages commenting on the "remarkable lucidity, arresting logic and implacable co-ordination" of Mr. Beck's arguments and conclusions. The article ends:

"At a time when Germany is trying to justify herself before the neutrals it is desirable that this remarkable brochure, written in a spirit of equity and impartiality, should receive the widest distribution, for there exists no document more convincing or impressive in establishing the justice of our cause."

In an editorial entitled, "Through Lack of Understanding," M. Clémenceau—whose editorial was entirely deleted yesterday—attacks the Government for its inaction regarding American opinion. M. Clémenceau quotes Mrs. Herrick's statement to a Boston reporter that she did not believe the stories of German atrocities. He considers that such an assertion from such a quarter proves the serious error of the French Government in permitting, despite German activity in America, in stifling accounts of atrocities and deleting them from the newspapers with the avowed intention of leaving the subject till the end of the war when it proposed to bring them before a special committee of the Hague Tribunal.

M. Clémenceau declares that the 'outrageous conduct of the German troops in Belgium and Northern France, which is a reversion to the worst excesses of barbarous times, is one of the three main arguments on which France's appeal for neutral support is based. Germany's unjustifiable aggression and violation of Belgian neutrality being the others. Belgium, he says, has issued a report the perusal of which "would perhaps lead the ex-ambassadress to attenuate the vigor of her assertions." But the French failure to follow the Belgian example gives an impression that the Belgian stories are untrue, or exaggerated, thus weakening the Allies' cause.

Half-Yearly Reduction Sale Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats

This is our regular Half-Yearly Reduction Sale of Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats and our own Special models, Black and Blue included. Every garment is taken from our regular stock. Every garment bears its original price-tag. Every garment was made expressly for this season and this shop. Every garment is sold with the clear stipulation of "Money Back," if you want it. Sale starts this morning.

$25 Suits and O'Coats	**$18.75**
$35, $32, $30 Suits and O'Coats	**$24.75**
$40, $38, $35 Suits and O'Coats	**$28.75**

No charge for Alterations during this sale.

Half-Yearly Reduction Sale John David Shirts

$1.65 and $1.50 Shirts	**95c**
$2.25 and $2.00 Shirts	**$1.35**
$2.50 Shirts	**$1.65**
$3.50 Shirts (also Silk-Striped Flannels)	**$2.35**
$3.85 and $4.00 Shirts (Silk)	**$2.95**
$6.00 and $5.00 Shirts (Heavy Silk)	**$3.85**
$7.50 Shirts (Fine Silk Crepe)	**$5.85**
$9.00 Shirts (Superfine Silk Crepe)	**$6.85**

All this season's smartest styles. Every shirt carries our usual broad guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

The latest electric motor car refinement. Does away with troublesome control levers. See it work at booth No. 97D in the Grand Central Palace show.
THE CUTLER-HAMMER MFG. CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue at 38th St.

Annual Clearance Sale
(Today) WEDNESDAY

Men's Sack Suits

In two, three or four button soft roll front models

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Natural shoulders, of tartan plaids, "Glen Urquhart" plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, navy serge or cheviot; also English Norfolks in grey, brown or olive Scotch tweeds.

15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

Equal to the highest grade custom workmanship

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Custom tailored suits of fine cassimere, worsted and heather mixtures in Over-plaids, "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, club checks, pencil or chalk stripes and blue serge, in one, two, three or four button models, soft roll front without padding or haircloth; new model vest, regular or English trousers.

20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today

Their Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

Consisting of their entire stock, with the exception of dress clothes,

At the Following Reductions:

$25 and $20 Suits reduced to	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits reduced to	$19.50
$35, $30 and $25 Suits reduced to	$23.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits reduced to	$26.50
$45 and $40 Suits reduced to	$32.50

No Charge for Alterations.

This is the regular end of the season sale—the only time at which these clothes are offered below regular prices. Every suit is from the regular stock—nothing withdrawn and nothing added.

The assortment comprises all this season's materials and styles, from the staple blues, blacks and grays to the very newest fancy woolens, and from the conservative business coat to the latest fashionable New York custom model.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 44th and Broadway | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway 42nd and 5th Avenue

IMPROVEMENTS

No Owner improves his property solely to enhance its physical aspect, but rather to enhance its value as an investment.

This being the case, an Owner's first consideration should be to find a contractor who will actually enhance the value of his property, by giving economical results and thereby ensuring an adequate rental return.

WE CAN DO IT.
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DARES MINES AT SEA WITH COTTON SHIP

First American Vessel in Forty Years Reaches Port of Bremen.

SKIPPER HIS OWN PILOT

Picks His Course Through Perilous Waters—First Cotton Shipment Since War Began.

BREMEN, (via The Hague and London,) Jan. 5.—It was owing to the daring of an American skipper that the steamship El Monte, which sailed from Galveston, Texas, on Dec. 3, and New York on Dec. 11, arrived at Bremen on Jan. 1. The El Monte brought more than 6,000 bales of cotton, the first to reach this port during the war. She was the first American merchantman to visit Bremen in forty years.

Capt. Edward T. Pinchin of the El Monte, after the voyage across the Atlantic, took on a British pilot at Deal, as England now does not class cotton as contraband, but fearing that the pilot would be interned if he entered German waters, the Captain dropped him at the Hook of Holland. At the Hook Dutch pilots refused to assist the American skipper, saying that it was impossible on account of mines to complete the voyage.

Capt. Pinchin was determined to go on, saying that he would take his ship to her destination or know the reason why. Accordingly he proceeded without a pilot, picking out his own course without mine charts or other aid. He made his way to Bremen, greatly to the amazement of the Germans, who were much interested in his adventure.

Capt. Pinchin says the voyage is comparatively easy, provided a skipper uses common sense. The El Monte is to return to America shortly with 1,500 tons of mixed cargo.

HELPS WRECKED OPERATORS.

London Consulate General Aids New Yorkers to Get Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Paul Kreiger and William Miller, wireless operators living in New York, who were shipwrecked a few days ago off Shipwash Sands, Essex, while members of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Obidense, applied to the American Consulate today for transportation back to the United States. When seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent they said that the vessel had run aground in a storm. They got off in ship's boat, and later were picked up by a British destroyer.

The Obidense carried wood pulp and general cargo, and was bound to New York from Rotterdam. Consul General Skinner applied, according to the international custom for funds at the Norwegian Consulate.

THREE SHIPS HAVE MISHAPS.

Russian Liner Hits Rocks—Two Disable Their Machinery.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Accidents to three steamships engaged in the American trade were reported today. The British steamship Welsh Prince, from La Pallice for New York, reported by wireless to St. Michaels that her machinery had been damaged. She is able to make headway, however, and is expected at St. Michaels tomorrow.

The steamship Dwinsky of the Russian-American Line, from New York on Dec. 20 for Archangel, struck the rocks off the Firth of Clyde and was damaged. She put into Glasgow for repairs.

The British steamship Jerseymoor, from Manchester for New Orleans, has arrived at Ferrol, Spain, with her machinery damaged.

$400,000 FOOD SHIP, KANSAS GIFT, SAILS

State Has Only Begun to Give, Says Spokesman, Who Goes Abroad to Investigate.

AMBULANCES FOR PARIS

Woman Sells Automobile That She May Aid Women and Children in France.

The steamship Hannah, with a $400,000 cargo of food for the people of Belgium, all of it given by the people of Kansas, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday under charter of the Belgian Relief Commission, 71 Broadway. She goes to Rotterdam without a stop.

Just before the Hannah cast off there was a short ceremony on the Bush Terminal pier. Representatives of the State of Kansas, of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, the Belgian Consulate General, and the Kansas Society of New York were present. From the aftermast of the ship fluttered the flag of Kansas, while a great streamer that stretched half way around the ship bore the single word "Kansas." The ship was recorded on the books of the American Commission as "Kansas Relief Ship No. 1," which means that still another ship will go to Belgium soon laden with Kansas food.

Ex-Congressman Charles F. Scott, the official Kansas representative, sailed on the ship. He made a short speech, and said among other things that while 1914 was a banner crop year in Kansas, the State would have been just as generous had it been a poor year. Mr. Scott said he would investigate conditions in Belgium and report to the Kansas Relief Committee. If the need of the Belgians continues as great as at present, Mr. Scott said he felt safe in saying that "Kansas has only begun to give."

Belgian Fund Now $776,475.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $776,475.58, of which amount $2,391.44 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Providence Journal (col.)	$225	F. S. Halsey	10
Woonsocket F'd	150	M. A. Allen	10
Anonymous	100	H. D. Baker	10
Adv. Ledger (col.)	97	Selmar Hess	25
F. D. Updike	50	Frank B. Ayres	15
Allison Dodd	200	Miss J. C. Naney	20
Harold, Katherine, Lucy, and Edwin M. Bulkley	200	Bridgewater, N. Y., Cong. S. S.	29
C. S. Brown, Jr.	100	Ref. S. S., Claverack, N. Y.	20
W. D. Guthrie	100	Anna Sheldon	30
St. Luke's Church, Roselle, N. J.	18	J. H. Fallon	10
Bap. Ch., Roselle, N. J.	28	G'rude S. Hencken	25
Pres. Ch., Roselle, N. J.	102	J. G. Gibson	10
H. C. Turner	50	Greenville, N. Y.	13
C. Sulsberger	50	Anonymous	10
Mrs. Ada C. Walker	50	E. R. Bushnell, (col.)	12
St. Paul's S. S., Boundbrook	11	A. H. Adams	25
W. C. Mason	10	Elmira Gazette (col.)	13
Anonymous	25	Franco-Belge Say. Soc., Hoboken	30
P. H. Kyle	10	Charlotte Leech	50
S. Hunt Smith	10	Orient Cong. S. S.	42
Greek Candy K'n	18	M. A. M.	10
Ten-Cent Fund	40	Dr. H. Emerson	40
Miss K. Wright	10	Mrs. F. Stetson	32
M. G. Johnston	10	Anonymous	10
J. R. A.	10	P. Gibbons	12
F. T. Sayles	10	Mrs. L. W. Moss	10
		Mrs. G. H. De La Vergne	10
		Lloyd Rd. Children	12

Gifts to the Red Cross.

Contributions amounting to $1,477.40 were received by the Red Cross yesterday. The fund now totals $429,887.28.

Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 120 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Dernburg (col.)	$1,005	C. P. Howland	300
In Memoriam	120	Astoria Red Cross	25
C. S. Brown	100	Mrs. M. McNinch	21
Independent (col.)	99	Lake Hopatcong	16
		A. C. Zabriskie	15

For the Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Mortimer L. Schiff	$500
C. S. Brown, Jr.	100
Grace Lutheran Church, Brooklyn	11
E. H. Hooker	50

BELGIAN FUND.

William Morrow	10
Dr. A. T. Davis	10
D. H. Burrell	50

BRITISH FUND.

Mrs. S. N. Bond	10

The fund now totals $96,528.96.

Two More Ambulances for Paris.

Among the contributions received yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris were two of $1,100 each for the purchase of automobile ambulances from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill and the Emergency Aid Committee of Philadelphia. Contributions for eighteen ambulances have been received since Dec. 12. Contributions to the fund amounted yesterday to $2,380, which brought the total to $264,466.28.

In addition to the ambulance gifts, yesterday's contributions were:

Johnstown D. A. R.	$100
Mrs. St. L. Satterlee	75

Sells Her Auto to Aid Sufferers.

The largest contribution received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for relief of women and children of France was $500, sent by Dr. Aurelia S. Henry of Flushing, who sold her automobile to aid the women and children who are suffering for lack of proper clothing.

The next most important contribution was that of L. H. Stanley, who sent $1.24 collected from a One Cent Club. This was particularly gratifying to the committee because they hope it will stimulate the giving of small amounts as well as large. Marie B. Fraley gave $10.

From "A. H." THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday $10, with instructions to give $5 to the Belgian Relief Committee and $5 for the relief of the "neediest of the poor" of New York.

War Office Thanks for Comforts.

Two letters, one from the British War Office and one from Lieut. Gen. R. C. Maxwell, Inspector General of Communications of the British Expeditionary force on the continent, have been received at the office of the British-American War Relief Fund at 200 Fifth Avenue. Both letters express warm thanks for the work being done in America in providing vests, socks, and woolen drawers for the soldiers at the front.

"These are being distributed to the army at the front," reads Gen. Maxwell's letter, in part, "and I am anxious that you should know how very highly they appreciate your kindness."

The letter from the War Office, which was signed by A. S. Cowans, added the thanks of Lord Kitchener and the Army Council.

SEVEN BIG ZEPPELINS READY

Another, Damaged by Airman, Being Patched Up to Join Second Line.

GENEVA, Dec. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count Zeppelin has at present seven aerial dreadnoughts at his disposal at Friedrichshafen, Düsseldorf, Berlin, and Hamburg. An eighth airship was seriously damaged by Commander Briggs of the British aerial squadron in his recent raid on Friedrichshafen, and is being patched up to join the second line of Zeppelins, which number about a dozen, and which are useless for long journeys.

Since the English aviator's raid work has begun on a new Zeppelin, which it now takes twenty days to complete. The principal parts of a Zeppelin are made in factories elsewhere in Germany and brought to Friedrichshafen to be assembled.

FREE HAND IN BELGIUM.

Whitlock Reports New Order—Rules for Unneutral Relief Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The State Department was notified today in a dispatch from Brand Whitlock, American Minister at Brussels, that the German Governor General in Belgium would permit the United States to establish any kind of control it wished to facilitate American relief work for the people of Belgium. Minister Whitlock's message, sent from Brussels on Jan. 2 and received today, read:

I have received today assurances from Baron von Bissing, German Governor General in Belgium, that orders have been given forbidding all further requisitions of foodstuffs of whatever sort in Belgian territory occupied by German troops, and that the protection thus afforded covers cattle and their food as well. He will give any reiterated assurances that we may desire on any occasion that foodstuffs will not be requisitioned and that we may establish and maintain any kind of control that we may see fit to adopt in connection with our relief work for the civil population. Similar assurances were given to my Spanish colleague.

The State Department also received today a cable message from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, sent Dec. 28, with reference to the transportation of supplies for the relief of the Belgians. It was as follows:

Foreign Office now requests that special certificates of unneutral ships carrying food for Belgians contain following statements:

1. American express declaration that the ship carries solely food and clothing for Belgian population to be unloaded in a Dutch port.
2. An undertaking of the master of the vessel on his word of honor to abstain from any and all actions on outgoing or homeward voyage involving assistance to our opponents.
3. Statements that certificate and pass are valid for single outward voyage only and must be delivered to German Consul upon arrival in Dutch port of destination or to German Minister at The Hague, if there is no Consul. Similar papers for return voyage will be issued by German Legation at The Hague.
4. Statement that the papers do not bar a search of the vessel and that cargo must be stowed so that search can be conducted quickly and easily.
5. Statement that the date of departure from the United States is to be communicated to German Ambassador at Washington, the date of departure from Holland on return voyage to German Minister at The Hague.
6. Statement that non-compliance with these provisions and obligations assumed works forfeiture of all rights to protection and treatment.

The State Department today issued a brief announcement calling the attention of the public to the fact that Linden W. Bates of 71 Broadway, New York City, was the official shipping agent of the International Belgium Relief Committee and had charge of the furnishing and loading of ships carrying supplies to the Belgians. It pointed out that the British and German Governments required that these ships should carry no other cargo than supplies for Belgium, and in order that full cargoes might be obtained it would be necessary to assemble large quantities of such supplies at one point.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) J.B.G. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today Only (Jan. 6).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

Times, 1-6-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 9

Usual Complimentary J.B.G. Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Main Building

As many sets of these J.B.G. Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

Sheets, Pillow Cases & Bed Spreads

Most Amazing Bargains Ever Offered in a January Sale

Unheard of value giving—unlimited quantities—unusual from every standpoint.

The event of 1915 as well as the opportunity for housekeepers, hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers to lay in supplies of these goods.

Bleached Muslin Sheets

Superb quality, heavy-weight sheets of extra length; all hemmed; sizes given here are before hemming.

Best 79c Bleached Muslin Sheets—size 63x99 inches; sale price, each 49c

Best 89c Bleached Muslin Sheets—size 72x99 inches; this sale, each 59c

Best 98c Bleached Muslin Sheets—size 81x99 inches; this sale, each 65c

Best $1.05 Bleached Muslin Sheets—size 90x99 inches; this sale, each 69c

Pillow Cases

These pillow cases are made of the same quality bleached muslin as the sheets mentioned above; none better.

Best 22c Pillow Cases—size 42x36 inches; this sale, each 14c

Best 24c Pillow Cases—size 45x36 inches; this sale, each 15c

Best 25c Pillow Cases—size 50x36 inches; this sale, each 16c

Bed Spreads

$1.29 Hemmed White Crochet Spreads—for full-size beds, each 89c

$1.19 Colored Fringed Spreads—blue and red honeycomb spreads; for full-size beds; each 79c

Decorative and Staple Linens

Including Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Scarfs, Shams, &c.

Decorative Scarfs and Shams—hemstitched lace and scalloped edges; odds and ends; many styles; usually to 59c; at, each 29c

25c Cluny Lace Doylies—handmade; with plain linen centers and allover lace; each 15c

Japanese Doylies—hand-drawn openwork and embroidered; 9 inches square; regularly 19c and 25c; each 10c

$2.95 Scalloped Luncheon Sets—13 pieces; white or colored embroidered; 24-inch centerpiece and 12 doylies; set $1.95

12½c to 17c Yard Crash Towelings—less than import cost; 22-inch bleached all-linen Irish crash; 17-inch bleached all-linen Barnsley weave; 19-inch checked all-linen crash; special at, yard 9c

Scarfs and Shams—colored embroidered fancy scarfs, shams and centerpieces; usually to 39c; at, each 19c

$1 Mercerized Breakfast Table Cloths—size 56x60; round center designs; each 59c

$1 Yard Irish Table Linen—70 inches wide, full bleached all pure linen; heavy weight; seven choice patterns; yard 59c

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Irish Point Lace Curtains

Formerly $3.75 Today, a pair $2.95

These are highly decorative, and are mounted on an excellent quality of net.

Our Annual January Clean-Up of

Wilton, Axminster, Velvet and Smyrna Rugs

In the Popular 9x12 ft. size.

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Wilton Rugs	$60.00	$39.50
Wilton Rugs	45.00	29.50
Wilton Rugs	36.50	24.50
Axminster Rugs	24.50	15.75
Velvet Rugs	17.50	11.75
Smyrna Rugs	29.50	15.50

CONNEMAUGH AND DREDNOT RUGS—size 9x12 ft.; these are reversible wool rugs in a choice selection of designs and colorings; formerly $11.50; today $7.50

Clean-Up of Linoleums.

Inlaid and Printed. Clearance.	Former Price. Sq. Yard.	Sale Price. Sq. Yard.
Inlaid Linoleums	$1.35	79c
Inlaid Linoleums	95c	59c
Printed Linoleums	60c	39c
Printed Linoleums	50c	34c

House Furnishings

Oil Heaters; Japan trimmed; circular wick; smokeless and odorless; 3 qt. oil tank $3

Same as above; nickel trimmed $3.25

Japan trimmed, 5 qt. oil tank $3.35

Same as above but nickel trimmed $3.50

Regina Combination Vacuum Sweepers; 1915 models: "The Marquise" model; made to sell at $10; our usual price $9; today $6.75

"The Corona" model; made to sell at $8; our usual price $8; today $6

Aluminum Wares

75c Straight Saucepans; 2½ qt.; cover, long handle 39c

75c Lipped Saucepans, 3½ qt 49c

$2.60 Tea Kettles, 6½ qt $1.90

75c Berlin Saucepans; 2½ qt.; cover and long handle 39c

Percolating Coffee Pots; 6 cup size; glass top $1.49

MAIN BUILDING

Reduce Your Grocery Bills

You can do this easily by buying everything you need for your table at Greenhut's, and you don't sacrifice quality in so doing. These Specials for today: Mail Orders Filled. Phone Chelsea 4000.

Coffee

Freshly roasted daily.

GENUINE MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—mixed or separate; 10 lbs., $3.75; lb. 38c

WESTERN BLEND COFFEE—6 lbs., $1; lb. 17c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c

HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3¼ lbs., $1; lb. 31c

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

NEW MACARONI or spaghetti—10-lb. box 46c

FANCY SUGAR BEETS—doz., $1.14; 3 No. 2 size cans 29c

RITTER'S TOMATO CATSUP—6 bottles, 87c; bottle 10c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60 lbs., 98c; peck, 15 lbs. 25c

Sweet Peas

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Fountain quality, fancy sweet peas; doz., $1.35; 3 cans 50c

Smoked Meats

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 19½c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 18c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 20c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 25c

Pork

Whole loins of Fresh Jersey; lb. 17c

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Troubadour brand, extra standard, California fruit; doz., $2.50; can 22c

WOOL SOAP CHIPS—reg. 25c package 21c

BOOTH'S NEW SPINACH—doz., $1.15; large can 10c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
NEW FAHNA ROLLED OATMEAL	87c	20c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	20c	10c
GREEN SPLIT PEAS	75c	39c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	95c	48c
BEST PEA BEANS	76c	39c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
FRESH CORN MEAL	35c	18c
MARROW BEANS	98c	49c
PEARL TAPIOCA	76c	39c

Oranges

CALIFORNIA NAVAL ORANGES—dozen 49c

FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 176, $2.65; ½ box, 88, $1.35; dozen 23c

MILFORD STRINGLESS BEANS—doz. $1.69; 3 cans 43c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb 23c

JELKE'S GOOD LUCK MARGARINE—1-lb. package, $1.94; 2-lb. print 50c

We deliver Margarine.

Crisp Biscuits

Vanilla, Graham, Oyster Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Snaps, Letters and Numbers, Hippodrome Animals, Crisp Biscuits, fresh from the Knickerbocker Biscuit Co.'s ovens 6 regular 5c packages 23c

SPICED SWEET PICKLES—Sherwood brand; 6 bottles, 55c; large 15 oz. bottle 10c

UNBOLTED BREAKFAST GRITS—5-lb. bag 30c

Tomato Catsup

LITTLE OLIVER BRAND—doz., 94c; bottle 8c

Delicious Teas

BEST FAMILY TEAS—mixed to order; 5 lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

SAMPLE TEAS—mixed to order; 5 lbs., $1; lb. 22c

SPECIAL PLANTATION TEA—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.65; lb. 54c

PEEK'S PERFECT TEA—can, 75c, 50c and 25c

RED CHERRIES—Hazel brand for serving with beverages, desserts, &c., large bottle, 65c; medium bottle 43c

WHITE CANDLES—Stag brand; carton, 12 candles 15c

Tomatoes

JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality; case, $2.45; doz., $1.75; 3 large cans 44c

GLENMORE QUALITY TOMATOES—case, $2.65; doz., $1.35; 3 large cans 34c

CALUMET BAKING POWDER—lb. can 25c

Tomato Puree

REDDEN BRAND—new pack, doz., 49c; can 5c

—J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE J.B.G. GREEN TRADING STAMPS—

KNABE

An Unusual Opportunity to secure an Upright, Grand or Player-Piano at about One-Half Price

The advent of the 1915 MODEL KNABE PIANOS demands the clearing of floor space now occupied by high grade instruments which we accepted in part payment for Knabe Upright, Grand and Player-Pianos purchased for the Holidays. These instruments are but little used—in fact, many are now in better condition than originally—having been thoroughly overhauled by our experts. The list contains such well known makes as

KNABE CHICKERING STEINWAY SOHMER HAINES

THE FOLLOWING LIST REPRESENTS A FEW BARGAINS FROM THE 115 PIANOS WHICH YOU MAY CHOOSE FROM AT EQUALLY GREAT REDUCTIONS

SPECIAL TODAY ONLY

UPRIGHT PIANOS

	Formerly.	Now.
NEEDHAM, mahogany, good shape	$250	$70
CABLE, mahogany, like new	350	125
STURTZ, Circassian walnut, perfect	350	145
EMERSON, mahogany, large size	375	185
HAINES BROS., mahogany, like new	375	245
SOHMER, ebony, large size, perfect	500	310
STEINWAY, mahogany, like new	600	410
KNABE, mahogany, large size, perfect	600	420

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
CHICKERING PARLOR, rosewood, perfect	$350	$385
STEINWAY PARLOR, rosewood, entirely remodeled	900	440
HAINES BROS., mahogany, smallest size	600	480
KNABE BABY, rosewood; artist used only	850	545
KNABE MIGNONETTE, mahogany, like new; perfect	700	595
KNABE MIGNONETTE, white mahogany, a gem	800	625
STEINWAY BABY, ebony, just like new	900	705
KNABE LOUIS XV., Circassian walnut	950	790

88-Note PLAYER-PIANOS

	Formerly.	Now.
PRIMATONE, mahogany, demonstration used only	$550	$325
MARSHALL & WENDELL, mahogany; discontinued style	550	415
HAINES BROS., mahogany, large size, perfect	750	545
HAINES BROS. DE LUXE, mahogany; like new	875	590
KNABE-ANGELUS, mahogany, perfect	1,000	710
KNABE-ELECTRELLE, latest model; dem. used	825	720
WEBER-PIANOLA GRAND, art case latest design	2,250	1000
KNABE-ANGELUS GRAND, Circassian walnut; like new	1,850	1415

NO FIRST PAYMENT REQUIRED

TERMS as low as $5 Monthly. Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

Only a Quick Decision will get You one of these Pianos

WAREROOMS

Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

Italian Furniture of the Renaissance

THE charm of majestic elegance which emanates from the choicest examples of Italian Furniture of Renaissance times may fitly be thought desirable of introduction into some one room of the modern home.

Hampton Shops Reproductions of the masterpieces of the past offer opportunity not elsewhere to be had, of selecting such reminders of Renascent glories as the Library Table of Walnut with its massive board and its richly ornamented columnar supports,—the stately Banqueting Chair with its upholsterings of soft-toned Genoese Velvet,—or the dignified Cabinet with its gracefully carven door and caryatid pilasters.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 33d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

CAMMEYER SHOES

Men's & Women's

Hockey & Skating Shoes

Tan Grain and Black Kangaroo Calf . . . . Special $5.00

Also Made at $3.85

Cammeyer

Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

6th Avenue at 20th Street

The Store of a Thousand Styles

CARRANZA CLAIMS CAPTURE OF PUEBLA

Vera Cruz Celebrates When Obregon Reports Fall of Important State Capital.

DENIED BY RIVAL FACTION

Gen. Scott at El Paso to Meet Villa —Carranza Also Sends Reinforcements to Arizona Line.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 5.—Gen. Obregon reported to Carranza headquarters today that he had captured the City of Puebla, capital of the State of that name, at 11:30 A. M. today. All Vera Cruz is celebrating the news.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Dispatches to the Carranza agency here from Laredo, Texas, tonight announced that Gen. Obregon captured Puebla today at 11 o'clock, defeating a force under Gen. Angeles and taking 1,000 prisoners and 90 cannon.

According to the Carranza agency, Obregon's attack upon Puebla is the first step toward a general campaign upon Mexico City, which is expected to re-establish Gen. Carranza and his Government in the capital.

Enrique C. Llorente, Confidential Agent in Washington of the Gutierrez Government, tonight received this message from the military commander at Juarez, who relayed it from Mexico City:

"News published in the United States regarding the capture of Puebla is absolutely false."

Señor Llorente said that Puebla was in the hands of the convention forces.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 5.—It was reported in Carranza circles here tonight that Gen. Maclovio Herrera today defeated a large force of convention troops at Labrisa Station near Torreon, taking six machine guns, two trains, and a large number of prisoners.

Advices tonight from Monterey said it was rumored there that Gen. Antonio I. Villareal had captured three of the convention force's troop trains en route toward Torreon on the Coahuila and Zacatecas Railway lines.

GEN. SCOTT AWAITS VILLA.

Conference on Border Situation Today or Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Naco situation will be the subject of a conference, to be held at El Paso tomorrow or Thursday, between Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, representing the American Government, and Gen. Francisco Villa of the Provisional Government in Mexico City.

Gen. Villa is tonight en route from Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso. Gen. Scott has arrived at El Paso from Naco. Villa is coming to Juarez to look over the campaign in Chihuahua, and advantage of this fact is to be taken for a personal conference between Gens. Scott and Villa, who have known each other a long time. Information reached Washington tonight that Villa probably would reach Juarez tomorrow.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent from Mexico City to Gov. Maytorena ordering him to make no attack on Naco and to withdraw his forces from the border. Word to this effect reached the State Department in a message from Mr. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, dated Jan. 4, stating that Ortiz Rodrigues, the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Gutierrez Government, had requested him yesterday afternoon to convey to Secretary Bryan a message regarding the Naco situation. The message said:

The Government of Mexico, showing intention of solving the Naco case in a satisfactory manner, today issued orders by wire to Maytorena to make no attack and to withdraw his forces from the border. As, for the time being, the situation is so much relieved, the Foreign Office at Mexico City will take the time necessary for the purpose of making a study of the case in its military and political aspects, with the view of giving its final decision. This course will be followed because of the fact that the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs is very much occupied with the work of reorganizing the office force and in giving attention to other important affairs of an international character.

The State Department was also notified by telegram from Mexico City today that the session of the convention yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the admission of civilians as delegates. The convention came to no decision.

Consul Simpich reported today the result of his investigation of the arrest in Mexico of Charles C. Lockhart of Douglas, Ariz. Maytorena released both men as soon as their case was fully explained to him.

From the American Vice Consul at Tampico word reached the Administration today that on Dec. 17 Gov. Caballero published an official notice in the Tampico newspapers that the period for the presentation of titles to the rural properties in the State of Tamaulipas had been extended sixty days. The time will now expire on Feb. 20, 1915.

The decree issued by the Tamaulipas State Government prohibiting exportation of corn, also fixes its price, according to official advices reaching the State Department today. This decree was promulgated on Jan. 2. A dispatch to the department from Mexico City stated that the decree invalidating patents and trade-marks obtained during the Huerta administration required the payment of fees.

NACO, Ariz., Jan. 5.—Gen. Iturge, with 3,000 men, is reported by Carranza agents to have arrived at Moctezuma, 150 miles south of here, on his way to join Gen. Benjamin Hill, at Naco, Sonora.

It is said this force is being brought north to meet any movement made by the Villa force of 8,000 men under Gen. Juan Cabral, which is reported to have left Cases Grandes on the way to join Maytorena before Naco. Cabral will supersede Mayortena in a military capacity only upon his arrival.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Senator Owen's Resolution Calls for International Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — An international army and navy to preserve the peace of the world, and a universal peace conference to be called at The Hague by the President of the war in Europe, were proposed in a joint resolution today by Senator Owen.

MRS. TATUM TANGLED UP.

Divorce Defendant Near Collapse When Trial Adjourns.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Mary Jane Tatum, looking very young and pretty in a fawn-colored suit, mink furs, and an emerald green velvet hat, assured Supreme Court Justice Crane and a jury this afternoon that never in her whole life had she done anything to warrant John C. Tatum, a wealthy broker, twenty years her senior, in asking for the divorce he is seeking.

She denied categorically the testimony of servants that "Jack" Ottman, a Water Street provision dealer in New Year, had ever spent the night at her cottage in Roslyn, and that when servants awakened him in the morning they sometimes rapped on her door and overheard her calling: "Jack, Jack, it's time to get up."

None of these things happened, said Mrs. Tatum. On the other hand, her husband stayed out late nights and wasn't nice to her after August, 1913; he countenanced her living alone, neglected her, and once write her: "I do not want to see you about anything." "Jack" Ottman was only a dear friend. Mrs. Tatum, for all her shifts of humor on the witness stand, was composed throughout her testimony until, on cross-examination, this letter was shown to her:

My Dear Nell: Tried to get rooms here, but could not. I had to stop at the Martinique. If J. C. calls up tell him I went with you to the school with Helen and then to the Martinique. Tell him I called up his office and told the boy I was going and that I would not go home tonight.

The letters, on Hotel Martha Washington stationery, was addressed to Mrs. Jack E. Chalmers, once Mrs. Tatum's dear friend, though now she accuses her husband of having been extremely friendly with her.

Helen is Mrs. Chalmers's 16-year-old daughter, who was a pet of Mr. Tatum and his wife. The "J. C." referred to in the letter is assumed by Mr. Tatum to refer to himself. The missive seemed to make Mrs. Tatum extremely nervous. First she declared it was not in her handwriting. Then she said it was. The next minute she changed her mind and was sure she hadn't written it, and then she seemed on the verge of tears when counsel for Mr. Tatum patiently heard her admissions and denials and at last suggested that she supply a specimen of her handwriting. Justice Crane saved her from what threatened, apparently, to be a breakdown, by adjourning the trial until tomorrow to give Mrs. Tatum time to recuperate and to decide whether again she wished to change her mind. It is expected that the trial will be finished tomorrow.

WALL ST. BROKER MISSING.

Edgar A. Reincke Takes Train for His Office and Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 5.—Edgar A. Reincke of 16 South Broadway, a partner in Graenhorst & Co., brokers, 96 Wall Street, New York, has been missing since Dec. 29, when he left Tarrytown on the 8:35 A. M. train to go to his office.

It is feared that he has lost his memory or in a fit of dispondency over the war has committed suicide.

Reincke was 57 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed 165 pounds. He wore a dark gray suit, a blue overcoat, green felt hat, glasses, and carried a cane. The label of his overcoat was L. A. Pierre, tailor, Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Reincke was born in Germany. He came to this country thirty years ago. He was not troubled financially, and only a few weeks ago made a large profit in sugar. He has a Summer home at Bolton's Landing, Lake George, and came here ten years ago from Bloomfield, N. J. He has a wife and three daughters.

RECORD YEAR FOR WEDDINGS

License Bureau Shows 60,981 Issues in 1914, 1,988 More Than in 1913.

Last year broke the marriage license record, according to figures made public yesterday, by Clerk Patrick J. Scully. In the five boroughs 60,981 licenses were issued, an increase over 1913 of 1,988.

It was also a profitable year for the City Clerk's office in other ways, for 17,195 persons were appointed Commissioners of Deeds at $5 each, an increase over 1913 of 285.

Permits for electric signs brought in $32,524.70, an increase of $5,524.76.

Auctioneers' licenses amounted to $28,019.97, an increase of $1,306.04, and hunters' licenses showed an increase of $418. $55,913 being taken in.

ADMITS SOME UNTRUTHS.

Edith St. Clair Says She Lied Before Bar Association.

Edith St. Clair, the actress, who is on trial for perjury before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, admitted yesterday in her cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Manley that parts of her testimony before the Grand Jury and before ex-Judge Holt as referee in disbarment proceedings against Max D. Steuer, formerly Miss St. Clair's lawyer, were false. The testimony was to the same effect as the affidavit on which the charge of perjury is based. In the affidavits, which were made at William Travers Jerome's office, Miss St. Clair repudiated her testimony at a suit against Abraham L. Erlanger for breach of contract. Later she repudiated the affidavits also.

"Did Mr. Jerome tell you to lie to the Bar Association?" Mr. Manley asked.

"Not exactly," Miss St. Clair replied, hesitatingly. "But I don't think he expected me to go over there and tell the truth." In her previous testimony Miss St. Clair has asserted that Mr. Jerome prepared the affidavits and that she did not know their contents when she signed them.

"Was your testimony before the Bar Association true?" Mr. Manley asked.

"Partly true, partly not."

"Were any inducements to testify held out to you?"

"Yes. I was told that I would receive the $22,500 judgment which the court awarded me against Erlanger, and also that I would get a theatrical position. That is why I lied before the Bar Association."

The trial will be continued this morning.

Do You Own an Apartment House?

Then you can stop the tenants' usual complaint—"There's no hot water!"—by equipping the heater with a Combusto. It will keep the water hot all night, yet *you can save from 15 to 30% on your coal bills.*

COMBUSTO The COAL SAVER

Adapted to
Water Heaters
Ranges
Boilers
Furnaces
Power Plants

Read this proof:—

New York, Nov. 24th, 1914.
We have been using your Combusto device on the hot water and heating plants in several of our houses and are very glad to be able to report that it has given us excellent service. We find that we not only make a considerable saving on coal, but also get very much more efficient service both from our steam heat and with the hot water.
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY
E. S. L. Moore, Secretary

The average coal saving made by Combustos and computed from tests in many apartment houses and homes in Greater New York is 27%. But the Combusto must prove its economy on *your* furnace by careful "before-and-after" test, before we will sell it. Will you

Write, Call, or 'Phone

Combusto Devices Corp., 250 West 54th Street 'Phone 2777 Columbus

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.

January Sale of AUTOMOBILE FUR COATS

At Substantial Savings

This annual event is eagerly awaited by many of our customers. The Coats assembled here on this occasion present a choice unequalled in quality at the prices quoted. Garments for Men and Women—they are made of high-grade furs in the approved styles of today. **This is a money-saving opportunity not to be overlooked by any one interested in the purchase of a Fur Coat for Motor use.**

Men's Fur Automobile Coats

	Early Season Price.	Sale Price.
RACCOON	$54.75	$39.75
Regular auto model; full furred skins; quilted or wool lining.		
SPANISH LAMB	$39.75	$24.75
Resembles Beaver in appearance; regulat full cut automobile model; extremely warm.		
NATURAL DOG	$29.75	$19.75
Popular fur, resembling raccoon. Heavily furred and wears well.		
BLACK DOG	$19.75	$12.74
Manchurian Dog skins; durable and warm; the staple coat for owner or chauffeur.		
RACCOON	$94.15 to $129.00	$79.75
Regular automobile model, in all sizes; high grade garments radically reduced for clearance.		
NATURAL MUSKRAT	$98.75	$64.75
An exceptional garment, made of full furred skins and trimmed with a fine beaver collar.		
NATURAL MUSKRAT	$74.75	$49.75
Made of Northern Rat skins, heavily furred and perfectly matched.		
NATURAL MUSKRAT	$62.75	$39.75
Regulation automobile model; cut extra full in skirt, and wool lined throughout.		

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

SHELL	LINING.	COLLAR.	PRICE. EARLY SEASON	SALE PRICE.
Gray Cheviot	Natural Muskrat	Otter	$59.75	$49.75
Black Broadcloth	Natural Muskrat	Persian Lamb	$49.75	$37.75
Black Broadcloth	Blended Muskrat	Persian Lamb	$49.75	$39.75
Black Broadcloth	Blended Wallaby	Persian Lamb	$37.50	$27.75
Oxford Kersey	Natural Rat	Persian Lamb	$49.75	$39.75
Black Kersey	Blended Rat	Blended Rat	$37.50	$27.75

Women's Automobile Coats

	Early Season Price.	Sale Price.
RACCOON	$98.75	$72.75
Shawl collar model; full furred skins; satin lined.		
CALF SKIN	$39.75	$22.75
Black India Calf; a close fur; very durable and superior to Pony; two models; loose Kimono style or a semi-fitting coat.		
NATURAL MUSKRAT	$98.75	$69.75
Northern Rat skins; dark in color, well matched. Satin lined.		
RACCOON	$149.00	$97.75
Mannish model; roomy cut coat.		

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

First Sale of the New Year—High Quality ORIENTAL RUGS

Macy's Oriental Rug Department is replete with splendid Rugs from Persia, Turkey and China. For this, **the first Oriental Rug Sale of the year,** we offer to our customers a collection which we were able to buy considerably under the market prices. Of course, the savings thus effected are passed to you.

Persian Room-Size Carpets Extra Quality

Exquisite designs and rich Oriental colorings. Suitable for living rooms, dining rooms or libraries. The saving on these Floor Coverings is fully 25 per cent.

Size.	Sale Price.	Size.	Sale Price.
10.2 x 6.11	$89.50	11.7 x 8.11	$104.00
10.10 x 8.0	$89.50	12.0 x 8.9	$111.00
11.10 x 8.3	$98.50	12.5 x 9.0	$114.00
11.3 x 8.8	$98.50	12.8 x 8.9	$122.00
12.2 x 8.1	$99.50	12.10 x 9.3	$126.00
9.11 x 8.10	$88.50	13.8 x 9.0	$138.00
12.3 x 8.0	$98.50	14.4 x 9.8	$144.00
		14.1 x 10.6	$166.00

Royal Kazak Turkish Rugs

The designs and color combinations make this display a delight to all who find pleasure in Oriental Rugs.

Size.	Sale Price.	Size.	Sale Price.
5.9 x 8.1	$49.50	6.0 x 6.6	$49.50
5.7 x 6.6	$49.50	5.10 x 7.3	$49.50
5.0 x 7.8	$49.50	6.0 x 7.0	$49.50
		5.5 x 9.1	$49.50

Beloochistan RUGS—
Extra Quality— **$15.74**
Very fine and silky. Average size about 3 ft. x 5 ft. 4 in.

High Class
Mossoul RUGS **$19.89**
They would be good value at $27.50. Average size about 3 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.

FOURTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Mortgage-Bond Company OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

January 1, 1915

To the Board of Directors:—

Gentlemen:—For the year 1914 The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York reports larger earnings and a larger volume of its Bonds outstanding in the hands of investors than for any previous year. The provisions of the Trust Agreement securing its Bonds which limit the Company's loans to First Mortgages on improved business or residence property in selected American cities are of the strictest character, and account for the fact that during nearly ten years of existence no loan of the Company outside of New York City has ever gone to foreclosure sale.

In addition to its mortgages on New York City property, which secure Mortgage-Certificates and Bonds of Series 1, the Company has $6,481,415 mortgage loans outstanding in sixteen cities of the West and South, where it has established agencies. The value of the properties covered by these mortgages aggregates $16,623,718. The loans, therefore, amount to only 39% of the value, as appraised by the Company, by contrast with the average loan of 66% of the value in New York City. Furthermore, the great majority of the Company's loans contain an obligation to make annual payments in reduction of the principal. At the present time out of 2253 loans outstanding only three loans are in process of foreclosure. The amount of interest more than thirty days delinquent is $2,252.51. The average size of the loans made is about $3,000, this small amount contributing both to the safety of the loan and the salability of the property, and yielding a better rate of interest than larger mortgages would in the same field.

The increased security which comes from having the Company's loans in different sections of the country is apparent at a time like the present when New York real estate values are depressed; and its record in the matter of foreclosures and delinquent interest challenges favorable comparison with that of any company loaning exclusively in New York City.

The showing of gross and net Income of the Company for recent years is as follows:

	1909	1910	1911
Gross Income	$264,138	$330,440	$368,376
Expenses	44,181	46,684	48,870
	$219,957	$283,756	$320,506
Interest on Bonds Outstanding	75,948	120,405	149,687
Net Profits	$144,009	$163,351	$170,819
	1912	1913	1914
Gross Income	$434,160	$469,246	$479,789
Expenses	66,249	61,944	64,121
	$367,911	$407,302	$415,668
Interest on Bonds Outstanding	177,837	210,547	213,228
Net Profits	$190,074	$196,755	$202,440

The Mortgage-Bonds of the Company are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and have gradually won recognition from conservative investors, many of the Bonds having been sold to such institutions as Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, Colleges and Universities. Of these Bonds, Series 1 and 2, amounting to $2,553,200, bear 4% interest, and Series 3, amounting to $1,996,000, bears 5% interest. A statement of the Bonds outstanding for recent years is as follows:—

January 1, 1906	$212,800
" 1909	$1,297,000
" 1912	2,928,200
" 1915	4,540,200

These Bonds are secured by the deposit of an equal amount of First Mortgages with a Trust Company as Trustee—Series 1 with the Guaranty Trust Company, and Series 2 and Series 3 with the United States Trust Company.

The Assets of the Company during this period have shown a steady growth, as evidenced by the following table:

TOTAL ASSETS

January 1, 1906	$2,644,630
" 1909	3,788,930
" 1912	5,205,512
" 1915	7,435,785

The Earnings and Dividends on the Company's Capital Stock of $2,000,000 since organization have been as follows:

Year	Earnings	Dividends
1906	3½ per cent.	
1907	5½ per cent.	3 per cent.
1908	6½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.
1909	7 per cent.	5 per cent.
1910	8 per cent.	6 per cent.
1911	6½ per cent.	6 per cent.
1912	9½ per cent.	6 per cent.
1913	9¾ per cent.	6 per cent.
1914	10 per cent.	6 per cent.

It is worthy of note that the excess of earnings over dividends during the past eight years has been applied, in the sum of over $400,000, to the paying off of a "Discount" on low-rate Bonds issued from time to time. In other words, the Company has pursued the conservative policy of issuing Bonds at a low rate of interest, and charging off the necessary "discount" instead of issuing high-rate Bonds at par or a premium. The advantages of this course will be shown in the earnings of the Company during each year of the life of the low-rate Bonds.

Since the Company is organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York, it is periodically examined by the Banking Department, and it is also audited annually by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, Accountants and Auditors, of London and New York.

The Cities in which the Company now holds loans are:—

Atlanta, Ga.	Kansas City, Mo.	Omaha, Neb.
Augusta, Ga.	Macon, Ga.	Portland, Oregon
Birmingham, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Savannah, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.	Montgomery, Ala.	Seattle, Wash.
Des Moines, Iowa	New York, N. Y.	Sioux City, Iowa
Jacksonville, Fla.		Spokane, Wash.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities January 1, 1915, is as follows:—

ASSETS		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages	$7,063,915.80	Capital	$2,000,000.00
U. S. and Other Bonds	2,515.00	Surplus	400,000.00
Interest Receivable	138,586.29	Undivided Profits	145,105.75
Cash	230,068.70	Mortgage-Bonds	4,540,200.00
		Mortgage-Certificates	300,756.30
		Interest Payable	50,721.71
	$7,435,785.79		$7,435,785.79

The disturbed financial conditions arising from the European war have had no practical effect on the mortgage loans securing the Company's Bonds, as is shown by the excellent condition of the Company in regard to foreclosures and delinquent interest.

The effect of the war has, however, been to raise interest rates, and to meet these new conditions the Company now offers the unsold balance of its Series 3, 10-20 Year 5% Bonds at a price of 95 and accrued interest—thus netting the investor about 5¼%.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St. *Store Opens at 8.30*

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs at Half In Room and Small Sizes

There are over 100 room size rugs alone; rugs perfect to the smallest detail of design and weave; among them—

$1,500 Kirmanshah 13 ft. 2 in. x 20 ft. 4 in.	$750
$975 Kirmanshah 12 ft. 8 in. x 18 ft. 2 in.	$490
$900 Kirmanshah 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 8 in.	$450
$550 Kirmanshah 8 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 4 in.	$225
$350 Kirmanshah 9 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft.	$175
$1,200 Kirmanshah 11 ft. 7 in. x 19 ft. 4 in.	$600
$950 Kirmanshah 11 ft. 2 in. x 14 ft. 5 in.	$475
$650 Kirmanshah 10 ft. 5 in. x 16 ft. 4 in.	$325
$400 Kirmanshah 9 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 3 in.	$200
$300 Kirmanshah 9 ft. x 12 ft. 2 in.	$150

Also Several Bales of Small Kirmanshahs at ½ Price

Persian Hall Runners at ½ Price

Genuine Hartford Saxony Rugs

Perfect Reproductions of Orientals.

In 9x12-Foot Room Sizes

$40 Instead of $50 Sixth Floor

From the "King" of Gloves and Silk Underwear Makers

4,000 Women's Fine Silk Vests At $1.20 and $1.40 Each

In white and flesh color—those at $1.20 have beaded tops, and those at $1.40 have banded tops.

The Maker's Name on Every Vest

It is famous all over the World. Main Floor.

Housewives, Hotelkeepers, Club Stewards, Etc., Can all Profit by the Wonderful Values in This

January Sale of Linens

Because our orders were placed for these linens nearly one year ago; because our foreign offices kept right after the manufacturers to continue shipments; because all merchandise was contracted for and delivered to us at the old low prices—they are some of the reasons why these

GIMBEL Values and Varieties are Unequaled

$1.75 Double Satin Damask $1 Yard

A splendid Irish quality, shown in seven of the newest designs; 72 inches wide. Napkins to match, $4 a dozen instead of $5.75.

Pattern Cloths with Napkins to Match

Full bleached Irish damask, shown in six of the best of the popular round designs. Napkins to match, 23x33 in., $2.75, instead of $3.50.

$2.75 Cloths, 70x70 in., $1.95; $3.25 Cloths, 70x88 in., $2.45; $3.75 Cloths, 70x106 in., $2.95.

Fancy and Decorative Linens ½ to ⅓ Less in Price

Beautiful show linens of superb quality, trimmed with genuine hand-made French cluny lace. There are Scarfs, Centrepieces, Tea, Luncheon, and Dinner Cloths, in many styles and sizes, ranging all the way from 6-inch doilies at 10c, regularly 15c, to a 90-inch Banquet Cloth at $22.50, regularly $45.

The Two Biggest Towel Values.

40c Huckaback Towels, 25c — Extra large, German huck towels, hemstitched; neat damask borders.

40c Bath Towels, 25c — Fine big Turkish towels with hemmed ends and white or colored borders.

Second Floor

Golf Lessons

Given at Your Convenience in the Newly-Established

GIMBEL Golf School

Under the expert instruction of

ISAAC MACKIE

Of Fox Hills, Staten Island, Eastern Open Champion 1914, and

JOE MITCHELL

Of Upper Montclair, N. J., Runner-up in the Eastern Open Championship 1914

Lessons by appointment, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

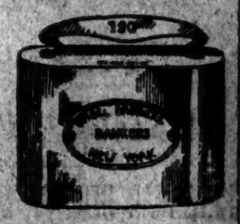
Golfers are invited to practice on the GIMBEL INDOOR GOLF COURSE now open for its third season—without charge.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS BANKERS

Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.

Will Loan This Handsome and Convenient Nickel Safe to Depositors in their Interest Department.



Interest Accounts pay 4 Per Cent. per annum.

Checking Accounts pay 2 Per Cent. per annum.

Main Floor, rear Balcony

HINT OFFICIAL HERE IS IN PASSPORT PLOT

Witness, Telling of Wholesale Frauds, Said to Have Implicated Prominent German.

RUROEDE CALLED A LEADER

District Attorney Marshall Successfully Opposes Motion for Reduction of Prisoner's Bail.

Agents of the Department of Justice have found evidence that not one but several plots may have been laid in the alleged conspiracy to furnish to Germans returning home passports certifying them as citizens of the United States or of some other neutral country. A man who is not a citizen of the United States, nor a German, but is understood to be a citizen of a neutral State, has admitted to the Government investigators that he sold a passport which he had obtained from his own Government to a German.

The man also admitted he had bought passports in the interest of returning Germans, and professed to have definite knowledge of the sale of some forty or fifty passports of various countries other than the United States. The nationality of the witness is not known; but the passports which were used by Germans earlier in the Fall were mostly those of Switzerland or Rumania, with a few from Italy.

It was intimated yesterday that his information led to the implication of a German official of considerable rank, now living in New York, as the man who was providing the funds for these purchases. This traffic, it is believed, was earlier than that which caused the arrest of Maurice Deiches, Carl Ruroede and his son, and John Aucher, and the issuance of a warrant for Hans Adam von Weedle. United States District Attorney Marshall referred to Ruroede yesterday as "a man at the very centre of the conspiracy, who ran the bureau and collected the purchased passports, and on whom travelers called to get the papers under which they traveled." But there is reason to believe that von Weedle was higher than Ruroede is alleged to have been.

As to Embassy Official.

District Attorney Marshall said the Department of Justice had given no one any reason to believe that an attaché of the German Embassy in Washington was implicated. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who is at the Ritz, refused to say anything on the question. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg said only that the affair did not concern him at all.

William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, denied a report that counterfeits of the seal of the United States were involved in the fraudulent passports.

"Up till a week or ten days ago," he said, "the substitution of other photographs than those presented before the clerk in the application was comparatively simple; there was no need to counterfeit the seal, and if this had been done a great many separate dies would have had to be made for the various passports, as only a corner of the seal appeared on the picture. Now a seal of the United States District Court must be affixed on each photograph that is presented, at the time that it is presented, thus guaranteeing the photographs that are forwarded to Washington."

Mr. Offley said that none of the fraudulent passports that he had examined had been issued after this ruling took effect, and that he saw no reason for believing that there had been any order of the Court of the United States.

Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court refused the application of C. A. Oberwager, attorney for Carl Ruroede, for reduction of the $20,000 bail in which his client is held. Mr. Oberwager asked dismissal of the charge of conspiracy, alleging that the information on which his client was held was inadequate. He added that Ruroede had real property, had been living in this country for twenty-seven years, and had a family living in Brooklyn, for all of which reasons it was unlikely that he would run away.

Ruroede's Bail Not Reduced.

District Attorney Marshall, who with his assistants, Harold A. Content and John C. Knox, opposed the motion, cited precedent to prove that a conspiracy to cause improper or irregular action by officers of the United States Government, such as the certification of passports for persons not entitled to use them, came under the definition of conspiracy. He remarked that the German reservists were going home "to fight for their country or spy for their country or what not," reminded the court that Ruroede on Saturday night had waived examination, at which a fuller statement of the Government's case would have been presented, and urged the necessity of keeping a man who, he said, was at the very centre of the affair, where they could lay their hands on him.

"The facts given by the District Attorney and the counsel for the defense indicate that no matter what the motive a crime of the most serious character against the United States is in question," Judge Hand remarked.

The Judge refused to reduce the bail, but said he would take papers and reserve decision as to whether the information on which Ruroede was held was sufficient for the arrest.

It was said that the Federal Grand Jury, which met yesterday for the January term, did not hear any witnesses in the passport case.

Among the applicants for passport certifications at the office of County Clerk Schneider were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, returning to resume charge of her relief work for the wounded, and Howard Gardiner Cushing, the artist, with Mrs. Cushing. They were intending to visit France and had their passports certified for that country. Mrs. Whitney had hers directed to the authorities of England and Austria-Hungary.

EXPOSURE BALKS OFFICER.

Bavarian Lieutenant Tells of Unsuccessful Attempt to Get Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The existance of an organized system of shipping German reservists out of this country on bogus passports was proved today, when Waldemar Bilaszewski, a Lieutenant in the Prince Regent Luitpold Horse Field Artillery of the Bavarian Army, returned to Syracuse after making an unsuccessful attempt on Sunday to leave the country and rejoin his regiment.

Bilaszewski said that all arrangements had been made for him to get off, but at the last moment he was told that the boat was full and that he would have to wait until the next steamer.

"I will not go at all now," he said today. "I am anxious to fight for Germany, but I will not fight now for Prussia and Prussian militarism."

He said that when he returned from New York he stopped in front of a local newspaper office to read the war bulletins and was attracted to a photograph of a Bavarian artillery regiment in the window. Closer inspection disclosed that it was his own regiment. He then entered the newspaper office and told his story.

Three years ago, he said, he was given a three years' leave of absence and went to Canada. Just before the outbreak of the war he came to Syracuse. When hostilities began the German War Office summoned him to rejoin his regiment. He made several unsuccessful attempts to leave the country and thought that this time it was all arranged.

Pushcart Peddler Killed in Row.

Altercation over the position of a peddler's pushcart yesterday resulted in th death of Abraham Finke, 48 years old, of 232 East 100th Street. Finke placed his cart beside the curb in front of Samuel Morowitz's little dry goods store at 1954 Second Avenue, near 100th Street, at seven o'clock in the morning. Morowitz ordered him to move away and when he refused to do so struck him, the police say, with a heavy padlock. Finke fell to the street unconscious and when a Reception Hospital ambulance arrived he was pronounced dead by Ingraham. Morowitz was arrested on a homicide charge and is being held to appear at the inquest.

LIVE APART 9 YEARS IN THE SAME HOUSE

Wife Sues Chester J. Richards of Exclusive Hempstead Colony for Divorce.

TELLS OF WOMAN IN HOTEL

Husband Denies That He Is Rich or Can Pay the $300 a Month Alimony Asked.

That Maria L. F. C. Richards had sued Chester J. Richards for divorce was disclosed yesterday when Justice Goff made William Arrowsmith referee to take evidence of three officials of the United States Trust Company. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the exclusive Hempstead colony and are wealthy.

A feature of the case is a sworn statement by Mr. Richards that for nine years before their separation he and his wife had no closer relations than might have existed between boarders in one household.

They were married on March 20, 1890, before which Mrs. Richards was Maria Luisa Fernandes Criado. Mr. Richards is a member of the A. Richards Shoe Company. According to an affidavit by his wife his income is $10,000 a year, from which she asks $300 a month and $750 counsel fee. In a long statement she tells the story of her married life and describes the Hempstead home, which, she says, consists of fourteen rooms, two baths, a garage and stable, and four acres of land.

Mrs. Richards said her married life was happy until last March, when her husband began to treat her cruelly. She said that once he told her she was a fool not to get a divorce.

"We have had many disputes and disagreements," she said, "over his attentions to other women, and I am informed since the defendant left me he is spending large sums of money and living extravagantly."

Nothing in Mrs. Richards's affidavit bears out her husband's declaration that they had not lived as husband and wife for nine years.

An affidavit by Robert McLellan, a detective, says he saw Richards and a woman in scant attire in Muller's Hotel, Brooklyn, on June 11 last, and that he summoned Mrs. Richards and others, who saw what he did. William Hunt and James Coyle corroborated this testimony.

In his affidavit Richards said he was 47 years old, got only $18,000 under his father's will, and owned only fifteen shares in the shoe company. He said his income was $5,000 a year, and that his business lost nearly $7,000 in 1913. He said his wife did not need alimony because she has an income of $7,000 a year and a $47,000 share in her mother's estate. He asked that officials of the United States Trust Company be examined to show what his wife's income is.

JUSTICE CRITICISES VERDICT

Says Colleagues' Conviction of Mrs. Moore Was Wrong.

Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions characterized a verdict of his colleagues, Chief Justice Russell and Justice Moss, sitting on the same bench with him, as "a gross miscarriage of justice" yesterday. In differing with the other Justices, Justice Collins advised the defendant's attorney to appeal.

By the votes of Justices Russell and Moss, constituting a majority, Mrs. Margaret Moore, 44, of 102 West 106th Street, was found guilty of abusing her thirteen-year-old daughter, Charlotte Heath. The court found her not guilty of the charge that she held the child over a hot stove until her neck and back were burned. The girl testified that her mother was chasing her to punish her for not getting out of bed when she fell over the stove.

After Justice Russell had announced the verdict Justice Collins said that the testimony tended to show that the woman was correcting the child.

"You cannot make me believe," he continued, "that this woman or any other woman would commit such a heinous crime against her own flesh and blood as is alleged here. The testimony shows that the mother was correcting her child, and I believe that if a mother is not entitled to correct her child then the time has arrived for the fixing by specialists of the degree of correction permissible by parents."

Edward Carpel, Mrs. Moore's attorney, asked that sentence be imposed immediately, but the court ordered her held until Thursday pending a report by an agent of the Children's Society.

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"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

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Announce an extraordinary offering for today of

Men's Sack Suits

(Made-to-Measure)

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Regular Values $35.00 to 40.00

THE range of fabrics presents a splendid choice of high grade Imported and Domestic suitings, in plain blues, blacks, grays and the season's most desirable mixtures in stripes, checks, plaids and interwoven effects.

An additional charge of 10% will be made for sizes over 44 chest measure.

When You Have Your Car Overhauled

¶ Don't forget to have the piston rings examined.

¶ If you have ever noticed poor compression, power shortage for hill climbing or heavy road work, excessive carbon deposit in the cylinders, back-firing or a "knocking" engine, you can lay the blame on the piston rings of your motor.

¶ You'll find they are worn, badly fitting and with such poor or unequal bearing on the cylinder wall as to leak compression at every stroke. These faults are sure to develop in the ordinary piston ring after a short period of service. None of these will occur in

PISTON RINGS

(Made by McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co.)

To protect you from imitations Leak-Proof is stamped on the ring—insist.

¶ The Leak-Proof is a two-piece ring so designed and constructed as to make gas leakage impossible. Its use ensures you:

FULL MOTOR POWER—Because being two-piece, expansion openings are properly sealed. The halves are interlocking and concentric with opposing centers of expansion so that uniform tension on the cylinder wall is always secured. This is the distinctive and patented Leak-Proof feature. It means perfect compression.

SERVICE—Because they are made of special Processed Gray Iron of wonderful toughness that never loses its elasticity and will outlast the motor.

STRENGTH—Because the construction of the sections on the angle-iron principle gives them the greatest strength.

MINIMUM CARBONIZATION—Because surplus oil cannot get up into the combustion chamber either through or past the rings. It is the burning of this oil that creates carbon deposit.

OPERATING ECONOMY—Because they make every drop of fuel count and check waste of lubricating oil.

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Over 300,000 motors are now equipped with Leak-Proof Rings

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"To Have and to Hold Power"—It tells all about piston rings and why you should equip your engine with the Leak-Proof. How it will pay you in fuel economy and prolonged motor life. Write for it.

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Real Temperance Means Self-Control and Moderation in All Things

If a Real TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was organized today all Brewers would be among its Charter Members.

Henry Watterson said:

"The introduction of beer in America has done more for true temperance than all the Temperance Societies and Prohibition Laws combined."

Dr. William R. Williams stated in answer to a question put to him by the Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation that the use of mild alcohols, such as Rhine Wine and Beer, should be encouraged. He said:

"Those beers containing a very high percentage of food value and carbohydrates which are derived directly from the malt, have nothing to do with the alcohol. If beer be taken in moderation, it may be looked upon distinctly as a food."

Dr. L. Mortimer Granville, for forty years an Eminent English Medical Practitioner, said:

"The moderate consumption of beer is good for the system. It is my most sincere conviction that TOTAL ABSTINENCE from wines and beers is much more harmful to the human race than the moderate use of these beverages."

When, therefore, we find that renowned scientists the world over endorse the food value of beer, we should feel no hesitancy in using Pure Beer in our daily life.

RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

is a Beverage of absolute purity. It is a safe drink, because, unlike milk and water, it cannot carry deleterious germs; a sane drink, because it does not unbalance the mental organs. It gives vigor to the body, is a constructive, not destructive agency, and adds to one's strength and endurance when intelligently used.

Knickerbocker Beer is made of the highest quality ingredients and is subjected to the various processes of Brewing, Filtering, Aging, Bottling and Pasteurization that assure a finished product that is unsurpassed by any Beer made anywhere on earth.

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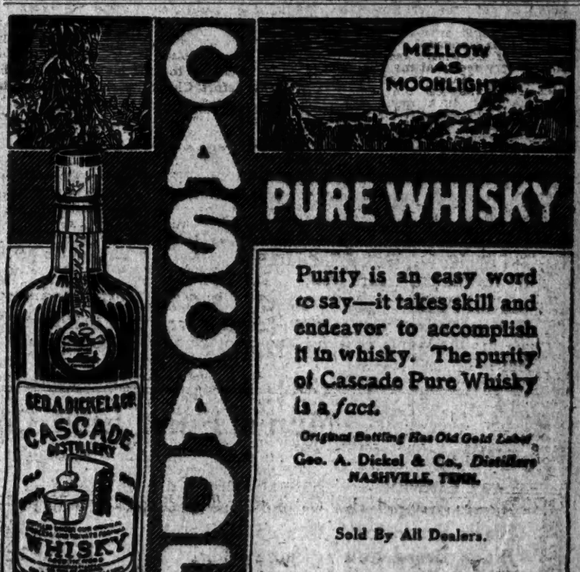

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Miss Eleanor Brown, of the Winter Garden.

OUR NEW YEAR DEBUTANTE

Certain things we don't use every day—but we are glad to have them handy when we need them—

A fire-extinguisher, for instance—a dictionary, a Bloomingdale Year-Book.

The Year-Book for 1915 is full of interesting information. Contains cooking recipes, a diary, diagrams of theatres, an *accurate street directory*—and so forth.

It is free. You merely clip this advertisement and present it in the Book Dept., Main Floor, for a New Year-Book.

Bloomingdales 59th to 60th Sts. Lex. to 3d Ave.

LEO FRANK REPLIES TO ATTACK BY BROWN

Georgia ex-Governor "Unfair and Cruel" in Demanding His Summary Execution.

SEES TRAIL OF POLITICS

"You Try to Kick Me on Toward the Gallows So as to Regain Some Ground You Have Lost."

Leo M. Frank, whose conviction of the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta is about to come under review by the United States Supreme Court, has written an open letter to ex-Gov. Joseph M. Brown of Atlanta in reply to a letter from the ex-Governor in The Augusta Chronicle, arguing that Frank should be executed and that the movement to obtain a fair trial for him is based solely on the fact that he is a Jew.

In his reply Frank intimates strongly that Mr. Brown had political ends to serve when he wrote the letter. No other former Governor of Georgia, he points out, has ever written a similar card.

Here is Frank's letter:

I have read your remarkable attack upon me in The Augusta Chronicle. I use the word "remarkable" advisedly, for no ex-Governor of Georgia ever before used his influence in an effort to destroy the life of one of his fellow citizens. Indeed it is difficult to see how any brave man could be induced to take the position you have.

I am helpless and in desperate straits. My wife and father and mother are in the depths of despair.

Why any man should wantonly and ruthlessly attack me, and, through me, them, must amaze the fair men and women of this State.

When I read that tirade—unfair, cruel and untruthful—I remembered that, when Prometheus was bound to the rock it was the vulture, and not the eagle, that struck its beak into his vitals.

The execution of the confessed murderer excites sympathy. The Sheriff does his duty because the law demands it, but he does it with sorrow; it is reserved to an ex-Governor of Georgia to demand the execution of one who never harmed him, and who is pleading for further opportunity to show his innocence.

The excuse that you are defending the State cannot explain your letter. The State of Georgia needs no defense. Her people are as generous and just as those of other States.

Deplorable and regrettable as things can happen, and have happened, in Georgia, just as they can happen and have happened in other States. There was a serious riot in Atlanta some years ago. It was condemned everywhere without, as well as within the State, yet nobody raised the cry that Georgia was being slandered.

No sane man can praise the conduct of my trial. During it things happened that always will be condemned. The mob spirit was abroad. Passion and prejudice were daily manifested in the very presence of the court. Judge Roan was present and knew what took place, and himself certified, under his oath of office, to things that you yourself, when you know them, will unhesitatingly condemn.

When prejudice and passion and the spirit of the mob preside over a trial, such a trial will not likely meet the approval of the country, and the wrong of such a trial is not met by the demagogic or sectional cry that the State is slandered.

Many of the wisest and best men of the country feel that my trial was not a fair one. Many of the truest and best Georgians feel the same. Is it possible that such men must keep quiet and, by their silence, approve such a trial for fear that they will be called slanderers of the State? Surely a protest against such a trial, within or without the State, cannot excuse your thirst for blood, nor explain your fall from the dignity of an ex-Governor to the ranks of the head hunter.

Your tirade against me is a greater slander against the State than any possible criticism against my trial. What a spectacle! An ex-Governor joining, with unreserved approval, the mob who cry, Crucify, Crucify!

How can you know I am guilty? You did not attend a moment of the trial. Your opportunity to know the truth was not greater than that of any man in the United States who read the papers or the record. You certainly had no such opportunity as Judge Roan. He heard every word of the evidence and saw every witness. And, after thus seeing and hearing, he asserted that he was not convinced of my guilt. Yet you, who heard no evidence and saw no witness, assert my guilt and urge my execution with a recklessness that must shock the fair, right-thinking people of Georgia.

Few men would exhibit the self-confidence you show in your letter. Your dogmatism might be excused if the point at issue was the fate of a stray dog that was worrying the village, but how can any fair man excuse it when a human life is involved—when the heart strings of an innocent wife, father, and mother are to be snapped?

You not only conclude beyond cavil the question of my guilt, but, from the same reckless certainty, fix my guilt from the evidence other than that of Conley. If you had any fair knowledge of the case you would know that some of the ablest lawyers of Georgia and elsewhere have studied the record in my case, and not one, after such study, has believed me guilty. I do not believe there is an able, fair lawyer in Georgia who would give it as his opinion that, apart from Conley, there was enough evidence to convict me.

It must be that when you so callously and brutally urged my immediate execution you were moved by other motives than that of State defender.

Prejudice, passion, and personal ambition have been known factors in my undoing. Your article is proof conclusive how great were these factors and to what extent you subscribe to them. Before this it has been strongly suspected that politics had played an important part. Since your remarkable letter there can be no longer any doubt of it.

It is wrong that you should seek, at the expense of my life, to pay back your political debts. It is a greater wrong, if that can be, that you should hope, by my destruction and through the disgrace of my loved ones, to gain back to your support that large class of voters that you have lately lost by violent abuse.

I have suffered much; some good men have condemned me, but they have done so in sorrow. It has been reserved to you voluntarily, ignorantly, in passion and prejudice, to kick me on toward the gallows that you may lessen your political debts and regain, if possible, some of the political ground you have lost.

Jan. 2, 1915. LEO M. FRANK.

FACTS NEVER APPEALED.

Higher Courts of Georgia Merely Passed on Technical Rulings.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, which printed in Sunday's issue a long review of the Frank case from a Georgia newspaper man, who argued that the evidence in the case warranted the verdict, makes this editorial comment:

Careful reading of the article, while it is in a way a defense of the action of the law courts, instead of convincing, accentuates certain doubts which enter the mind of one when attempting to form an opinion after a careful study of record.

It is unfair to dehounce the people of Georgia for what has happened in this Frank case. The highest courts of that State have passed upon the correctness of the legal rulings. But it is unfair to the defendant if, after all, a doubt as to his innocence is not considered in some forum of final jurisdiction.

As we understand it, the high courts of Georgia do not try the facts, but merely ascertain if the result has been reached without the violation of legal rules. If an innocent man is convicted according to law the high courts cannot interfere. But justice should in some way be able to afford relief in a case such as this.

Tom Loyless, the brilliant editor of The Augusta Chronicle, states that he believes Frank committed the crime. But he says further: "But we do not know it. We are not absolutely certain of it. There is in our own mind, as there is in the minds of thousands of others, that shadow of a doubt which would not permit us to see Leo Frank or any other man go to his death as long as that doubt exists."

Mr. Loyless's position shows the way out. This being true, we believe that unless the Supreme Court of the United States offers a way out the people of Georgia, through their Governor, will act and will commute the sentence in the hope that time will develop the whole truth.

SCHWAB DINES HIS AIDS.

Elaborate Affair for Heads of Big Steel Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 5.—Charles M. Schwab gave his annual dinner tonight to the 100-odd heads of departments at the Bethlehem Steel Works, or as he likes to call his men, his lieutenants. It is the custom of Mr. Schwab to dine his lieutenants the day before Christmas, but this year he was called to England by Lord Kitchener to discuss contracts for millions of dollars' worth of war materials.

Tonight's affair is said to have cost Mr. Schwab between $5,000 and $10,000, which includes the valuable yearly presents to each Superintendent. It was held in the private dining room of the company, which was arranged to represent an Italian sunken garden. The tables were placed so that the diners all faced Mr. Schwab, for the captain of industry likes to look his men squarely in the eye. The main decorations were 2,000 American Beauty roses and dozens of beautiful poinsettas, the latter brought direct from Mexico. A large electric sign blazed forth with the illuminated words: "Happy New Year to the Old Man."

Every one understood that the steel plant had a wonderfully successful year and that the present year promised to be a record-breaker, especially as regards contracts for munitions of war for our Government and for England.

Mr. Schwab's gifts to his lieutenants this year were platinum watch charms set with pearls.

200 BURGLARIES END IN FIGHT AND ARREST

Alleged Motor Bandit Resists Four Policemen at Columbus Av. and 101st St.

TRAPPED BY DECOY LETTER

Dapper Youth Accused of Robbing Banker Tener and Other Wealthy Residents of Jersey.

An athletic youth, dark and clean shaven and looking dapper in a dark cutaway suit, stood at Columbus Avenue and 101st Street yesterday afternoon swinging an ebony stick. Watching him were Detectives Cassidy, Collinge, Benfer, and Lieut. Patrick Ryan, who suspected he was a burglar for whom the police of a dozen New Jersey towns had been looking for months. The man sought with a confederate had robbed the homes of wealthy persons, used automobiles to come and go, and posed as rich motorists.

When the youth caught sight of the detectives his hand dropped toward a hip pocket. Like a flash Ryan struck him on the jaw, knocking him down amid the wreckage of a peanut stand. The youth fought desperately. Even when the others went to Ryan's aid he kept up the fight, and men in a crowd which quickly gathered, thinking the young man had been set on by thieves, mixed in the affray to aid him. It was only when Ryan had displayed his police shield and shouted that the young man was a burglar that the fight stopped.

The prisoner said at the Third Branch Detective Bureau, in 116th Street, near Third Avenue, that he was William Evens of 12 West 101st Street. He admitted, the police said, that he was the burglar they had sought.

200 Burglaries Laid To Him.

According to the detectives, Evens has taken part in more than 200 burglaries, the last being that of the home of Hampden E. Tener, a banker, at 200 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 23, 1914. Though the thief and his companion aroused Mr. Tener and his young daughter, and alarmed the neighborhood, they escaped in their automobile and would have gone free had not a policeman in Milburn, N. J., fired a shot the next day at a young man toward whom his suspicions had been aroused, and who refused to halt on command. The youth said he was Charles Carroll, and in his possession were found automobile gauntlets, which Mr. Tener identified as his.

Carroll received a letter a day or two after he had been removed to St. Mary's Hospital in West Orange, from a Joseph Pearl of this city, who expressed sympathy and regretted that the lack of carfare prevented him visiting Carroll. A decoy letter the police provided the funds, and Pearl was arrested in Newark. According to the police he told them much about Carroll, and said that Carroll's companion in the robberies was Evens.

Evens's house, the police found, was a well-furnished six-room apartment on the second floor of an elevator apartment house. There were two cornets, a Victrola, and a piano, for Evens is a musician. His wardrobe comprised fashionable suits, silk hats, shoes on trees, silk shirts, an da big display of haberdashery. Besides, there were two fur automobile coats, each worth $500, which were identified as the property of Douglas F. Cox, a banker, living at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., whose home was entered on last Dec. 4. Many cartridges were found which fitted two revolvers that the police found fully loaded in Evens's hip pockets. But there was not an article of silverware or jewelry.

Robbery of Banker's Home.

Svens, according to the police, talked freely of the Tener and Cox robberies but would not tell what had become of the loot of these or other burglaries. Silverware stolen from Mr. Tener's home was found later in the woods on the outskirts of Montclair, but why it was dropped there Evens did not tell.

Two burglars entered the Tener house by forcing open a window, and were in Mr. Tener's bedroom when the banker was aroused. They threatened him with revolvers while they ransacked the place. They were almost ready to leave when Mr. Tener's daughter awakened and ran into the room. Carroll, the police asserted, shoved her against the wall, struck her on the head with a revolver, and threatened to fire if she made an outcry. Too much frightened to realize her danger, the girl screamed, and, according to the police, Evans struck up Carroll's gun to protect her.

The burglars fled from the house, but the cry had roused a neighbor, who sounded an electric signal in his garage, which started three garage men after the thieves. In a fast automobile the robbers escaped.

Evens is held on the specific charges of having robbed Mr. Cox and Mr. Tener.

DIES BOXING ON U. S. SHIP.

Department Inquiring Into Bout on the Florida in Brooklyn.

The Navy Department is inquiring into the death on the battle ship Florida at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of Edward C. Ott, 20 years old, a seaman. Ott is supposed to have been killed by a jaw blow in a boxing bout on Saturday night with Patrick Walsh, a Brooklyn boy. Walsh is under arrest at the navy yard on a technical charge of homicide.

The fatal bout was one of several among sailors on the Florida. Walsh had wearied three opponents before Ott, and hesitated to put on the gloves again because he was tired.

The two had been boxing only a few minutes when Ott fell to the deck, striking on his head and becoming unconscious. Dr. Richards, the ship's surgeon, examined Ott and found that he was dead.

The matter was kept secret until a report had been sent to Washington and an inquiry ordered. The investigation has convinced naval officers that Ott's death could hardly have been caused by the blow if his physical condition had been good.

Capt. H. B. Jones said yesterday that boxing was a form of amusement permitted to sailors.

WHY TAKE RISKS?

Your title probably involves the construction of wills or other legal questions. Plain as the answers seem, courts may differ from your lawyer's opinion. Let us insure you and assume that risk.

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Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

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Continuing Throughout the Week, Our

ANNUAL JANUARY SALES

Offering Today the following exceptionally attractive values

The Remaining 1025 Pairs of

Fine Wool Blankets

Our present combined Wholesale and Retail Stocks

Will Be Placed on Sale Today at Prices Offering Unusual Inducements for Immediate Buying.

These blankets are of very high grade white wool and are especially recommended for good service.	*Value Pair*	Sale Price: Per Single Pair	Per Pr. in 5 Pr. Lots.	Per Pr. in 10 Pr. Lots
SINGLE BED SIZE	*$5.75*	4.35	4.25	4.15
SINGLE BED SIZE	*8.75*	6.75	6.50	6.25
SINGLE BED SIZE	*9.25*	7.25	7.15	7.00
DOUBLE BED SIZE	*9.50*	7.25	7.15	7.00
DOUBLE BED SIZE	*11.00*	8.25	8.15	8.00
DOUBLE BED SIZE	*12.00*	9.50	9.40	9.25
EXTRA DOUBLE SIZE	*11.00*	8.50	8.35	8.25
EXTRA DOUBLE SIZE	*12.75*	10.25	10.00	9.85

A Large Assortment of

Fine Comfortables

In unusually dainty patterns and colorings, made expressly for us and conforming in every detail to the most exacting sanitary requirements.

At Prices Considerably Lower Than Usual.

FIGURED SILKOLINE—Fine quality; gay floral or Dresden patterns; full size; wool filled. *Formerly $4.00* **2.75**

SILK MULL TOP—In various colors and patterns, with plain silk border; full size; cotton filled. *Formerly $5.50* **4.25**

SILK MULL TOP—In choice designs; border and back of plain silk; full size; wool filled. *Formerly $7.00* **5.35**

PLAIN COLORED SILK—Stitched in the French way; full size; wool filled. *Formerly $9.00* **6.95**

Continuation of the Great Sale of

Fine Table Linens

At 1/4 to 1/3 Less Than Regular Prices.

Consisting of the remainder of our recent importation of heavy Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, in exceptionally choice patterns and thoroughly dependable grades.

The following are only a few of the important items in this interesting collection.

TABLE CLOTHS		TABLE NAPKINS
2½x3 yards	Each 6.85	Size 27 inches at 6.00 dozen
2½x2½ yards	Each 5.00	Size 27 inches at 5.50 dozen
2 x2½ yards	Each 4.00	Size 25 inches at 4.75 dozen
2 x3 yards	Each 3.65	Size 24 inches at 4.00 dozen
2 x2 yards	Each 3.00	Size 22 inches at 3.00 dozen

Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels

At Proportionately Low Prices

Pillow Cases.		Sheets.	
EMBROIDERED—		HEMSTITCHED—	
22 x 36 inch	Pair 1.75	Single Bed Size	Pair 5.50
HEMSTITCHED—		Single Bed Size	Pair 6.25
22 x 36 inch	Pair 2.00	Single Bed Size	Pair 6.85
22 x 36 inch	Pair 2.50	Double Bed Size	Pair 6.75
22 x 36 inch	Pair 3.00	Double Bed Size	Pair 8.95
		Double Bed Size	Pair 9.50

Hemstitched Linen Toilet Towels

In various styles, at 3.00, 4.25, 6.25 dozen.

Broadway & 19th Street

Annual Sale

10% to 25% off

at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

During the entire month of January we shall offer reduced and special prices on all Housekeeping Linens, Lingerie, Hosiery, Underwear and Children's Wear, as follows:

Table Cloths and Napkins

Lot 1. A special purchase of many modern designs offered at 20% and 25% off regular prices.

Lot 2. Certain designs from our regular stock which are to be discontinued, 10% to 25% off.

Lot 3. All remaining table linens—our whole regular stock of 400 designs at 10% off.

Fancy Table Linens—A flat 10% off on everything in this wonderful department.

Bed Linens and Towels—10% off on everything in the entire stock not already reduced.

Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads—10% off on everything.

Lingerie, Silk and Knit Underwear—10% off on everything—an unusual opportunity to replenish the personal wardrobe.

Ladies' Neckwear and Laces—Special reductions on a selected list.

Gossard Corsets—33 1-3% off on many styles.

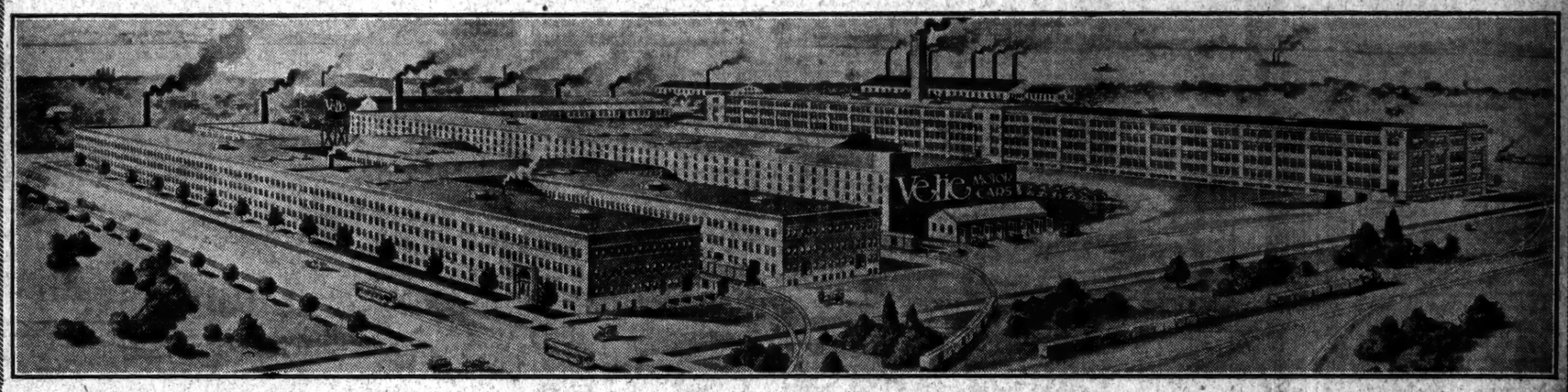
Sweaters—Silk or Wool—Some special reductions and 10% off on everything else.

Ladies' Hosiery—Special reductions on many lines and 10% off on all except "Holeproof" Hosiery.

Infants' and Children's Wear—10% off on everything.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

Permanent Service Assured



The Velie Factories

The stability of the manufacturer is of the same vital importance as are the specifications of the car itself. The many owners of "Orphan" cars whose builders are not now in a position to care for their wants, is your reason for thought.

All Velie models on exhibit at the Auto Show, including the famous "Biltwel" Six—Space No. 2, Main floor.

Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Ill.

GARLAND AUTO CO., 1888 Broadway, N. Y., Distributors

J. W. Mason, Newark, N. J.

Cumberland Garage, Brooklyn.

$882,700 TO PHILIP CORBIN.

Other Heirs of Hardware Manufacturer Get Large Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 5.—Philip Corbin has inherited $882,700 from the estate of his grandfather, Philip Corbin, founder of the American Hardware Corporation. With previous bequests, trustees of the estate placed a value of $1,809,535 on his share.

Others who received large inheritances are Miss Minnie Corbin of Hartford, granddaughter of the testator, $626,850; Charles A. Corbin, son of the testator, $345,675; and Mrs. William E. Beers, an adopted daughter of the elder Philip Corbin, $270,000. Mrs. Beers's husband and daughter also received handsome bequests. The estate consists principally of stocks in railroads and manufacturing plants of the American Hardware Corporation. The estate owns 7,000 shares.

$1000

The Inter-State FOUR

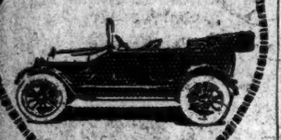
"The Thousand Dollar Car"

that has set a new standard for Riding Comfort, Abundance of Power, Beauty of Finish and Design for the Buyer who appreciates Quality at a sensible price.

B-7 Grand Central Palace

Every dealer should investigate and learn for himself the money-making value of representing a company which "Buys with Cash," believes in real co-operation with all dealers and which extends an unparalleled service to owners at all times. Write or ask us for the facts.

Inter-State Motor Company
MUNCIE, IND.



HATTERS MUST PAY FOR GREAT BOYCOTT

Supreme Court Decides Famous Danbury Case Against Union Members.

FINDS CONSPIRACY PROVED

Says Anti-Boycott Contentions 'Tax Credulity' and That Jury's Verdict Was Justified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—With severe strictures upon the practices and by-laws of the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labor, with which it is affiliated, the Supreme Court of the United States today disposed of the Danbury Hatters case by sustaining the verdict of the lower court that the defendant members of the union were guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade and were liable for the heavy damages imposed below.

The illegal nature of the acts complained of had been settled in the case of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association vs. the United States, but today's decision is important in fixing the personal liability of members of offending unions.

There has been some public suggestion that a decision adverse to union labor would not be of permanent significance in view of the paragraph referring to union rights in the Clayton Anti-Trust act passed at the last session. But it does not appear that the paragraph gives the unions any new rights and certainly does not excuse the members of unions from responsibility for the acts of their unions in which they acquiesced. Judge J. L. Davenport, representing certain manufacturers, who has followed the case for years, said today that the decision in no way was affected by the Clayton act. Justice Holmes, who handed down the court's decision, said, in part:

"The substance of the charge is that the plaintiffs were hat manufacturers who employed non-union labor; that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America and also the American Federation of Labor; that in pursuance of a general scheme to unionize the labor employed by manufacturers of fur hats (a purpose previously made effective against all but a few manufacturers) the defendants and other members of the United Hatters caused the American Federation of Labor to declare a boycott against the plaintiffs and against all hats sold by the plaintiffs to dealers who should deal in them; and that they carried out their plan with such success that they have restrained or destroyed the plaintiffs' commerce with other States."

"We agree with the Circuit Court of Appeals," Justice Holmes continues, "that a combination and conspiracy forbidden by the statute were proved and that the questioned is now narrowed to the responsibility of the defendants for what was done by the sanction and procurement of the societies above named.

"It is a tax upon credulity to ask any one to believe that members of labor unions of that kind did not know that the primary and secondary boycott and the use of 'we don't patronize' or the 'unfair' list were expected to be employed in the effort to unionize these shops. The jury could not but find that by the usage of the unions the acts complained of were authorized and authorized without regard to their interference with commerce among the States."

Referring to the propriety of the evidence submitted in the lower court, Justice Holmes said:

"The introduction of newspapers, &c., was proper in large part to show publicity in places and directions where the facts were likely to be brought home to the defendants, and also to prove an intended and detrimental consequence of the principal acts, not to speak of other grounds."

It was in 1912, after a ten weeks' trial, that a jury found guilty the living defendants named in the suit against the Hatters' Union, thirty-four having died—and rendered a verdict of $80,000, as originally claimed, which, trebled, made, with the costs, $252,000. Appeal was again had to the Circuit Court of Appeals. That court affirmed the judgment. From this decision the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. Most of the defendants, it is said, live near Danbury.

FOR BLAKESLEE SALE DELAY

Art Market Hit by War, Widow's Answer to Creditors.

The European war has delivered a severe blow to the sale of art treasures in this city, according to Mrs. Clara W. Blakeslee of 2 East Fifty-sixth Street, widow of Thomas J. Blakeslee, founder of the Blakeslee Art Galleries, at 665 Fifth Avenue, who committed suicide on March 7. Mrs. Blakeslee and the Columbia Trust Company are the executors under her husband's will, and the widow and the officials of the trust company have become so uncertain of the disposition they are to make of the Blakeslee collection, valued at nearly $900,000, that they applied yesterday to Surrogate Fowler for advice and direction, a privilege they enjoy under the new Surrogates' law, which went into effect on Sept. 1.

The Surrogate signed an order directing Cravath & Henderson, attorneys, who represent nearly all the creditors, to appear in court on Jan. 15 and show cause why the petition for delay should not be granted.

Mrs. Blakeslee says in her petition that a number of the creditors of the estate are pressing her for payments and advocate an auction sale of the paintings during the present art sales season. Against this action, she asserts, is the advice of men like E. H. Mullikin of Chicago, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Edward J. Berwind and E. R. Bacon of this city. These men, Mrs. Blakeslee sets forth, had been customers of her husband for years, knew conditions, and, having met and talked the matter over, advised her against any sale before next Fall, because the paintings would otherwise be sold at a great sacrifice.

In conclusion she says that she is the sole beneficiary, others having assigned their interests to her. She is receiving $150 monthly from the trust company for her labors in behalf of the estate for caring for the collection and cataloguing it.

HIS AUTO SHOVES TWO OFF FERRYBOAT

Reinberg Cranked It and Then Found Himself in the Icy North River.

WAGON AND DRIVER, TOO

Horse Escaped by Odd Tangle of Harness—Tug Rescues Men, but $4,000 Auto Sinks.

Gustav Reinberg, Vice President of a company manufacturing high explosives which has offices in the Woolworth Building, left his home at 102 West Seventy-fifth Street yesterday to go to Newark in an automobile with some friends. He was using a $4,000 De Dion car and arrived at the West Shore Ferry early enough to run it almost up to the front of the boat. Just in front of it was a delivery wagon belonging to Joseph Hurst of 510 West Forty-fourth Street, which was in charge of William Leonard of 624 Eleventh Avenue.

As the ferryboat was approaching the New Jersey shore Reinberg thought it was time to start up his engine. He jumped off the car, squeezed his way round to the front, and started to crank it. Used to self-starters, Reinberg forgot that he had left the speed clutch in. As he began to crank and the engine started up the car moved slowly forward. It caught Reinberg and jammed him against the Hurst delivery wagon and carried both of them toward the prow of the boat.

The gate gave way before the pressure, and before any one could jump into the auto and bring it to a stop it had thrust the delivery wagon and its driver over the edge of the boat and followed itself with Reinberg.

Only the horse of the delivery wagon escaped. As it was being shoved past the gate of the ferry its harness caught in the post. The leather snapped and the horse managed to shake itself free of the shafts just as the wagon went over the side.

The cries of Reinberg's companions, who were standing on the forward deck, brought the ferry to a stop in a minute or two. He was seen struggling in the icy cold water grasping at every fragment of ice he could reach. He could not swim, but after a moment or two of wild struggling managed to get hold of a large cake of ice. Half dragging himself upon that he shouted for help.

He had gone down twice when the tug Edith of the West Shore Line came to his rescue. Leonard was also picked up from the wagon to which he was clinging.

Reinberg was landed in Hoboken and was hurried to the North Hudson Hospital. There it was said last night that there was every reason to suppose he would be discharged in a few days little the worse for his ducking, but that the doctors were watching carefully to see that pneumonia did not set in.

The auto is sunk about 1,000 feet out from the New Jersey shore in comparatively shallow water, and Reinberg has given orders that it is to be raised if possible.

Williams Likes New Arc Lights.

New arc lamps are now in use on Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Seventh Avenue, above 110th Street, and Broadway, above Forty-seventh Street, and those streets are better lighted than ever before. Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said yesterday. The new lamps are known as 400 watt nitrogen lamps, and cost about 13 per cent less, while yielding about 10 per cent more light than the old 400 watt arc lamps. Commissioner Williams says he hopes it will be only a short time before the new style lamps are substituted all over the city.

DOING SOMETHING WORTH WHILE

It is hard to think independently, and it is so easy to do what everybody is doing, to repeat the ideas that everybody repeats.

The McAlpin organization does real thinking and planning, and makes definite, continuous, concentrated effort to do something worth while.

A visit to the McAlpin Hotel will show you the results of such efforts.

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square
Management of MERRY & BOOMER

Half Yearly
Yorke Shirt Sale
Starts This Morning At 7:30

The entire range of our great wholesale line is offered at the following marked reductions:

1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 Shirts, at $1.05
3.50 Shirts, ... at $2.45
5.00 and 6.00 Shirts, . at $3.65
7.50 Shirts, ... at $4.35
8.50 and 10.00 Shirts, . at $5.95

If Our Shirts Fade, Don't Blame the Laundry, Blame Us

The Yorke Shirt Shop
1272 Broadway Bet. 32d and 33d Sts.

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

PRICES NOW
the same as before the War

Normal shipments from France have now been resumed and this famous Mineral Water can be readily supplied by all Dealers.

Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS

CELESTINS CELESTINS

HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE

Not Blended to Sell at a Price

but originated for the Hotel Astor where the demand was for a good coffee *regardless* of price.

And you may now delight your family and guests with the same delicious coffee goodness that for ten years has pleased the Hotel Astor's many thousands of guests.

Over half a century's study and experience are back of every cup of Hotel Astor Guests' Coffee, and warrant a quality that is always "the same as the last."

And in Hotel Astor you will find the *final* test of coffee economy—more cups of good coffee to the pound than from the ordinary kind.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name, for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers New York City

For salads and cooking

United profit-sharing Coupons good for valuable premiums with every can of

Wesson Oil

30 cents a quart

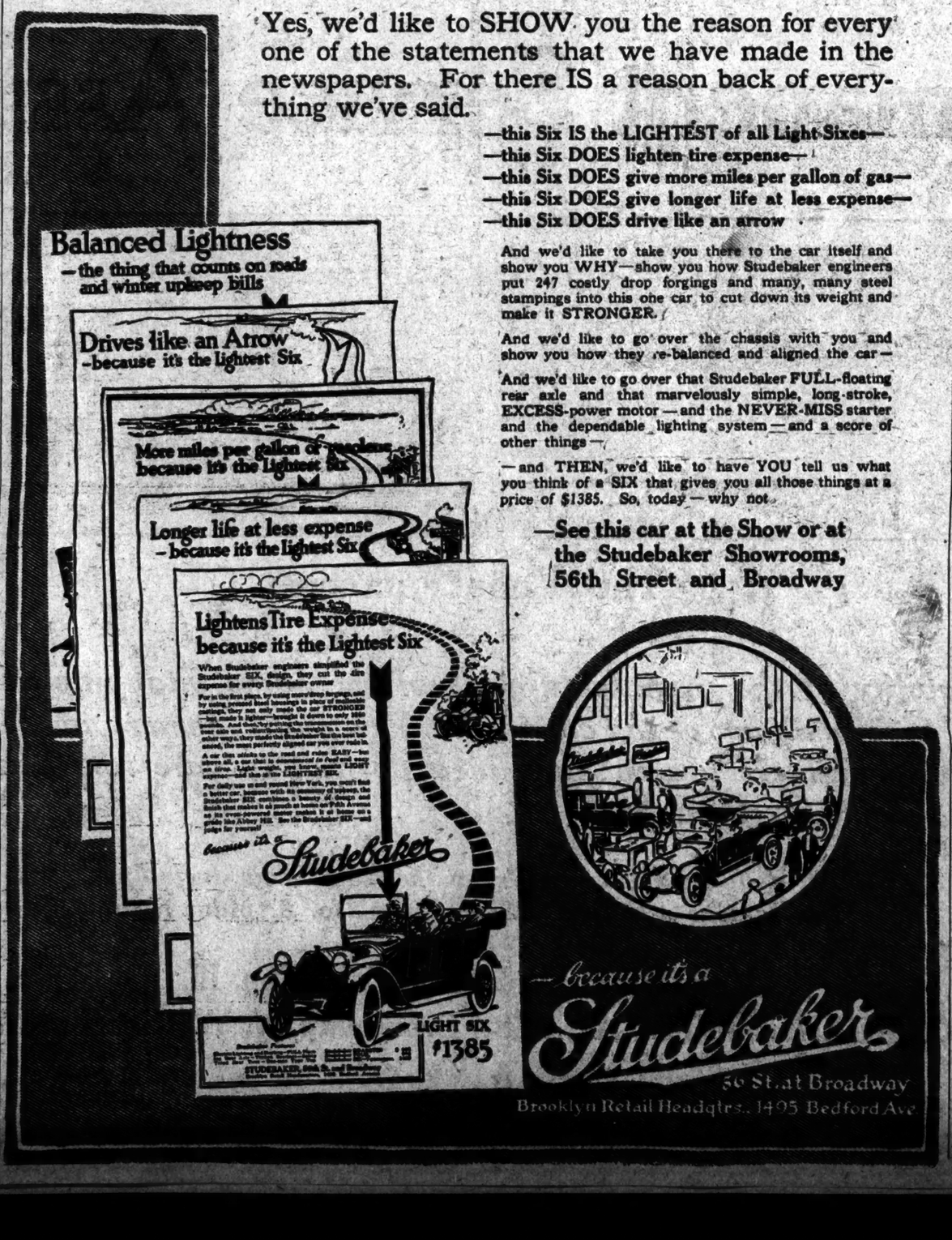
For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans
At your grocer's

NEW TICKET OFFICE
Lackawanna Railroad
BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE, WOOLWORTH BLDG.
Other Ticket Offices: BROADWAY COR. WALL; 26TH & 42D STS.
BROOKLYN: 365 FULTON ST.

-and now at the show let us tell you WHY we said all this

Yes, we'd like to SHOW you the reason for every one of the statements that we have made in the newspapers. For there IS a reason back of everything we've said.

—this Six IS the LIGHTEST of all Light Sixes—
—this Six DOES lighten tire expense—
—this Six DOES give more miles per gallon of gas—
—this Six DOES give longer life at less expense—
—this Six DOES drive like an arrow



And we'd like to take you there to the car itself and show you WHY—show you how Studebaker engineers put 247 costly drop forgings and many, many steel stampings into this one car to cut down its weight and make it STRONGER.

And we'd like to go over the chassis with you and show you how they re-balanced and aligned the car—

And we'd like to go over that Studebaker FULL-floating rear axle and that marvelously simple, long-stroke, EXCESS-power motor—and the NEVER-MISS starter and the dependable lighting system—and a score of other things—

—and THEN, we'd like to have YOU tell us what you think of a SIX that gives you all those things at a price of $1385. So, today—why not

—See this car at the Show or at the Studebaker Showrooms, 56th Street and Broadway

—because it's a Studebaker

56 St. at Broadway
Brooklyn Retail Headqtrs., 1495 Bedford Ave

A SALESMAN for one of the highest priced cars in America, crossing Fifth Avenue at Forty-Second Street, saw a Jeffery Chesterfield Six go by. "There goes a car that sells for $1650," he said, "but it has the same specifications as the car I have to get $5000 for."

"The Jeffery high-speed—high-efficiency motor with small bore and long stroke is the lightest in proportion to horse-power that has ever been built. That means economy of operation.

"The high grade steels used in Jeffery construction are all specially heat treated at the Jeffery plant where there is one of the best equipped heat treating departments and one of the most efficient drop forging plants in the country.

"The Bijur starting and lighting system is the same as that used on the most popular high-priced car built, while the four forward speeds, the Bosch high tension ignition and other details of equipment are common to cars selling at from $4000 to $5000."

Owners of the highest priced cars are invited to visit the Jeffery booth A-31, Grand Central Palace, where they will see for the first time, in a car of moderate price, all the features of the cars to which they have been accustomed.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO.
1759 Broadway, near 56th St., New York City.

Auto Show
Jan. 2 to 9
NOW OPEN
Grand Central
PALACE
Admission Today $1. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

TOOK POISON IN FEAR SHE HAD LOST ROGERS

Mrs. Walters-Rogers Says She Found He Was Going West with Wife to Live.

ADMITS QUARREL WITH HIM

Woman Still Inquires for Children She Thinks Alive — Condition 'Fair,' She May Recover.

The despair which drove Mrs. Ida Raiffen Walters-Rogers to take the lives of her two babies and attempt to commit suicide with bichloride of mercury overwhelmed her when she was told that Lorlys Elton Rogers, the actor-lawyer, of 38 Park Row, was about to desert her and their little ones. She knew that he was about to return to his wife, rMs. Caroline Girrings Rogers, and go with her to Chicago to live with her uncle. The actual motive was revealed yesterday to District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx, who visited the woman, still near death, in Lebanon Hospital.

Mrs. Walters-Rogers said that Rogers had been growing indifferent toward her, and there had been quarrels between them. Rogers, preparing for his departure from this city with his wife, so arranged that his pseudo wife should not be left destitute at once. He paid her rent at 224 West 167th Street, the Bronx, up to Jan. 15.

The mental distress of Mrs. Walters-Rogers, according to the information of the District Attorney, was increased by a visit she paid to Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers. The woman in the hospital said she was told by Rogers that he and his wife entered into a written agreement, when they were married, by which either was to obtain a divorce and thus free the other in the event that their marriage proved unsatisfactory. Wh en Rogers professed to have grown cold towards his wife, the other woman went to Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers and pleaded with her to abide by the supposed agreement. Then came her disappointment, when she learned that Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers had no intention of divorcing Rogers.

Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers was expecting to start from her country home in Mountain View, N. J., to meet her husband in this city on the day after the triple poisoning. They were to have spent a week here before going to Chicago to visit her uncle, O. F. Fuller, President of the Fuller & Fuller Drug Company of that city, who is said to be worth millions. At the time of her marriage to Rogers Miss Giddings was staying at the home of her uncle, who was then more than 60 years old. He was unmarried at that time, and the frends of Miss Giddings predicted that he would make her his heir. She and her husband had planned to visit the uncle because he has been in poor health for some time.

Takes Blame, Defends Rogers.

he woman in the hospital told the District Attorney she was deeply remorseful for the trouble and anxiety she had caused the man she long regarded as her husband. When assured by Mr. Martin that it was Rogers who had caused her untold sorrow she tried to excuse him by repeating the adage that it took two to make a quarrel, and insisted she was more to blame than he.

Mrs. Walters-Rogers spoke with great animation of her children, whom she believed to be recovering from the poison she gave them. When the question of their birth was raised she suddenly became reticent, but on other subjects she talked frankly and freely.

When District Attorney Martin left the sick room he was confronted by the man who complained that the Prosecutor's interview with the woman had been too long for one in her exhausted physical condition.

"I don't need any suggestions from you as to how I shall perform my duties as District Attorney," replied Mr. Martin. "I am perfectly aware of the physical condition of this patient who is a prisoner charged with attempted suicide, and I have every consideration for her feelings. You are not even the husband of this woman and I have only contempt for you."

District Attorney Martin said to others that the steady improvement in her condition indicated clearly to him that he would have to change the charge now entered against the woman to one of homicide. In an affidavit obtained by Coroner Jerome Healy and in her statements to Mr. Martin personally she confessed having poisoned her little boy and girl.

To her physicians Mrs. Walters-Rogers hopefully discusses the chances of the recovery of the two, and in doing so she daily relates to her physician how she gave them poison. She asks eagerly for permission to have them brought to her. She is assured that the daughter, Lorida, is out of danger, because she believes the little girl did not swallow so much of the poison as the boy, about whose condition she still at times is apprehensive.

How She Poisoned Children.

According to Mrs. Walters-Rogers, she dissolved one bichloride tablet in an ounce of water and tried to make the baby girl drink it. The infant was unable to take the poison from a glass and was strangeld. The nthe mother gave it to her wit ha spoon. The autopsy showed that the child died from suffocation caused by the attack of the mercury on the larynx. None of it reached her kidneys. Another tablet was powdered and mixed with sugar. This was fed to little John, and when it was all gone he impatiently asked for more.

The mother says she then took three tablets herself. Meanwhile the poison began to cause the children much pain. Her mother love responded to the suffering of the little ones, and she called Mrs. Katherine Burns, living in the same house, and requested that a doctor be sent for immediately. Dr. W. Grant Hague, her physician, arrived in a few minutes and apparently succeeded in ridding Mrs. Walters-Rogers of most of the poison. He then worked over the children while an ambulance was on its way from the hospital.

The condition of Mrs. Walters-Rogers was reported as "fair" on the hospital registry yesterday. She still is receiving injections of a saline solution to dilute the poison, and her physicians says that the bichloride at lost is being cast out of her system. If she lives two weeks longer she will recover, but it probably will be five or six months before she is entirely free of the poison.

FIND MISSING GIRL IN CHURCH

Scolded on First Day of Year, She Feared She Had 364 More Coming.

Josephine Murphy, the 14-year-old stepdaughter of Mrs. Anna Collins of 113 West 106th Street, who had been missing since New Year's Day, was found yesterday afternoon. A Miss Romaine, who went to the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension at 215 West 107th Street yesterday, found a girl curled up asleep on one of the pews. Miss Romaine woke the child, who said that her name was Josephine Murphy and that she had no home.

Miss Romaine took her to the Children's Society, where, after some persuasion, she told where she lived, and said that her stepmother had scolded her on New Year's Day. This, thought Josephine, was a sign that she was going to be scolded every day in the new year, so when her stepmother sent her out a little later to send a telegram, she slipped away. She had bought food with the money given her for the telegram and had slept every night in a pew in the church.

The officials of the Children's Society persuaded her that Mrs. Collins wouldn't scold her every day, and Josephine goes home this morning.

McANENY'S APPOINTEES OUT

Eugene W. Stern Gets H. W. Durham's $5,000 Place.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that two important officials in his department had resigned and there was a rumor that the Borough President had started a "shake-up" that would affect many of the men appointed by his predecessor, George McAneny. This the Borough President emphatically denied, however, and said that no more changes were to be made so far as he knew. Mr. McAneny denied that there was any ill feeling between Mr. Marks and himself.

The two men who resigned were William R. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, and Henry Welles Durham, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Highways. Both resignations are to take effect on Feb. 1. Both men were appointed when Mr. McAneny was Borough President, Mr. Patterson, on Feb. 15, 1910, at a salary of $6,000 a year, and Mr. Durham, on March 15, 1912, at a salary of $5,000. It was rumored that Edgar V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works, who was appointed in 1910, at a salary of $7,200, and Ernest P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer, who was appointed the same year, at the same salary, were also slated to go, but Borough President Marks said he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Patterson intends to accept a private position at $12,000 a year and Mr. Durham will take a position in one of the State departments. Eugene W. Stern of 317 West End Avenue, secretary of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, is to succeed Mr. Durham. Mr. Patterson's successor has not yet been announced.

MILLS'S $2,000,000 XMAS GIFT TAX FREE

State Gets No Part of Present to Son and Mrs. Reid Made 20 Days Before Death.

THE NET ESTATE $35,323,015

Will Gives $400,000 to Charity and Divides Remainder Between Two Children.

Ogden Mills did not know until after the death of his father, Darius Ogden Mills, on Jan. 3, 1910, that in a letter written two weeks before Christmas the father had made Christmas presents of $1,000,000 each to him and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid, widow of Whitelaw Reid. This was made public yesterday when Surrogate Fowler signed an order fixing the transfer tax at $353,323 on the net estate of $35,323,015. All of this, with the exception of $400,000 to charities, goes to the two children.

Ogden Mills testified at a hearing before the State appraiser that the $2,000,000 Christmas gifts should be exempt. The gifts were made in a letter from the father, in California, to the son in New York. Mr. Mills testified that he left New York for California on the day the letter was written, and that he never saw it until after his father's death, when he had returned to this city. Here is the letter:

Milbrae, San Mateo County, Cal.,
December 14, 1909.

My Dear Son: I have been very much pleased to get your daily letters, and I hope you will understand that my hand does not permit writing yet except in a poor signature.

I shall be pleased to have you come out any time at your convenience, but I think it would be most interesting to have you come later in the season.

I want to give you and your sister for your Christmas present $1,000,000 each. I think perhaps the best way to do it is to give you each 5,000 shares of Atchison, making up any difference by cheque.

When you come out I think you had better bring this stock with you for my signature, so that your names can be carried on in the regular way on the Atchison books.

I am making to each one of the children my usual Christmas gift of $500 as a kind remembrance.

Give all the people in the office the same sums for Christmas as usual. Also send out Christmas charity cheques as last year.

Yours affectionately,
D. O. MILLS.

Questioned at the hearing by Mr. Stetson of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Mr. Mills testified that the letter was in the handwriting of his sister, made at her father's dictation, who signed it. Mr. Mills testified that he had a general power of attorney from his father, and that he had exclusive access to the vault in this city, where the Mills estate stocks and bonds were deposited, and that he alone had the key to the combination of the vault. The identity of the children who received the $500 gifts is not disclosed.

The record contains a letter from the elder Mr. Mills to George W. Graff, his confidential secretary for twenty-seven years, directing him to credit Ogden Mills and Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid with the $1,000,000 Christmas gifts.

CHAMBERS GETS TWO YEARS

Promoter of Everglades Land Sentenced for Fraudulent Use of Mails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—Dr. E. C. Chambers, convicted of fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the sale of Florida Everglades land, was sentenced to two years in prison and a fine of $6,000 by Federal Judge Pollock today. E. L. Russell, convicted on the same charge, was sentenced to one year and a day in prison and a fine of $373.

Both Chambers and Russell were convicted on twelve counts, and Russell was granted a new trial on all but one count. Chambers was the promoter of a land company and Russell was an agent.

Chambers and Russell appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and were released by a renewal of the bonds of $5,000 each under which they have been at liberty since first arrested.

HOLDS FOR MRS. VAN HEUSEN

Court Refuses Injunction to George Gould Hamilton in "Movie" Fight.

Mrs. Ada Olive Van Heusen, daughter of the late Charles E. Proctor, for many years a Vice President of the Singer Machine Co., scored a victory over her son-in-law, George Gould Hamilton, in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Justice Goff refused to grant an injunction restraining her from exercising control over the Photo Play Production Co. Mrs. Van Heusen became interested in moving pictures in December, 1913, when Edward E. Lincoln, a moving picture actor, and Frank M. Tichenor, a promoter of moving pictures, escorted her to a plant for making films.

Mrs. Van Heusen put up $25,000 and the Photo Play Production Co., Inc., was started with Lincoln and Tichenor as managers. Mrs. Van Heusen has since said that the only interest she had in the matter was to provide her son-in-law with work

Mr. Hamilton who, is only 22 years old, was married to Elisabeth Proctor Van Heusen in Grace Church on Jan. 12, 1914. He is a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould, and his sister, Miss Hope Hamilton, is to be married to Harry Livingston Kaufman.

Hamilton said he met Charles F. Bostwick, an Assistant District Attorney, who represented his mother-in-law. A demand was made upon him to transfer his stock in the company to her, and he was told that if he didn't he would probably be prosecuted. So he signed the agreement, and afterward Mrs. Van Heusen and Mr. Lincoln removed him as the Secretary of the company.

Mrs. Van Heusen in an affidavit stated: "This action emanates in spite and was brought to injure me because of my refusal to support the plaintiff, on account of his misconduct and association with Frank M. Tichenor, which was not for his best interest. He has lived at my expense since Jan. 17, 1914. A few months before his marriage he was employed for a short time at $15 a week, but after his marriage he had no employment. I put him into the moving picture business because I realized that the future welfare of my daughter depended upon her husband being employed."

MORE PARDONS BY BLEASE.

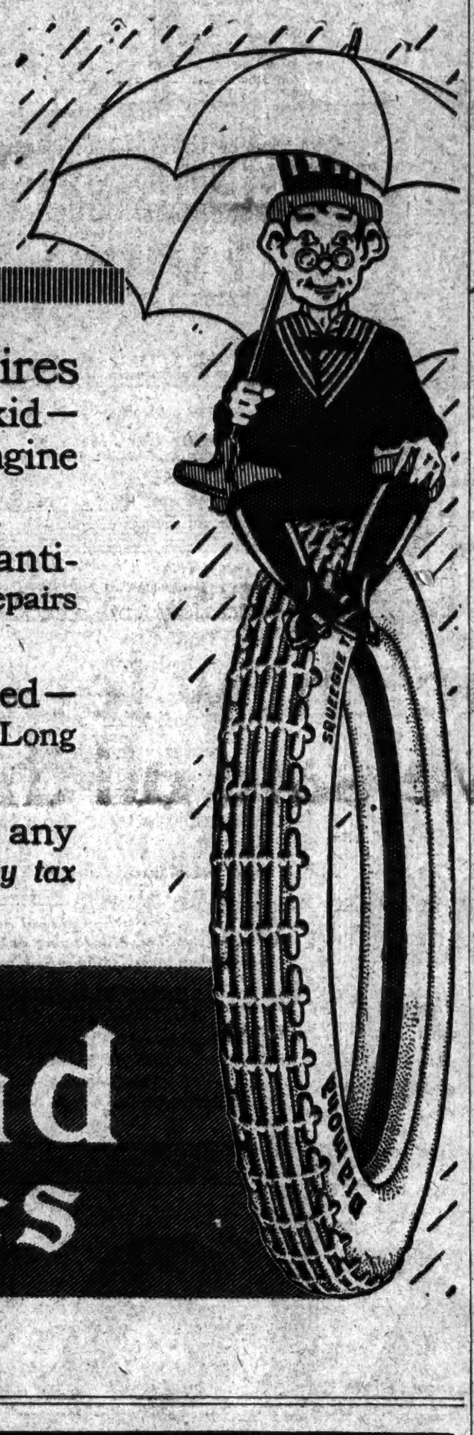
Extends Executive Clemency to Nine Prisoners, Making Total 1,650.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 5.—Gov. Blease today pardoned two State convicts, paroled five, including a negro serving a life term for assault, and commuted the sentences of two.

In four years the Governer has extended clemency to more than 1,650 prisoners.

"Tires are taxes—and taxes that the motorist can't dodge. The most you can do toward keeping the tire tax *down and seldom* instead of *up and often*, is to 'Put on Diamond Tires.'"

—Mr. Squeegee.



¶ Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires are the smoothest running anti-skid—therefore put the *least tax* on your engine and the *least tax* on your comfort.

¶ They're the most "sure-footed" anti-skid insurance—wiping out the *tax* for repairs caused by skidding.

¶ Blow-outs and rim-cuts minimized—practically wiping out the *trouble tax*. Long mileage—reducing the *tax* per mile.

¶ Diamond prices—the lowest of any standard tire—cut down your *actual outlay tax* per tire. Think what this means to you.

PUT ON Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

Fortified Tires

Fortified in Five Exclusive Ways

Against rim-cutting in the best way known—a way controlled by Goodyear.

Against coming off by six flat bands of 126 braided wires which give an unstretchable tire base.

Against blowouts by our exclusive "On-Air" cure—a costly process which removes a major cause of blowouts.

Against loose treads by a patent method which reduces this risk 60 per cent.

Against punctures and skidding by our All-Weather tread. It is tough, double-thick and enduring. It is flat and smooth-running. It has sharp, resistless grips.

These protections—all of them—are found in the Goodyear fortified tire. No other tire embodies anything like them.

1,479,883 Last Year

In the fiscal year just ended we sold 1,479,883 Goodyear pneumatic automobile tires. That's about one tire for each machine in use.

That is fourteen times as many as we sold five years ago.

That amazing sale is due to these exclusive Goodyear features. They have made Goodyears, by long odds, the most popular tires in the world.

And last year they increased by 26½ per cent the roster of Goodyear users.

Not Mere Opinion

This is not mere opinion. It is the actual verdict of hundreds of thousands who have tried out Goodyear tires. It is the final result after 15 years of testing.

These men found Goodyears the quality tires. They found them the safe, sturdy and enduring tires. They found in them the lowest cost per mile.

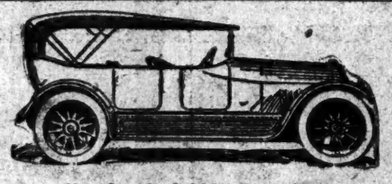
You will not differ with them. The features which won them will win you when you find them out. We urge you, for your own sake, to let these tires prove out.

Any dealer will supply you. If the wanted size is not in stock, he will telephone our local branch.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Goodyear Service Stations

Anglo-American Auto Tire Co., 334 Amsterdam Ave.
Auto Owners' Supply Depot, 1773 Broadway.
Sidney Bowman Automobile Co., 225 West 49th St.
LeRoy Brewster, 1790 Broadway.
Brownell & Kraft, 463 Sixth Ave.
S. W. Childs & Co., 3550 Broadway.
J. B. Cohen & Co., 253 West 58th St.
Circle Rubber Co., 978 8th Ave.
Colonial Rubber Spec. Co., 35 Murray St.
Consolidated Auto Supply Co., 2071 Seventh Ave.
Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway.
Crescent Tire Company, 1771 Broadway.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Broadway & 62d St.
Drenco Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Drouet & Page Company, 1890 Broadway.
D. G. Duquet, 107 West 36th St.
Economical Tire & Supply Co., 1904 Broadway.
James J. Fero, 796 Seventh Ave.
Field Baran Company, 1737 Broadway.
Garland Automobile Co., 1888 Broadway.
H. & B. Auto Sales Company, Broadway & 55th St.
Heffman Garage & Taxi Co., 141 East 23rd St.
Hudson Rubber Company, 1900 Broadway.
Hulse Garage, 516 West 145th St.
Imperil Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers St.
J. J. Kerwin Co., 248 West 80th St.
King Motor Car Company, 250 West 54th St.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway.
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th St.
George Leveene Company, 125 West 68th St.
Lowe Motor Supply Co., 1727 Broadway.
Metcalf & James, 245 West 57th St.
P. J. Mulcahy, 2366 Broadway.
Myers & Grayson, 1606 Broadway.
New York Steam Rubber Works, 512 West 52d St.
Packard Motor Car Company, Broadway & 61st St.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway.
John C. Quinn, 164 West 50th St.
Ream Auto Supply Co., 1974 Broadway.
Reliable Tire & Supply Company, 723 Seventh Ave.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 956 Eighth Ave.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1777 Broadway.
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 94 Chambers St.
St. Nicholas Garage & Taxi Co., 647 St. Nicholas Ave.
Sammis & Downer, 1903 Broadway.
E. Schoonmaker Company, 112 West 54th St.
Geo. Schuchman Garage, 136 East 41st St.
Star Rubber Company, 1777 Broadway.
Stutz Motor Car Co., 1804 Broadway.
The Tire Specialty Co., 166 West 50th St.
Turin Garage & Supply Co., 55 West 93d St.
H. Veghtke, 155 West 51st St.
H. Veghtke, 54th St. & Seventh Ave.
Yorkville Auto Supply Co., 1235 Lexington Ave.
W. T. Abbott & Co., Tottenville, S. I.
Castleton Motor Car Co., West New Brighton, S. I.
Granite Motor Car Company, Graniteville, S. I.
G. B. Hall Motor Car Co., West New Brighton, S. I.
Killians Garage, Tompkinsville, S. I.
New York Supply House, Stapleton, S. I.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Chas. W. Schenck & Co., Concord, S. I.



New Standard COLE Four, $1485
See this at the Show—Main Floor

The utmost—at the show

Keep up on motor-car developments. Learn what standardization has accomplished.

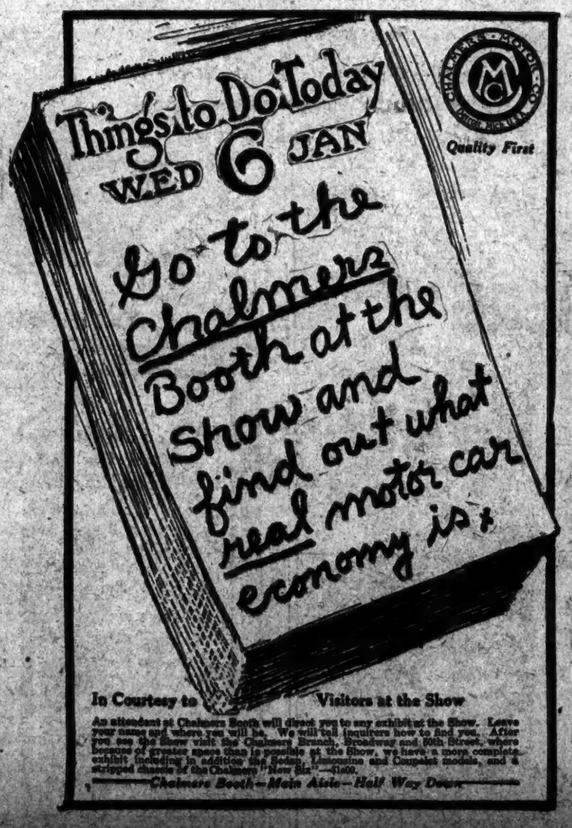
Be sure to see the New Standard Cole Four (seven passenger).....$1485
The New Standard Cole Light Six (seven passenger).....$1685

COLE
The Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway, at 57th St.

Brooklyn:
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
18 Halsey St.

Newark:
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.,
Clinton & Avon Aves.



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OF THE

SINGER SIX

Now Being Held at the

WALDORF-ASTORIA

JAN. 5TH TO 9TH INCLUSIVE

THIS EXHIBIT WILL INCLUDE THE STANDARD FIVE AND SIX PASSENGER BODIES WHICH REPRESENT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN COACH WORK FOUND ONLY IN A FEW OF THE HIGH PRICED EUROPEAN CARS.

Open Bodies, $2350 to $2600

Astor Trust Company

We Manage Estates

Many large trusts are now in our hands for administration. Individuals have entrusted to us the execution of their wills; we are acting as fiscal agent of non-residents; many other varieties of Trusts are being cared for here.

The managing of Trust funds, even in the matter of proper methods, accuracy, and compliance with law, is a task requiring experience which many individual Trustees do not have. When to this knowledge of proper methods is added that wisdom in investment which is ours through the judgment of Officers and Directors of great experience, then the Astor Trust Company proves far superior to an individual Executor or Trustee in skillful and conservative handling of Trusts.

Every man who has spent his life in building a competency for his heirs should assure himself of the proper execution of his desires by making a will—and arranging for the carrying out of its provisions by an experienced corporate trustee such as is this Company.

Confer with our Officers

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE & 35TH STREET
NEW YORK

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO EXTRA SESSION

Is Sure That One Will Not Be Needed to Pass the Ship Purchase Bill.

STONE WARNS SENATORS

Bill Will Be Considered and "It Is a Long Time Before Next Christmas," He Adds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Judged by what President Wilson told callers at the White House today there is to be no extra session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which will come into being nominally on March 4 next. While a remark made by the President was construed in some quarters to mean that an extra session might be called if Congress failed to act on the Government Ship Purchase bill at the present session, it was apparent from other things said by Mr. Wilson that he was opposed to calling the new Congress together between March 4 and the first Monday in December, when the first regular Legislature must be begun.

The President dismissed as not worthy of consideration a suggestion that the recently elected Congress might be assembled in extra session if the present Congress failed to enact a measure providing a rural credit system.

Today Mr. Wilson spoke emphatically of his belief that he regarded the enactment of the Government Ship Purchase bill as a necessity. He was asked if he would call Congress in extra session after March 4 if the pending ship purchase measure was not passed at the current session. To this he answered that failure to take action on this measure might make considerable difference, but later on he explained that nobody expected anything of that kind to happen, apparently meaning that action on the ship purchase bill was certain.

Evidence that the Administration is opposed to an extra session is plentiful here. The whole inclination of the President's official supporters, who are supposed to reflect the views of the President himself, is against keeping Congress in session any longer than is absolutely necessary.

In view of what was said at the White House, a warning in the Senate this afternoon by Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations that failure to enact the ship purchase bill at this session would mean that President Wilson would call an extraordinary session soon after March 4 loses its significance. Mr. Stone's remark came as the Democratic answer to statements by prominent Republicans yesterday that every parliamentary expedient would be exhausted before the bill would be allowed to reach a vote.

This debate, said Mr. Stone, referring to the apparently interminable discussion on unimportant items of the urgent deficiency bill, "is simply to obstruct consideration of the ship purchase bill. I will say to Senators now that this bill will be considered. I will tell them also that it is a long time before next Christmas, and that there is plenty of time."

"With March 4 intervening and a new Congress coming in?" interjected Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, referring to the great reduction in the Democratic majority in the House after March 4.

"Yes," said Mr. Stone, "and in the new Congress will be missing some of the distinguished gentlemen now delaying this bill."

"If the Senator means me," replied Mr. Lodge, with a smile, "I will still be here."

Pan-American Dinner Postponed.

The dinner which was to have been given by the Pan-American Society at India House, Hanover Square, this evening, to the new Ambassadors of Chile and Argentina, has been postponed until later in the present month, the duties of the Ambassadors compelling their presence in Washington. The Dinner Committee includes Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, James A. Farrell, J. P. Grace, Ramon Guiteras, Archer M. Huntington, Harrison C. Lewis, James M. Motley, Charles M. Schwab, and Ernest Wands.

STEVENS CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $1,360,000

A Conditional Donation of $250,000 from Rockefeller Fund Is Announced.

200 WORKERS PLEDGED

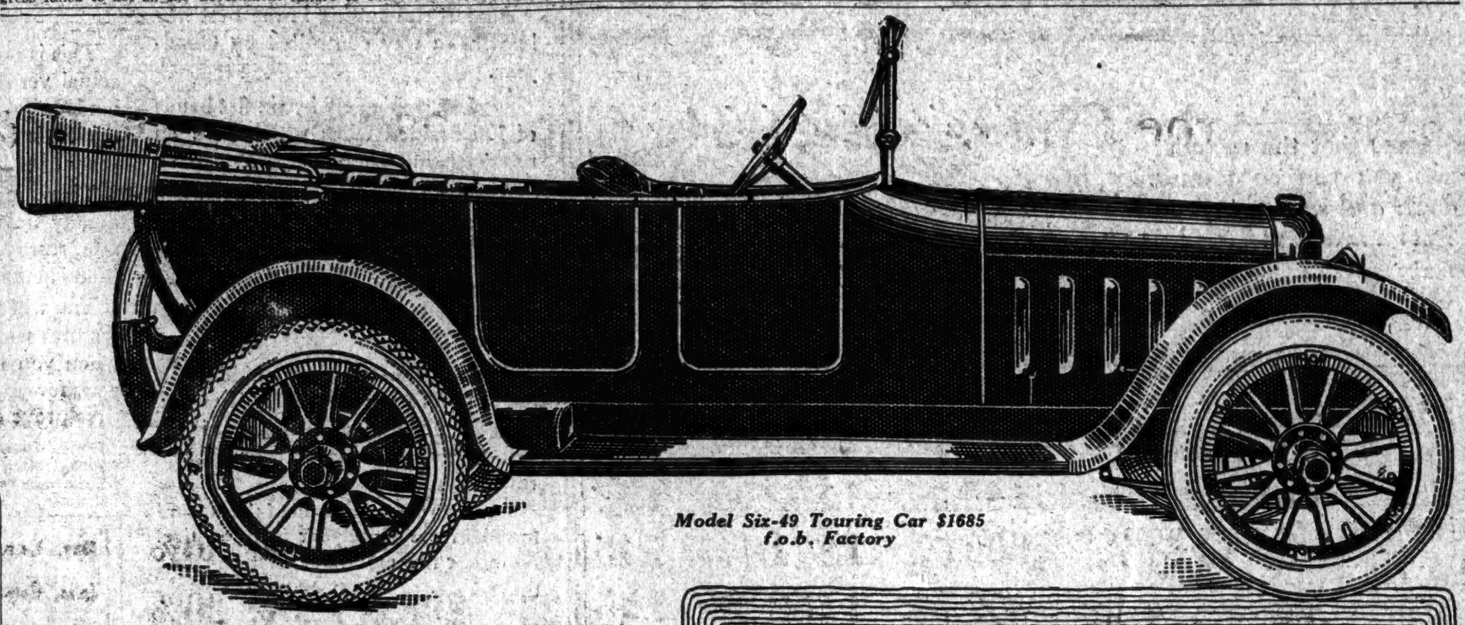
Crusade to Pay Institute's Debt and Provide Endowment Fund to Begin Next Tuesday.

The Rockefeller Educational Fund, which is under the control of the General Education Board, was put to a new use yesterday when a gift of $250,000 was announced as the initial contribution in a public money-raising campaign for the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. This is the first time any part of this fund has been offered to an institution of technical training. It is regarded as an indication of the widely increased interest which philanthropists have in the promotion of technical training for the young men of America.

The Rockefeller gift is conditional on the raising of a total of $1,360,000 to free Stevens of debt and to provide it with an adequate endowment fund. To carry out the condition of the gift 200 well-known business men and engineers of this city and New Jersey will take part in a whirlwind campaign to raise the amount in the ten business days beginning next Tuesday and ending Jan. 22. The $250,000 from the General Education Board is counted as part of the fund leaving more than $1,000,000 to be accounted for by the volunteer workers.

Heading the volunteer corps is Walter Kidde, consulting engineer of 140 Cedar Street. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and has as first lieutenant Thomas C. Stephens, executive secretary, who also is a consulting engineer. The treasurer of the Executive Committee is Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the committee's secretary is J. H. Cuntz, consulting engineer. The other members of the Executive Committee are Robert Boettger, Vice President United Piece Dye Works; Anson W. Burchard, Vice President General Electric Company; George Dinkel, Vice President American Sugar Refining Company; J. Alfred Dixon, Vice President Pintsch Compressor Company and Safety Car Lighting Company; William D. Hoxie, Vice President Babcock & Wilcox Company; Morris W. Kellogg, President M. W. Kellogg Company; F. B. Kirkbride, President Eclipse Tanning Company; R. S. Kuhneedt, banker; Frank E. Law, Vice President Fidelity and Casualty Company; F. A. Muschenheim, Vice President Hotel Astor; W. E. S. Strong, consulting engineer; Henry Torrance, Vice President Carbondale Machine Company; Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., President Whitney Company, and President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens.

The opening dinner for the volunteer workers will be given on Monday evening next in the Hotel Astor. The pushes dinner is scheduled for the night of Jan. 21 in the same hotel. In the interval, the workers will meet every business day at luncheon in the Machinery Club in the Hudson Terminal Building.



Model Six-49 Touring Car $1685 f.o.b. Factory

Low Center of Gravity—Safety on Any Road

Oakland

THE New Oakland affords a new degree o safety and steadiness at any speed on any road because of lower weight suspension and perfect balance of all units.

Results—insurance against skid, sideways or turning turtle—confidence and comfort every mile.

Greater strength with reduced weight is another big advance in the New Oakland. This light weight, with Flying Wedge Body Lines to cleave the air, spells ECONOMY in big letters. Less fuel, fewer tires.

The Safety and enjoyment of you and your family depend on these essentials and you know it.

Dealers Visit the Oakland Booth. See how the buying public regards the car. Then investigate the Oakland contract.

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE CO.
1710-12 Broadway and 225-227-229-231 W. 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Distributors for
Oakland Motor Car Co., *Factory:* Pontiac, Michigan

4 Oakland Superiorities

1—Great Strength with Light Weight.
2—High Speed Motor with Great Power.
3—Low Center of Gravity with Usual Road Clearance.
4—Flying Wedge Lines give Least Wind Resistance.

REO

You Can't Miss It!

'TIS THE EASIEST thing in the world to find the Reo exhibit in the Automobile Show—Main Floor, first aisle to your left as you enter the "Palace."

IT'S EASY BECAUSE there is always a crowd around the New Reo models—aisles blocked at times by hosts eager to see the most-talked-of cars in this year's exposition.

BUT, TRUTH TO TELL, it isn't so easy to get attention from the Reo salesmen, nor to examine as closely as you'd like, the many points of design and construction in which we claim these Reos are superior.

WHICH PROMPTS US to suggest that, if you are interested beyond mere curiosity—if, indeed, you are anxious to place your order now so as to be sure of getting your Reo early—you'd better call at one of our branches—Manhattan, Brooklyn or Newark.

THERE WE CAN give you the kind of attention we like to give all Reo customers and you can study the new models at your leisure, free from the jostling and the distractions of the show crowds.

AND IT'S IMPERATIVE that you do decide and get your order in now if you want your Reo when you'll want it—early in the spring.

WE HAVE NEVER YET been able to make enough Reos to supply all dealers and buyers, even with our tremendous factory facilities—and this season the demand is vastly greater than ever before. So it's already certain there will be a big shortage of Reos, despite our best efforts.

DON'T DELAY lest you be disappointed or have to wait till late in the season. Order now and rest easy.

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan

Manhattan Branch: 19-21 West 62d St.
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REO

Santa Fe

All the way

California

"Two fairs for one fare"

War will not affect the two Panama Expositions.

Plan now to go and visit Grand Canyon of Arizona on the way

Four Santa Fe trains a day including California Limited
The Santa Fe de Luxe
extra fare weekly in winter

San Francisco Exposition opens February 20, closes December 4, 1915; San Diego Exposition opens January 1, closes December 31, 1915.

For both expositions round-trip tickets will be sold via direct lines at about one fare for round trip, March 1 to November 30, 1915, with liberal stop-overs and return limit.

The usual winter excursion fares to California are in effect now. Ask for folders.

Write to C. L. Seagrave, Gen'l Colonization Agent, 2201 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land booklets.

Geo. C. Dillard, G. E. P. A.
377 and 1232 Broadway
New York City
Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
20 for 10 Cents
MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION
BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

CHRISTMAN PIANOS

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright and Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

CHRISTMAN BABY GRAND	$525
CHRISTMAN SMALL GRAND	450
STEINWAY BABY GRAND	425
WEBER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	190
CHRISTMAN UPRIGHT	215
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250
TWO DISCONTINUED STYLES, FORMERLY $350; NOW	175
STYLE UPRIGHT	90

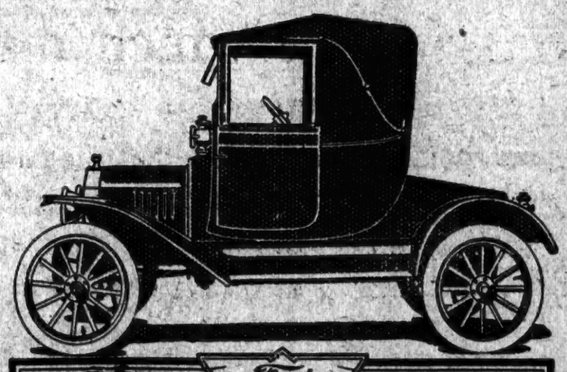
CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

SEE DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

It Speaks for Itself

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Space 3-1—Second Floor

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street



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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

You are cordially invited to visit the Ford Motor Car Shows at the following Ford Branch Establishments:

1723 Broadway
607 Bergen Avenue (The Bronx)
564 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
1476 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
17 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

Here you will find the full line of Ford cars amid attractive surroundings—we think the most interesting display in the city. (We make no display in either Grand Central Palace or Madison Square Garden.)

Come, inspect the "Universal Car," and do not forget to ask about the profit-sharing with retail buyers.

CANAL GUNS AMPLE, GOETHALS DECLARES

Equal in Range and Power to Any Likely to be Used Against Them.

HEARING ON ZONE DEFENSE

Development of Torpedoes, Mines, Submarines, and Army Auxilliaries in Forthcoming Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal and Governor of the Canal Zone, told a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations today that the guns defending the canal were the equal of the best guns on any foreign warship. He denied the assertion that foreign ships could demolish the Panama forts while keeping out of range of the guns mounted on the canal defenses. High-ranking officials of the army sustained his statements.

Col. Goethals appeared before the sub-committee with Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General; Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Brig.-Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, to discuss the items in the appropriation bill having to do with fortifications. Representative Fitzgerald, Chairman of the sub-committee, conducted the discussion on canal fortifications.

The statements by Col. Goethals were made in executive session behind closed doors, and in the hearing it was enjoined on those present that what he said was to be regarded as confidential.

The subject of chief interest was whether the canal could be defended against attack in the emergency of war. To questions asked in a long and painstaking series by Chairman Fitzgerald, Col. Goethals told the committee that the plans for the protection of the canal were ample to make its defense as sure as was humanly possible.

There are five modern forts there, constructed from plans made by the Engineer Corps, with the strongest work known in modern defensive construction. The placing of these forts has been the study of joint boards of army and navy officers of the highest expert standing. In these fortifications, when complete, are to be one 16-inch gun, ten 14-inch guns, twenty-eight 12-inch mortars, and twelve 6-inch guns. In all, there are embraced in the plan for the defense of the two approaches to the Canal Zone fifty-one guns, all of the highest power employed in coast defense.

The 6-inch guns are placed where they serve as auxiliary to the mine field, a very important element of defense at both approaches. These 6-inch guns are to be used to command the mine fields and drive off small boats that might attempt to sweep them.

In all his statements in regard to the fortifications at Panama Col. Goethals had the assistance of the general officers who were with him. At the outset of the hearing Chairman Fitzgerald told them that they were all responsible for the work to be done on the bill, and that every item should have their joint attention and most painstaking care because of the vital importance of the canal as a military base entering into the strength and effective operation of the fleet.

The matter of trails along the Zone, so that cavalry, field artillery, and infantry might move rapidly for the protection of the canal from attack by land; the placing of more searchlights to make the coast artillery guns more effective; teh development of the torpedo defense of both Colon and Panama; the provision of larger and better-equipped yards for submarines, and the stationing of a larger fleet of these vessels at both ends of the canal were fully discussed, and provision for them, it is declared, will apepar in the bill in ample amounts for all work along these lines that can be accomplished during the coming year.

On the question whether the guns now at the canal would match those that might be sent against them in the event of war, Col. Goethals replied that he thought they were equal to any such force.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Fitzgerald, "that the big guns of foreign warships could stand off and reach us and demolish our forts and guns without our being able to reach them?"

"No, I don't," replied Col. Goethals. "Our guns are of equal range so far as our information goes."

The explanation was made by Gen. Crozier that the sea coast guns at Panama were of as large caliber as any that would be likely to be brought against them, but that they were of less length, and so had to be used with a high trajectory and a low muzzle velocity to secure the greatest range required. They would carry the largest shells used in such guns—shells weighing 1,300 pounds and carrying 200 pounds of high explosive, which is all that, if not more, than can be claimed for the guns that might be engaged with them.

Col. Goethals said there was an ample supply of ammunition on the isthmus—enough to supply the guns during their reasonable life in any possible engagement up to the point of being eroded so as to be worthless.

Various matters were gone over—such as changes in gun carriages, rearrangement, and enlargement of magazines, construction of electric railways, the building of a projectile factory on the Isthmus, fire control stations, mine repair shops, and similar accessories of the necessary defense of the canal. All the officers examined assured the committee that the defenses of the canal could be relied on as abreast of the best fortifications known and that they would successfully resist any possible attack.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Whitman Picks Ordway, Allen, and Rice for the Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The days of the present Civil Service Commission are numbered. One of the first bills to be introduced in the Legislature will be a measure to oust the Commissioners, and Gov. Whitman is said to have selected the following to be members of the reorganized body: Samuel H. Ordway, New York, Republican, Chairman; Edward L. Allen, Jamestown, Republican, and Col. William Gorham Rice, Albany, Democrat.

The commission under Gov. Glynn was composed of James A. Lavery, Republican; Dr. Meyer Wolff, Democrat, and Jacob Neu, Democrat. They were requested by Gov. Whitman to resign, and Mr. Lavery has done so, but the two Democrats have refused. Mr. Whitman believes that the commission has been derelict in permitting numerous appointment to State position without reference to the civil service lists.

Mr. Ordway, picked to head the commission, is a lawyer and President of the State Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Allen reached Albany tonight. He is known as an independent Republican. He is editor of The Jamestown Morning Post. Col. Rice was Secretary to Grover Cleveland when he was Governor and ran on John A. Hennessy's ticket last Fall for Lieutenant Governor. He has been urged by independent Democrats from all parts of the State and is believed to have no serious opposition.

The salary of Civil Service Commissioners is now $5,000 a year, with an allowance for traveling expenses. It is reported that the salary will be cut to $4,000, with an extra $1,000 for the Chairman. It is proposed to make the terms of the Commissioners two years instead of six, and to make their tenure of office coterminous with that of the Governor.

Chicago Herald Advertising

Eight Months of Achievement

And the Reason

Eight months ago the Chicago Herald "changed hands." New, progressive constructive policies were inaugurated. The Herald has since gained nearly 50,000 daily circulation. Every month the Herald has shown decided gains in paid advertising:

In December, 1914 The Chicago Herald Gained 710.35 Cols. Over December, 1913

The greatest gain ever scored by a Chicago newspaper in one month, excluding "special" editions.

	DISPLAY (Columns)	CLASSIFIED (Columns)	TOTAL 1914 (Columns)	TOTAL 1913 (Columns)	GAIN (Columns)
May	1,256.18	769.16	2,025.34	1,670.57	354.77, Over 21%
June	1,188.74	663.26	1,852.00	1,768.02	83.98, Over 4%
July	1,261.77	609.67	1,871.44	1,438.37	433.07, Over 30%
Aug.	1,144.45	607.76	1,752.21	1,455.23	296.98, Over 20%
Sept.	1,226.51	562.13	1,788.64	1,531.40	257.24, Over 16%
Oct.	1,276.95	635.47	1,912.42	1,583.99	328.43, Over 20%
Nov.	1,442.88	630.95	2,073.83	1,499.07	574.76, Over 38%
Dec.	1,444.82	610.15	2,054.97	1,344.62	710.35, Over 52%
Totals	10,242.30	5,088.55	15,330.85	12,291.27	3,039.58

Great Gain in Display

	Display.	Classified.
May, Gain	297.92	Gain 56.85
June, Gain	81.65	Gain 2.33
July, Gain	392.75	Gain 40.32
Aug., Gain	290.60	Gain 6.35
Sept., Gain	321.41	Loss 64.17
Oct., Gain	296.64	Gain 31.79
Nov., Gain	484.75	Gain 93.91
Dec., Gain	553.51	Gain 156.84
	Gain 2,719.23	Gain 320.35

Total Eight Months 1914, 15,330.75 Cols.; Eight Months 1913, 12,291.27 Cols.; Gain, 3,039.58 Cols.

(During this period the Chicago Herald has declined over fifty thousand dollars' worth of medical and liquor advertisements accepted by other papers.)

These figures are of vital interest to advertisers, but the *reason why* the Herald is repeatedly making record-breaking gains while other papers are pleading "psychological depression," and losing, is vastly more important:

The advertisements which make up this record are placed by the city's shrewdest buyers of advertising space. They are keen observers of Chicago newspapers and of the people who read them. They realize that the newspaper which best holds its readers' interest is the best advertising medium. They sense the enthusiasm of the Herald's growing thousands of readers. They hear the things the Herald is doing discussed in the street cars, offices, homes, restaurants, clubs, wherever men and women meet. They appreciate the Herald's record of *achievement*. They recognize it as the paper that is *doing things worth while*.

These representative Chicago business men patronize the Herald as an advertising medium because they realize its value as a newspaper. They know it to be *clean, aggressive, progressive, independent, unafraid: CHICAGO'S LIVEST NEWSPAPER.*

THEY KNOW THE HERALD
HENCE THEY ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD
AND GROW WITH THE HERALD

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
Chas. R. Miller, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex.....434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....18 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....262 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....358 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....305 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street.
Paterson.....11 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....30 Broad Street.
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe Democrat Building
DETROIT.....626 Ford Building
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....33 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates: 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books.....2.50 .25
Canada, Sunday only.....1.00 .15
Canada, Sunday only.....5.00 .45
Binder for Picture and Magazine Sections, $1.75.
Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.
Other countries.....1 Yr. 1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday.....$24.00 $2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST (Monday) per Year.....$4.00
Canada, $5; other countries, $6.50.
Binder for 52 Issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA. (Thursdays.) Three months, $1.25. Six months, $2.50. One year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50.
Binder for 52 Issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. (semi-monthly.) Three months, $1.50. Six months, $2. One year, $4. Per copy, 25 cents.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $5; per Copy, $2.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1915.

THE SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

The Administration's Ship Purchase bill has been put upon the Senate's calendar of unfinished business. That is the best place for it, next to the discard. As unfinished business it will give Senators opportunities to talk, to wave the flag and promise the Treasury to the next on the national bread line, to worry the President, and particularly to obstruct the other legislation which the country is to get without asking for it. It will serve these purposes better than even the "pork bills," and it will thus accomplish the only good it ever will do. The reason is too simple to mention, were it not that so many overlook it for reasons more elaborate, but not more convincing. Whatever else is promised for the bill, it is not promised that it will add a single vessel to the world's cargo boats. The utmost within the possibilities of the case is that the intervention of Government will divert existing tonnage from the uses to which it is put upon commercial considerations. Any such diversion must be detrimental, since commerce manages itself better than it can be managed by those unfamiliar with it, and managing it for other than business reasons not commercial. A proposal so uneconomic must be justified on other than commercial grounds, if at all. But uneconomic considerations are suspect and should be examined with care.

Senators support the bill on the theory that we lack trade because we lack shipping, and that the provision of shipping will supply the trade. As matter of fact trade follows profit, not the flag, and shipping follows trade. The supply of shipping will not supply profits, except by Treasury disbursements. Trade at the expense of the taxpayers is not the kind they want. The fate of the bill might well be allowed to rest upon a comparison of the lists of those who oppose the bill, or who would be more hurt than helped by it, with those who are asking for it. There are some who would be glad to unload shipping made idle by the war, and others who would be glad to get from Government even more than they now are getting by trade. All these classes together are not numerous or influential.

On the other hand the list of those opposing the bill is impressive. Senator BURTON is a host in himself. Supporting him are Republicans like ROOT and LODGE, who give the best of Democratic reasons for opposing the bill upon principle. There are Governments which give subsidies, but none which run shipping lines. There are Governments that run various monopolies because they are such by nature, and, therefore, are suitable for Government operation in the common interest. There are other Governments which take over some forms of private enterprise in order to substitute profits for taxes. In such cases the service is generally bad and dear, and in no case is this done for shipping. The reason lies on the surface. The carriage of goods on the sea is open to all with moderate capital, and Government cannot compete on terms of equality with private operation. If the Government is to make a place for its shipping venture it must take a monopoly by law, or it must underbid. If the terms are fair the Government's line cannot succeed, as appears from the fact that even private operation has failed in this line of effort. It has failed because the Government has enacted uneconomic conditions of operation, and now proposes to operate itself because it has made private profits impossible. Such reasoning is irritating. If there is a debit on the balance sheet of American shipping the remedy is not to create a balance with Treasury funds, but to reduce costs sufficiently to allow a profit. That would not be acceptable to those supporting this bill. They would create other costs and would balance *the business by larger takings from* the Treasury. If there were any prospect that the venture would be confined to placing a $30,000,000 mortgage upon another Government enterprise there would be unprofitable commerce—that is, by buying Panama Canal bonds for supplying shipping—little harm might be done. But there would be other greedy applicants for easy money. And the threat of Government competition would extend far beyond the immediate direct effects. It would blight private enterprise in the same manner that unfair Government competition has robbed the express companies and the mails for the benefit of the parcel post. The manner in which the Government has earned profits in the domestic carrying trade is worthy only of the requisition of a pirate. And it is proposed now for the open seas by the party traditionally devoted to the principle that that Government is best which governs least.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The justification of the plan of the Welfare Committee of the Citizens' Union for the relief of the unemployed by giving them work to do for the city lies in the fact that the various city improvements specified, which it is now proposed to expedite, have already been planned and provided for. All schemes to better the condition of the poor by the use of public moneys require the most serious consideration. But in this case the issue of nearly $180,000,000 bonds has already been authorized for improvements which have been delayed by the municipal Government because of the general financial stringency. The Citizens' Union argues that the holding up of projected public improvements because of financial stringency tends to increase that stringency, "besides setting a bad example to "the private employers of labor and "the general public." The committee specifies about sixty public improvements, all much needed, for which issues of corporate stock have already been authorized. It is likely enough that the new bonds would be eagerly taken up.

The plan has already received the approval of practical and experienced men. Judge GARY declares that he believes it would be "good business, as "well as good philanthropy and good "civic patriotism," to carry it out. He believes also that an offer of the bonds directly to the public in small lots would be successful. There is no reason to believe otherwise. Moreover, the city is sadly in need of all the improvements the authorities are now urged to begin work upon. Much of the unemployed labor, to be sure, is unskilled, but there is plenty of work for unskilled laborers in all public works. The plan of the Citizens' Union, therefore, deserves the careful attention of Mayor MITCHEL and his associates in the City Government.

UNNEUTRAL ACTIVITY.

The agitation in support of the resolution now pending in Congress to stop the exportation of war materials to belligerents is frankly and openly unneutral. Its purpose is to give aid and comfort to Germany by removing one of the disadvantages she has incurred as a result of the operations of the war; that is, the German-Americans and the Irish haters of England who favor the resolutions would have us interfere directly in the conflict to deprive the Allies of one of the fruits of victory by imposing upon them the trade disabilities from which Germany suffers. There is no concealment about it. The delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore who appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House were made up of "representatives of the German-"American Alliance and the Ancient "Order of Hibernians." Mr. HEXAMER of Philadelphia, the President of the German-American Alliance, said that "only England and her "friends can benefit by our un-"holy commerce in war materials." In a letter to President WILSON last month, Mr. HEXAMER said that "our "failure in keeping strict neutrality "becomes thereby an unfriendly, if "not inimical, act against one partic-"ular nation."

It would be difficult to imagine a more profound misunderstanding of the nature of neutrality. We can well understand that our German-American friends are distressed by the purchase and export of war material for the benefit of the Allies at a time when through her loss of control over the sea Germany is unable to make and receive such shipments. If we were selling to the Allies while refusing to sell to Germany the German-Americans would have good ground for complaint. That would be unneutral. But we are ready to sell to Germany whatever she can pay for and carry away. Her disabilities were not imposed by us, they were imposed by the nations in arms against her. The resolution pending in Congress, if enacted, would commit us to a policy of flagrant unneutrality. We should be interfering in the war. If there ever was a fit time to pass a resolution denying to our people the right to make and sell goods, it was at the very outbreak of the war. Then it would have been stupid, but impartial, not unneutral. We do not remember that our German-American friends at that time spoke up in favor of such action.

The obligation of neutrality is not the only reason for not passing the resolution. Mr. HORACE WHITE in his *letter to THE TIMES on Sunday made* it clear that we should be establishing a very dangerous precedent. When we have been at war we have often been in great need of arms and ammunition, which we have bought wherever we could obtain them; in the war of the Revolution France helped us with fleets and armed forces. If we once set an example by passing this resolution it may sometime be copied to our serious disadvantage. Trade in arms is free, that is a perfectly well known principle of international law. To restrict such trade at the demand of the friends of one of the belligerents would be a hostile act against the others.

MOTOR CAR DEATHS DECREASED.

For the first time since automobiles came into general use the annual roll of fatalities from the machines, as driven in this city, has decreased. Col. EDWARD S. CORNELL, Secretary of the National Highways Protective Society, has published a completed death list of 290 for 1914, as against 302 for 1913. It is not a great reduction, yet considering the rapid increases of mortality in previous years, and that the number of drivers and pedestrians in the streets has increased, it is a creditable record. Col. CORNELL speaks of the splendid efficiency of the Traffic Squad and the better education of the public and drivers in avoiding accidents. His own society, which has been most active and stirring, should come in for its meed of praise.

Through such organizations life is today better safeguarded in the dangerous city than in the rest of the State. In the State, apart from Greater New York, 310 people were killed by automobiles during 1914, as against 149 in 1913 and 127 in 1912. That is an alarming increase, which requires special measures of prevention.

SUFFRAGISM IN 1915.

The year just begun is to see a strong effort by the woman suffragists to break into the East. Their conquests have been confined to the West; but this year the whole battle will be in the stronghold of conservatism. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts are to be the fighting ground. In each of these States the Legislature has approved the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment, but it must again be passed by another Legislature to become effective, and the fight this year will be first to have the new Legislatures pass it and then to make the campaign before the people.

This campaign begins with the end of a year in which the suffragists won some notable successes. In 1914 they increased the number of suffrage States to twelve, capturing Montana and Nevada, and increasing the number of electoral votes to ninety-one. Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and the two Dakotas voted in the negative. The new year opens with Gov. BECKMAN of Rhode Island recommending equal suffrage in his annual message. On the other hand there is no reason to believe that they have made much progress in their efforts to capture New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL PARADE.

It is doubtful if the navy will be greatly disheartened by the possibility that, about Washington's Birthday, the condition of the Culebra Cut will not be such as to permit the safe passage of the larger ships of the Atlantic fleet through the Panama Canal to take part in the opening of the San Francisco Exposition. Naval officers habitually refrain from public criticism of official orders, but there have been rumors of discontent over the prospective waste of time and money in mere display and naval junketing which might better be expended in practice. It has been suggested that the new dreadnought New York, fully officered and manned, and accompanied by a few smaller vessels, would serve admirably to represent the American fleet in Pacific waters at the opening of the exposition, and that, in view of the extraordinary complications which have developed of late and the urgent need of practice with the big guns, the San Francisco authorities might well be satisfied with some curtailment of their naval programme, which was arranged a year or more ago.

Next Sunday or Monday the Atlantic fleet will proceed to Cuban waters for practice. As so many of the ships were kept at Vera Cruz all through the Summer and Fall, there have been few opportunities for gunnery, though Admiral FLETCHER managed to keep some of the war vessels moving and the men in active sea training a good part of the time. It was hoped that six weeks might be devoted to practice this Winter, but the orders are to assemble at Hampton Roads early in February for the start of the big parade through the canal. According to the present arrangements all the larger battleships, as well as a large number of cruisers, and many smaller craft as well, are to be in this big parade. But if the open passage through the Culebra Cut will be only 100 feet wide at the time fixed for the fleet's passage, it is not likely that an attempt will be made to get more than one dreadnought through.

TAXATION AND THE BUILDING TRADE.

Mr. WHITMAN has sufficiently emphasized the fact that the taxes are growing in both State and city. What is the effect upon the property chiefly taxed? In this borough the maximum of conveyances since 1900 has been *$143,000,000 for any one year. Last* year the conveyances were $34,000,000. In this borough the maximum of mortgages negotiated in any year was $473,204,000; last year the total was $118,644,000. In the Bronx conveyances have fallen one-half below the maximum, and the decrease in mortgages is more than half. The construction record is in the same sense cautionary. In each of several years since 1900 there were over $120,000,000 worth of new buildings erected in this borough, and there were $116,325,000 worth so recently as 1912. In 1914 there was only $44,615,000 spent in building. It is not only nor even chiefly the owners of real estate who suffer from such decreases. The wage-earners find income reduced with the landlords. The decreasing spending power makes it more difficult for rents to be gathered either in wages or in profits from shops. The increase of taxes is reflected through all classes of the community, as is well known, by the shifting of the burden of taxation by the owner to all in relation with him. In the same way the depression of the real estate interest is distributed through the entire population.

The record is cited for encouragement. That is its true meaning. The man on his back must look upward. That is the meaning of the new interest of taxpayers in the City Government. In the good years they were so well off that they let the politicians run loose. The check rein is being tightened now. An absolute veto has been put upon an increase of taxes. *There is closer scrutiny than ever* upon expenditures. High wages and short hours for city employés are no longer the perquisite of Judges even. The city's betterments must be managed within present totals, economy substituting increased taxes. The decrease of construction is a sustaining factor, allowing the natural growth to overtake the excess supply of accommodation. The near approach of the completion of the dual subway is another source of encouragement.

In one year almost the total of the national debt was added to tax valuations in order to allow the city to proceed with this $350,000,000 enterprise. The properties whose assessments were raised were worth less by the amount the taxes took from the income, so far as the landlords were unable to collect it. The burden of that taxation is felt in the construction period, but the period of operation is already reflected in Brooklyn. That is the only borough where the building record shows an increase during recent years. That borough will soon pass the two million mark of population, and the housing is being provided even before the trains start. The other boroughs need only an interval before they will feel the same stimulus. The Bronx is losing nothing of its attractiveness, and Queens soon will feel in even greater degree the advantage of sharing the attractions of the Bronx's transit privileges with Brooklyn. In short, the future is attractive because the recent past is so depressing, and especially because there is hope that the tax raisers, the tax eaters, and the tax innovators are under close oversight by the taxpayers, at last aroused to the necessities of the case.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Relief" Not the Best of Assistance.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor felt it necessary, or at any rate expedient, to devote a considerable amount of newspaper "space" this week to answering the question, "How much of the amount you spend goes for administration?" This shows anew how slow the general public is to abandon ancient assumptions and beliefs. In other words, it shows that there still lingers in many, many minds a firm confidence in almsgiving as the one right thing to do with money given for the benefit of "the poor," and that there survives, too, something between a conviction and a suspicion that the use of such money for the payment of salaries to the officers and employés of organizations like the one mentioned is a malversation of funds, not exactly criminal, perhaps, but justly deserving of reprehension.

This feeling probably originates in a subconscious resentment against the exponents of modern philanthropy because their activities tend more and more to differ from those which conduced to a warm sense of self-satisfaction and a moral credit balance somewhere. This the old-time almsgiver had, but does not get when his or her money goes for what is called, often scornfully, "administration."

The society with the long name presented figures to show that it still distributes direct "relief" in amounts that exceed current contributions, but it also explained that with other resources it accomplished work at least equally beneficial to the poor and unfortunate in the way of ameliorating conditions and making unnecessary further "relief" for the particular cases reached. Care was taken, moreover, to explain that the much-criticised "investigation" was not made for the purpose of separating the deserving from the undeserving, but on the assumption that every appeal for help was based on a real need of some sort or other, and with a view to discovering just what form of assistance would be most efficient in restoring to self-dependence those whom mere "charity" would only tide over from day to day, without in the slightest degree changing their status.

Medicine Becoming Socialized.

That doctors are tending steadily more and more to pass from private practice to public service in official or semi-official capacities has been frequently noted of late, and striking illustration of this is found in the fact that New York City has on its payrolls 650 physicians, with aggregate salaries of $881,000 a year. If to these be added 982 who do municipal work without pay, 20 per cent. of the profession in this vicinity is accounted for, and American Medicine declares that if to those be added those who serve for nominal or *no salaries in private institutions, a* third of the whole number is doing some work at no cost to the individual sick man.

The change is not without a precedent, *and American Medicine says that there* is as much and about the same reason for "society" to care for the sick as for it to teach the young instead of leaving that, as in the past, to be done at the direct expense of parents through the employment of private tutors and governesses. In the one case the reason given is, and in the other it can be, that the protection of society rather than the personal benefit either of children or the sick is sought. The argument for compulsory preservation of health is as well supported as that for compulsory education, and enormous expenditures of public money are already made to prevent illness.

But just as private schools and private teachers have survived the establishment of public schools, so, American Medicine says, there is no danger that the private practitioner will ever disappear altogether. Those who can afford it or who prefer him will always be able to secure his services, and least of all is the specialist likely to become a public official.

Conservatism Carefully Qualified.

Among the innumerable calendars issued, as the old almanacs said, "about this time," there is one that presents on the page for each month a photograph of something to be seen by the visitor on the campus of Grinnell College, out in Iowa. With each of the pictures goes a quotation from RUSKIN, and one of them is especially significant as a selection made, presumably, for the purpose of expressing what an educational institution ought to be or do. It reads:

> The college will be conservative, indeed, and jealously conservative of old things, but conservative of them as pillars, not as pinnacles—as aids, not as idols.

If all conservatism were of that sort, there would be less disposition, in revolt from conservatism of a very different sort, to declare that everything twenty years old is wrong, and that change, merely as change, is necessarily for the better.

Appearance of Evil Is Avoided.

A difficult problem has been solved by the President of the University of Illinois, and the question whether his solution was right or wrong is an interesting one. It came up when the President's daughter and the Professor of Accounting in the university, who was also its Controller, were married.

When that happened the President decided that a situation had been created that required the resignation of his son-in-law and its immediate acceptance.

Now, there is no hint that the son-in-law was made incompetent by his marriage for continuing to fill the offices to which he was presumably appointed as a fit man to hold them, but the President seems to have felt either that he could not trust himself to treat with perfect justice a Faculty containing such a member, or else he feared that other people would doubt the possibility of his doing so. Anyhow, the son-in-law has been, in effect, dismissed for what was certainly not a crime or even a fault, and that seems rather hard.

And yet—well, perhaps there will not be unanimous agreement as to the wisdom of the President's course, but a lot can be said for it, and will be, by a good many Wise Ones.

THE FIRING ON RHEIMS.

A Comparison of German and Other Testimony on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent says that he visited the battery which bombarded the Rheims Cathedral, located about four miles from its target, and was told that only two shots were fired at the Cathedral, this testimony being given by the officer in charge, who himself fired the shots, and who explained as his reason for doing so that with the use of a powerful telescope he had spotted an observer, who had not reappeared after the two only shots fired hit their mark.

We have the testimony of the rector of the Cathedral as well as other reliable persons concerning the large number of projectiles which burst in and about the Cathedral so as to make it all but a total wreck. We have the official report of the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims on that subject. Both these ecclesiastics agree that the Cathedral was not used by any observer. Now comes a correspondent who assures us that the statement of an officer stationed four miles away is worthy of credence when he asserts (a) that he saw an observer on the Cathedral, a feat of sight impossible of performance, no matter how powerful the telescope, as any officer of the American Army or Navy will tell you; (b) that only two projectiles from the German guns hit the Cathedral, when the testimony of a number of eye witnesses of unimpeachable probity is at hand, not to speak of Whitney Warren's detailed report on the same subject, made after a careful inquiry on the spot.

I wonder whether, on reconsideration, you still believe, as stated editorially today, that such an account "may prove of much value as evidence."

MAURICE LEON.

New York, Jan. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the article from a staff correspondent of THE TIMES with the German Army at Rheims, dated Dec. 5, and also your leading article thereon.

I have lived in Rheims a great many years. What your correspondent had to say is pure fiction. The hills dominating Rheims on the southeastern side, facing the hills occupied by the Germans, are higher than the Cathedral dome, and about three-quarters of a mile further south. The two chimneys of the Pommery Champagne Company are higher than the Cathedral, and the French have been having in constant use captive balloons, from which they can see very much better than they possibly could from the church steeple. It is impossible, believe me, owing to the topography of the town, to have a battery fire within 100 yards of the Cathedral. It is really so absurd that I cannot bring myself to understand why your correspondent should have taken such pains to tell you such an untruth.

The location of the Pommery plant and chimneys, which have not yet been destroyed, (i. e., on Nov. 30, 1914,) were infinitely better suited for French artillery than any portion of the town. The French artillery is situated about one-half mile further behind the hills.

P. R. SLOANE.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ingenuous claim of the young German officer that only two shots were fired at Rheims Cathedral is not so unexpected as the consideration which you give to it. The photographs which you have published plainly show damages to this church, both in kind and in location, which could not have resulted from this gentle bombardment with "only two little ones," even with the ensuing fire.

DAILY READER.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 4, 1915.

Cold Weather Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "H. R." in your recent issue concerning paper as a protection from cold, especially as covering for "beds" does not go far enough. In addition to his suggestion there should be a thick layer of paper placed between the mattress and the springs of the bed to secure greater comfort. Less covering will be required for the top of the beds when there is paper "between" and "warm as toast." I speak from very experience.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1915.

AMERICAN EXPORT OF WAR SUPPLIES.

Its Prohibition Would Involve This Country in a Breach of Faith and of Neutrality With the World.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By GEORGE F. CANFIELD, Professor of Law in Columbia University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is regrettable that Dr. Devine, one of the leading philanthropists of this country, should lend the weight of his influence to the fantastic and reckless proposition that the export of war supplies from this country should be prohibited. A German-American-Irish Philanthropy League for the advantage of Germany and the discomfiture of the Allies would be a grotesque combination, creditable to no one, and, least of all, to philanthropy. The movement for the prohibition of war supplies was started in this country by Germans, who, in their zeal for the Fatherland, have lost sight of their duty as American citizens, which is to maintain our policy of strict neutrality, and it was to be assumed that, outside of a limited number of over-zealous Germans forgetful of their duties to their adopted country, this movement would attract the support of no one but a few disloyal Hibernians. According to a settled principle of international law and to international usage upon which nations have relied, the citizens of neutral nations have a right to manufacture and export to belligerent countries articles of every description, whether contraband or not. On the 15th day of October last there was issued from *our State Department at Washington* a formal notice to the public recognizing this principle and usage. This notice, which was, in effect, an invitation to the belligerents to place their orders here, and to our manufacturers to accept them, contains the following statement of the principle:

> In the first place, it should be understood that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent Government or its agent any article of commerce which he pleases. He is not prohibited from doing this by any rule of international law, by any treaty provisions or by any statute of the United States. It makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusively for war purposes, such as firearms, explosives, &c., or are foodstuffs, clothing, horses, &c., for the use of the army or navy of the belligerent. Furthermore, a neutral Government is not compelled by international law, by treaty, or by statute to prevent these sales to a belligerent. Such sales, therefore, by American citizens do not in the least affect the neutrality of the United States. It is true that such articles as those mentioned are considered contraband and are, outside the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral nation, subject to seizure by an enemy of the purchasing Government, but it is the enemy's duty to prevent the articles reaching their destination, not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them. If the enemy of the purchasing nation happens for the time to be unable to do this, that is, for him, one of the misfortunes of war; the inability, however, imposes upon the neutral Government no obligation to prevent the sale.

Our nation in the past has availed itself of this international policy to its advantage. Our Government never has fostered and encouraged the private manufacture of munitions of war in this country and it never will. When trouble comes, therefore, we shall in the future be dependent, as we have been in the past, upon foreign supplies. Even in the case of our comparatively trivial war with Spain, we found ourselves dependent upon foreign supplies and bought munitions of war from Germany. These munitions were shipped to us through Antwerp, and no protest was made by either Spain, which was at war with us, nor by the German Government, which then apparently sympathized with Spain and wished us ill, nor by the Belgian Government, which was strictly neutral both in thought and action. Does not the precept, do unto others as you would have them do unto you, apply to nations as well as to individuals?

Relying upon the above mentioned principle of international law and the well-settled international usage, recognized and confirmed by this formal proclamation of our Government, the belligerent nations of Europe have placed large orders with American manufacturers for war supplies, and these manufacturers are now engaged in filling these orders and performing the obligations of their contracts. Incidentally, it may be noted that these orders have been, it is generally acknowledged, of wide-spread benefit to the country at large, in mitigating the war's shock to our industries, in providing employment for many thousands of workmen, and in maintaining the credit of the country by preventing an exhausting drain of gold from our shores. A few weeks ago, I was informed that a factory in one of the smaller towns of this State had received a substantial order for military saddles. Without this order the factory would have been obliged to operate on part time or close altogether. With the order, it has been able to keep its full staff of employes at work, with the result that the little community where this factory is located will be relieved of the problem of unemployment during the entire Winter.

But eliminating from consideration these matters, (matters which, I am aware, *do not appeal to any one who is* obsessed with a half truth which he cherishes as a moral idea,) what does this suggested policy of prohibition involve? In the first place, it would involve this country in a breach of faith with the world, justly exposing us to the stigma of perfidy. It would also involve the impairment of the obligation of contracts, and in all cases where the contracts call only for delivery in this country it would involve the confiscation of the property of friendly belligerent nations. I happen to know that the Belgian nation has placed substantial orders for supplies in this country. Shall we, on the one hand, appeal to our citizens to contribute to the support of that stricken nation, and, on the other, force our citizens to violate their contracts with it or even confiscate the supplies which that nation absolutely needs to maintain its heroic struggle for independence? In the second place, this policy would involve a substantial breach of neutrality, and this is conspicuously so in this instance, because, in consequence of the Allies' control of the sea, the prohibition of exports would inure to the advantage of Germany and Austria and to the serious injury of the Allies.

The sound policy of our nation today is that of strict neutrality. We are justified in insisting, on the one hand, that the Allies shall not interfere with the trade of neutral nations, except so far as is permitted by international law and international usage. And this insistence involves no breach of neutrality on our part, although it will inure wholly to the benefit of Germany, for we are merely insisting upon the application of the existing rules and customs. On the other hand, the Allies are justified in insisting that this country, if it intends to remain neutral, shall not abrogate the existing rule of international law so as to prohibit the export of war supplies. And Germany has no right to complain of the enforcement of this rule, although it may inure to her disadvantage and to the benefit of the Allies, for it is simply the continuance of an existing policy and usage upon which all the world had a right to rely. On the contrary, if we should abrogate this rule, the Allies in their turn would be justified in disregarding and abrogating those rules of international law which were established for the protection of the trade of neutral nations. In that event, the plight of our nation would be a serious one, and our worthy Committee on Unemployment would have the business on its hands increased many fold.

GEORGE F. CANFIELD.

NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.

Comments of Contemporaries on That Which Has Come to The Times.

From the Newburgh Daily News.

The remarkable success which has unquestionably come to THE NEW YORK TIMES is sufficient proof that its faith in a discriminating public taste is amply justified. Many newspaper men, who cherished what THE TIMES calls "old-time" newspaper notions, looked up the success which is referred to in THE TIMES editorial with amazement, but decidedly not with admiration. Those who allowed material success, suddenly won, to dazzle their eyes and laid aside their higher ideals to chase the rainbow of morbid sensationalism, demagogism, and dollarism—and many men of undoubted journalistic talent did—were false to the best in themselves and to the best in a calling which, if not the most noble in the world today, is certainly among the most important.

A brilliant success by those yellow methods to which THE TIMES refers would not be possible today. Journalism has undergone a big change in the past decade. This has been brought about by an increasing discrimination on the part of the public, by a growing sense of responsibility among newspaper men themselves, and by the influence of such newspapers as THE TIMES and—we mention it in no spirit of boasting, but with due regard for the fact that it is institutional and not personal influence—The News, which has striven to live up to the best in the "old-time" newspaper ideals while still being alive to every opportunity for legitimate business and editorial growth.

From The Amsterdam Recorder.

An editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Friday, telling of the growth of the paper since it moved up town ten years ago, is of marked interest.

This is one of the greatest newspapers, not only in America, but in the world. In a decade its circulation has tripled. It has just closed the best business twelvemonth in the sixty-three years of its history, although 1914 was a year of war and wide-spread trade depression.

Why has THE TIMES had this growth? Simply because above everything else the aim has been to get out the best newspaper possible. By "best" is not meant the most sensational, because THE TIMES has never adopted sensational methods. It has occupied a high plane; it has sought to give the public faithful service; it has appealed to the noblest instincts of humanity; it has tried to be interesting, but it has avoided vulgarity; it has stood for the things in which it has believed, and it has been conscientious in its efforts for the public welfare.

Its methods and its policies have had in view a steady and permanent gain rather than a dazzling success.

Motion Picture "Stars."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read your editorial article regarding Mr. Powers's comments upon moving pictures and "star" artists.

Throughout the Middle West, where railroad facilities are such as to make it impractical for "star" performers to diverge *from the main cross-country trunk lines to* give exhibitions, there are very many cities, in which are persons of culture and refinement, whose only opportunity of seeing "star" performers is in moving pictures. I can bear witness that the people do not tire of the long reels, but, on the contrary, are only too glad to fill the moving-picture play house at the rare times when "stars" appear.

SAMUEL S. MICHAELS.

Watertown, S. D., Jan. 2, 1915.

GOV. WHITMAN PLANS FOR STATE POLICE

Favors Constabulary Bill Which Will Leave New York's Force Undisturbed.

WOULD HELP IN STRIKES

Executive Believes Measure Will Pass — Starts Inquiry to Effect Sweeping Prison Economies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Whitman announced today that there was being prepared, with his approval, a bill for early introduction in the Legislature providing for a State Constabulary. He expressed the opinion that the measure would become a law. Neither this measure nor any other which is likely to receive the Governor's sanction will affect the independence of the New York City police force.

The bill will be patterned after that drawn last year by Seth Low, which provided for a constabulary force of 500 men and officers under a State Superintendent of Constabulary, somewhat similar to the Pennsylvania Constabulary.

The plan has nothing in common with the police measure introduced a decade ago by the late Senator Raines, which would have put the police of all the cities and towns of the State under State control. The Low bill provides for an entirely independent police or for constabulary, which would among other duties assist in the enforcement of the highway and fish and game laws. The plan calls for districting the State, and the assignment to each district of three mounted patrolmen who would report at a divisional headquarters. At each divisional headquarters would be stationed a reserve squad and an officer, subject to the call of the Mayor or Chief of Police of any city except first class cities—New York, Buffalo, or Rochester—or to the call of the Sheriff of any county.

While the framers of the bill aim primarily at better general police protection for rural districts, it is pointed out that the constabulary, being trained and mounted, would be of signal service in murder cases, an unusual number of which have gone unsolved in rural districts in the last five years. It is further pointed out by advocates of the measure that in labor difficulties local police often are swerved by personal affiliations. On the other hand, it is contended, the State Constabulary would be impartial.

The bill will provide that in case of a riot in any rural district or in a city not of the first class the Governor shall dispatch members of the constabulary to the scene to take charge of the situation. It is contended that a situation which now would warrant a call for the National Guard would be taken care of by the new State force.

Gov. Whitman is investigating the administration of the State's penal institutions. After a conference with the members of the Commission on Prisons today, the Governor summoned Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and directed him to submit a report setting forth the needs of the various institutions and what could be done to effect economies and increase the revenue from prison industries.

Under the present system there are not less than five departments and commissions concerned with prison management. There is the State Superintendent of Prisons, who is the administrative head of the State's institutions; the State Commission on Prisons, which is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting all prisons, whether maintained by the State or by counties; the State Commission on New Prisons, which was created to select a site for a prison to take the place of Sing Sing; the State Probation Commission, and the Board of Parole for State Prisons.

There are three members of the last-named body, each receiving a salary of $2,500 a year, though their only duty is to meet once a month to pass upon applications of prisoners for release. The members of the other commissions receive a per-diem compensation for attending meetings and an expense allowance, but all have salaried secretaries and office staffs. Gov. Whitman is considering a plan to abolish at least three of the commissions, to consolidate their functions, and lodge them with a reconstructed Commission of State Prisons.

Gov. Whitman made the first appointment of his administration today, aside from the few positions on his personal staff which were filled immediately upon taking office. The appointee was William G. Cady, a Syracuse lawyer, who was made County Judge of Onondaga, to succeed William M. Ross. Judge Ross has been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court.

OPPOSE FILIPINO FREEDOM.

Americans with Investments Say Time Is Not Yet Ripe to Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Americans with investments in the Philippines, appearing today before the Senate Committee working on the Administration bill for a greater measure of self-government to the Filipinos, opposed any declaration of a specific time when complete independence would be granted.

Martin Egan, interested in The Manila Times, believed the United States should retain control for the present of many important governmental functions in the islands, but that the Filipinos could be trusted to deal wisely with many of their internal affairs now brought to Congress.

If the United States treated the Japanese with understanding and fairness, he said, he could see no reason for a conflict between the two countries. Japan did not want people to go to California, but objected to any attempt to say they should not go there from national pride. The agreement limiting immigration to the United States of the Philippines had been scrupulously observed by Japan, he said.

George H. Fairchild, representing sugar interests, agreed with Mr. Egan in the main, but believed the Filipinos should be allowed to exercise their own preferences on the immigration question. Immediate withdrawal of the United States from the islands would be calamitous, he thought.

ZIEGLER DENIES ASSAULT.

His Attorneys Say He Never Saw Max C. Garcia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Ziegler has conferred with us as to the publication in your paper today of an article concerning an action brought against him by Max C. Garcia, charging him with assault and battery.

The occasion of the publication seems to have been the filing with the Clerk of the County of New York of an examination of the plaintiff taken in advance of trial.

This was not a proceeding in which the court made any finding, and the suggestion in the publication that the referee was not sure as to whether there was any assault is not true and is erroneous.

We are instructed to say to you in Mr. Ziegler's behalf that he never had an office in the New York Theatre Building; that he never was in that building but once in his life, and that was not on the day stated in the complaint, or during the month in which the incident is said to have occurred, and that he never saw the plaintiff and never assaulted him or anybody else.

BOWERS & SANDS.

New York, Jan. 5, 1915.

No Lucius H. Vane in Cambridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of American papers have been sent to me containing letters signed by "Lucius H. Vane," and dated "Cambridge, Nov. 6, (or 10,) 1914." The letters consist of an attack upon Great Britain for taking part in the war, and an extremely ill-informed commentary on the attitude of England toward the Germans.

I have made exhaustive inquiries, but, as I anticipated, I have been unable to discover the name of Lucius H. Vane in either university or town records, past or present.

The letters are obviously part of the pro-German propaganda, upon which the Germans are spending such a large amount of energy and money, for the bolstering up of their case in neutral countries, particularly in the United States.

May I express the hope that the American papers to which copies of this statement will be sent, will give "Lucius H. Vane" the opportunity of proving his identity?

W. L. RAYNER, Mayor.

Guildhall, Cambridge, Eng., Dec. 28, 1914.

A SISTER TO A BROTHER.

How we rode the glassy breakers! How we tracked the morning dew!
How we scaled the icy hill-tops on a wager—I and you!
How I swore to you, my brother, that no knight with gallant song
Could bewitch me into leaving you—but, brother, I was wrong!

Love you still? I do, my brother! I would soothe your hurts and woes,
But I'd bare my breast and face for HIM a world's revengeful blows!
If you chose me as your guardsman, you could trust me not to shirk—
But, for HIM, I'd wear my finger-tips down to the bone with work!

Oh, I still would tramp the forest at your side through all the night,
And I still would climb the mountains in the crystal morning light!
But my heart is by the open fire where ether worlds grow dim
And I long to twist the strands and toss dream at brow with HIM.

JANE BURR.

WILSON TO SEE SUFFRAGISTS

Will Receive Delegation, Many of Whom Are Voters, Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Wilson tomorrow will receive a delegation of nearly 100 Democratic women, many of them voters, who will call at the White House to ask him to support a constitutional amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage. The amendment is to be voted on in the House Jan. 12.

Preceding the visit to the President the suffragettes will hold a

MISS MORGAN WORKS HARD IN DANCE HALL

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Helps to Serve Food in Cafeteria Atop Strand Theatre.

CHEAP MEAL FOR SOCIETY

Admission Is Free, but Those Who Don't Buy Anything Must Pay to Leave Establishment.

In the dance hall opened by Miss Anne Morgan and her fellow-workers on the roof of the Strand Theatre Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, in the phrase of the lunch counter, instead of pouring tea was found yesterday at the luncheon hour "drawing one," ladling out soup, dishing five-cent portions of vegetables, ten-cent portions of baked beans, and fifteen-cent portions of meats, and working as hard and as fast as any $10-a-week handy man who ever slung hash for a hungry public.

Miss Morgan was discovered carrying a tray of food from one end of a long dining room to the other as deftly as a waitress and without spilling a drop of anything.

People who usually lunch at the Ritz-Carlton, Sherry's, or Delmonico's were standing in line with trays in their hands waiting for food to be put upon them. Young society men took their places where they could get them, asked if the floor was good, and when they got their noodle soup, at 5 cents a throw, their braised beef and spaghetti at 15 cents, and their green-apple pie, a generous slice, at 15 cents, sought tables and ate with apparently as much zest as if they were attacking a filet of sole "au vin blanc," followed by a pheasant and the trimmings that go to make up an expensive meal.

Fifth Avenue was invading Broadway and sampling the new "dinner pail" with a terpsichorean handle that society and business women had decided would spell in Times Square both philanthropy and profit.

The idea is not new in the West and in lower New York. But uptown it was a novelty, and it did a big business—so big, in fact, that, as Miss Elisabeth Marbury, one of the managers said, the serving arrangements broke down. That was why Mrs. Vanderbilt went behind the serving counter and worked as hard as any of the employes. Miss Barbara C. Rutherfurd, her daughter, also helped serve the food. However, not many of the customers knew who was waiting upon them. No tips were permitted.

Such was the rush during luncheon time that as late as 1:30 P. M. fifty persons, mainly girls and women, were still in the bread line waiting to get food and have their checks punched. The crowd was slow at getting on the floor for the dancing. Two young girls who seemed particularly anxious to try the floor, gazed at each other, then on the pillars, which requested ladies not to dance with one another. They made such a pathetic appeal that an attendant was sent around to take down the sign of that kind, and then he soon upon the floor and happy. William Rhinelander Stewart dropped in and got a tray and seemed solicitous about the state of the floor, and Maurice came in and talked French with Miss Marbury and danced with one of the women present.

Miss Morgan was about the busiest person on the floor. Not only did she carry a tray of food to an elderly woman who found it hard to stand, but it herself, but she was in command of the scene. They have male managers there, but it was Miss Morgan who went about straightening out complaints and undeviating means for handling the crowd when it threatened congestion. She found cases of overcharging, which had happened through mistake, and immediately straightened them out, and she and Miss Marbury went about asking the customers whether they had fault to find or suggestions to make.

Some who went merely to look on found that while they were admitted free it cost money to get out. A notice gave the information that persons who hadn't bought food the price of exit was 20 cents. Mere lookers-on are discouraged.

WED IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman Married to Miss Marion M. Clarke.

The wedding of the Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman, the rector of Zion Church, at Dobbs Ferry, and Miss Marion M. Clarke, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Clarke of 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, took place at noon yesterday in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, which was decorated with hemlock, smilax, and vases of Easter lilies on the altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Brown-Serman, the father of the bridegroom.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white silk, the material having been in the gown worn by her mother when as Miss Louisa Ward she married Mr. Clarke. The gown had a panel front and the low cut corsage was filled in with tulle and had a berthe of old lace in which was fastened a diamond spray. The point lace veil was draped in a full low frill over her blonde coiffure and held with orange blossoms, and went to the end of the train, where the point was caught with a spray of orange blossoms. The tulle sleeves came over the hands. She carried an arm bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley with a mass of narrow ribbon showers.

Miss Louise Clarke, was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She wore a gold colored satin frock, with a fringed tunic and an over dress of brown tulle held by a wide hip girdle of brown velvet, and a brown velvet hat with a tulle brim. Her flowers were yellow roses.

The Rev. Arthur Hunt of New York, was the best man and the ushers were the Rev. Francis Little, the Rev. Duncan Brown, William F. Ward, an uncle of the bride, and H. L. King.

A small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Clarke, who received, wore a tête de negre satin gown topped by a hat in velvet and feathers to match. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Brown-Serman will live at Dobbs Ferry.

Annual Stock-taking Sale
Ullman Collamore & Co.
Beg to announce that during January and February they will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent. on a great number of Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and Single Pieces.
Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

JUNIORS DANCE IN SHERRY'S.

Many Dinners Precede the Second Assembly—The Hostesses.

The second Junior Assembly took place at Sherry's last night, the large ballroom being used for dancing and the small ballroom for the seated supper. The committee for the season took turns in receiving in the drawing room opening into the large ballroom. This receiving committee is made up of Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. Pierre Malias, the Chairman.

A number of dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses including Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose dinner was for her daughter, Miss Jane N. Morgan; Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, who entertained for her daughter, Miss Eleanor W. Keep, with a dinner of seventeen covers; Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, whose dinner was for Miss Almy Gilford and the Misses Alice Preston and Rebecca Poultney of Baltimore; Mrs. William H. Hyde, who entertained for her daughter, Miss Sylvia Hyde, and whose guests included the Misses Mary Scheiffelin, Mary Stevens Chaplin, Theodora Dunham, Marie G. Johnson, Priscilla Bartlett, and Violet Gordon King, and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed's, whose dinner was for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary W. Tweed.

Others at the dances were the Misses Malida and Anna Alexandre, Josephine de Gersdorff, Priscilla Peabody, Anne and Mary Woodin, Marion Cleveland, Katharine Lamont, Cordelia Hepburn, Margery and Eugenie Oakes Rand, Lenthilhon Gifford, Elinor W. Kendall, Angeline Krech, Elizabeth Simmons, Gertrude and Eva Mali, Margaret Payne Luce, Emelie Ford, Kathleen Macy, Eleanor Green, Helen Morgan Hamilton, Catherine D. Colt, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Katharine Oakman, Dorothy and Margaret Seton Porter, Sylvia Holt, Joy Williams, Janet Robb, Lillian Talmage, Charlotte and Margaret Strong, Mary C. Sturges, and Mary E. Sanger.

DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. E. F. Hyde Entertains for Miss Lindabury at the Gotham.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street gave a dance last evening at the Hotel Gotham for Miss Margaret Lindabury, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury. Mrs. Hyde, who was in white embroidered chiffon, and the débutante, in white, had receiving with them Mrs. Lindabury, who was in yellow; Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mrs. Alexander J. Fraser, Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde, Mrs. George H. Church, and Mrs. J. Milton Mabbott.

Dancing began at 10 o'clock, and supper was served about midnight.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Hinckley, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Olcott, 2d, Mrs. Edward B. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart S. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Pavey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCollum, Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Witthaus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Burchell, and the Misses Vera Cravath, Edna Hilton, Laura Shannon, Bess Leary, Gladys Robbins, Edith J. Adams, Marie M. Dickinson, Frances Madden, Virginia Larkin, Louise T. Butler, Dorothy Haight, Isabelle Cumming, Frederica Bull, Gertrude M. Geer, and Lillian L. Howell.

Miss Helen R. Morgan Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, to John Holme Ballantine, son of J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark and Pasadena, Cal. Miss Morgan was introduced to society this season by her mother, who is one of the patronesses of the Junior Assembly. No date has been set for the wedding.

FROEHLICH—BACHRACH.

Mrs. Julia Bachrach of 18 East Sixtieth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eva Bachrach, to M. S. Froehlich of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Luncheon for Miss Phyllis Brown.

Miss Katharine R. Fitch, a daughter of Mrs. Allen Fitch, gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 36 West Fifty-sixth Street, in honor of Miss Phyllis Brown, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown. The table decorations were pink roses, and the guests included besides Miss Brown and the hostess her sisters, the Misses Marion and Diantha Fitch, the Misses Almy Gilford, Eunice Clapp, Margery and Eugenie Oakes Rand, Ernestine Glover, Adelaide B. Parker, Gertrude M. Geer, Elise French Rice, Marporie Bruce Stewart, and Dorothy Haight.

Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Volck

Word has been received from abroad of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Adalbert George Volck at their home in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Volck was formerly Miss Mae Cecil Josephine Allen of this city, and her marriage to Mr. Volck, who is the elder son of Mme. de Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador by a former marriage, took place in December, 1913. They have lived abroad since their marriage, and have been in Italy since the war began. They plan to reside permanently in Paris. The child is to be called Virginia Vivian Roma Volck.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Steamships.

Trans-Atlantic lines sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ARABIC, (Liverpool.)—Miss Muriel Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Anderson, W. Ashworth, H. W. Bevan, Mrs. R. Carswell, W. F. Clark, Miss M. W. Dod, W. F. Finn, Duncan H. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Martin, George Newell, William Percy, B. Randall, F. H. Vines, J. Wall, Thomas Whitworth, Capt. H. O. Williams, George Winters.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—C. O. Bay, Ernest Eisie, L. G. Knudsen, Miss Helga Peterson, Charles Weber, Miss Paula Raven, Arthur S. Richardson, O. Moller.

SANT' ANNA, (Marseilles.)—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bell, Miss Margaret Bell, Mgr. Gabriel Breynat, Miss C. M. Buchanan, Miss S. Delight, Rev. and Mrs. E. Elder, Miss M. Finney, Rev. and Mrs. S. G. Hart, Charles E. Hope, C. A. Snider, Rev. and Mrs. Andrew A. Thompson.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Among the tourists sailing today for Panama on the Zacapa are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bellows, Mrs. E. D. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. L. Brinton, H. F. Bowler, A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunn, T. Ferry, the Rev. W. R. Ryan, H. S. White, F. W. Fuller, and N. Parsons.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda.)—Miss M. C. Biddle, Senator J. P. Casgrain, Miss Elsaine Casgrain, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Campbell, J. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Long, Mrs. C. B. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, and A. W. Stevens.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joe Weber is to produce a new drama called "The Fallen Idol" in one of the Shubert Theatres a week from next Monday. Janet Beecher will have the leading woman's role.

Members of the "Tonight's the Night" company will celebrate Twelfth Night on the stage of the Shubert Theatre tonight with a supper after the performance.

Next Monday night Bernard Granville will round out a full year at the Winter Garden, having played there in the show which preceded the present attraction, "Dancing Around."

"Lady Luxury" is to move from the Casino to the Comedy Theatre next Monday night.

There was a special performance of "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday morning, in which only understudies appeared in the leading roles and with the staff of the cast as an audience.

The Candler Theatre will give a private performance next Sunday night of the new film play of Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."

Orville Harrold is to enter vaudeville, and will be heard at the Palace Theatre next week, when Henrietta Crpmana will also be seen in a new sketch written by her husband, Maurice Campbell.

SINGER DIES AFTER TRANSFUSION FAILS

Mme. Gerville-Reache Succumbs in Roosevelt Hospital to a Form of Poisoning.

HUSBAND GAVE HIS BLOOD

Career of Former Leading Contralto of Manhattan Opera House, Who Was Wife of Dr. G. G. Rambaud.

Mme. Gerville-Reache, the former leading contralto of the Manhattan Opera House and a singer of world-wide reputation, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital.

With her at the time of her death were her husband, Dr. George Gibier Rambaud, head of the Pasteur Institute, and his friend, Isadore H. Lehman of 445 Riverside Drive. She had been sinking for forty-eight hours and was unconscious toward the end. Death was caused by a form of blood-poisoning which the greatest physicians of this city were unable to cure. The malady started some time ago from an attack of stomach poisoning resulting from something she had eaten while on a tour.

Mme. Gerville-Reache sang in concert in Boston five weeks ago, when her illness forced her to abandon her tour. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital about three weeks ago, and after a week was so improved that she was taken home. Ten days ago she suffered a relapse and was taken back to the hospital, where two operations of blood transfusion were performed in a futile effort to save her life. Last Wednesday her husband gave her a pint of blood, and on Sunday both Dr. Rambaud and Mr. Lehman each gave her the same amount. For a few hours she rallied and then came the final sinking spell.

Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache was born in the Basque Province, France, less than forty years ago. Her father was Governor of Guadaloupe, and she spent much of her childhood there, afterward traveling with her family to the various posts her father occupied in his connection with the French foreign service. At the age of 15 the contralto began her singing lessons. Her teacher was Rosine Laborde, and in one of the classes of this teacher Mme. Calvé heard her sing, and encouraged her to make the operatic stage the goal of her ambitions.

When she was about 18 she went to Grivot's school for operatic preparation in Paris. At her second lesson there Director Carre of the Opéra Comique heard her sing. He gave her a voice trial that afternoon at the opera house and immediately offered her a début. Her father insisted she should not go on the stage. Carre sent her to Mme. Pauline Viardot-Garcia for coaching in rôles and, her father finally consenting to her becoming an operatic singer, she was engaged by Carre and made her début in the rôle of Orpheus. The following season she sang at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, and next year went back to the Opéra Comique. After this she devoted a year to study with Jean Criticos.

In the Summer of 1907 Oscar Hammerstein heard her at a charity concert in Paris and engaged her for the Manhattan, where she made her début in "La Gioconda" in the Fall of 1907. Among her best-kuown rôles at the Manhattan were Dalila, Amneris, Carmen, La Navarraise, Azucena, the Queen in "Pelléas et Mélisande," the Mother in "Les Princesses d'Auberge," Herodiade, and Clytemnestra.

After the closing of the Manhattan Opera House she became a member of the Boston Opera Company. She also sang for a season with the Montreal Opera Company, and had been active in concert work here and in other cities. She married Dr. George Gibier Rambaud, head of the Pasteur Institute here, in November, 1910, but their friends did not know of the marriage until several months later. They have two sons.

A REMBRANDT, $250,000.

"Portrait of Young Samson" Recently Sold—Buyer's Name Withheld

It came known yesterday that one of Rembrandt's most famous canvases, the "Portrait of Young Samson," was sold by Louis Ralston of the Ralston Galleries, 567 Fifth Avenue, on Christmas Eve, for $250,000.

The picture is from the Hope collection in England, and is considered one of the painter's greates works. Dr. Wilhelm Bode, an international authority on Rembrandt, is using a reproduction of it for the ninth volume of his work on the painter. The name of the buyer is withheld and will not be made public until the picture is placed on exhibition during the coming art season.

The picture, which shows no restoration, is four feet ten inches high and four feet one inch wide, and shows the youthful Samson in a sitting posture. The face is devoid of hair, and the curling locks fall to the shoulders. The background is lark, giving the contrast of light and shade so characteristic of Rembrandt.

Many experts have set their seal of approval on the "Portrait of Young Samson," among them Hofstede de Groot, Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner, and Dr. Fridlander of the Metropolitan Museum.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence of 160 West Eighty-eighth Street have announced the engagement of their younker daughter, Miss Lucy Gilbert Lawrence, to William J. Hutchinson of Englewood, N. J. The wedding will probably take place in the early Spring.

The annual costume ball at Sherry's in aid of the Lying-In Hospital is not to be given this year owing to the unusual demands for charity that have already been made on New Yorkers. This announcement was made yesterday by Mrs Austen Gray and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, who announce further that the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the hospital is to be continued as usual through the generosity of friends of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street, with her débutante daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, will be at home on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. C. Valentine Schuyler is to give a talk on her personal experiences of work in the hospitals of the Allies in England and France on Monday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Dimond, 20 West Seventy-third Street, for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery.

The first dance fo rthe benefit of the Lafayette Fund will take place tonight at the Vanderbilt, under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club. Comfort kits, now being sent by the Fund to the French soldiers, are to be on exhibition, and society girls in costume are to distribute favors.

The wedding of Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, will be celebrated this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with a small reception afterward at the residence of Mrs. George J. Gould, 857 Fifth Avenue.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., is to give a dinner tonight, and will take his guests later to a small dance to be given at the home of Harry S. Black, 607 Madison Avenue.

Among the entertainments today will be a matinee benefit concert at the town house of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, given by the choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; and the second of the Three Dances at the Plaza, among the patronesses of which are Mrs. Ira Borrows, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, and Mrs. W. L. Rice.

MME. CULP'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears Dutch Lieder Singer at First Appearance.

They say it is a bad season for "amusements" in New York; but it is not a bad season for musicians, whom New York admires and likes to hear, and from whom it obtains something other and better than amusement. One of these—several have appeared recently—is obviously Mme. Julia Culp, who gave her first recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall and was heard by an audience that filled it. This recital had been announced to be given some weeks ago, but was postponed because of the ravages made by the American climate in Mme. Culp's throat. They were not at all in evidence yesterday.

Her voice had all its richness, roundness and beauty of quality; all its perfect equalization throughout its range; all the flexibility that puts it so completely at the service of her demands upon it; all the emotional and dramatic color that enables her to sound within the narrow frame of the Lied so wide a variety and such subtle differentiations of expression.

Likewise Mme. Culp showed again all that remarkable command of breath and the technique connected with it that has been admired before, and the consequent power to mold her phrases with beautiful plasticity, and, if need be, at great length. An inevitable result of a vocal technique so finished as hers is the beautiful clarity of her diction in the German and the English that she used yesterday, and presumably all the more in the Dutch, her native tongue, that she used in one song.

Mme. Culp's programme was made up of a group of songs by Brahms, which she sang in a beautifully expressive and poetical style, commensurate in every respect with their richly varied poetical content. One of the less known ones was "Vor dem Fenster," in which the folk song character is caught and reproduced with the sincerity and tenderness that Brahms so often achieved.

There was a group of American songs. Of these three were settings of Indian songs, by Thurlow Lieurance, a name hitherto unknown among the workers in this field. How closely the Indian originals are followed in them does not appear, but it is safe to say that the results as they are given with the white man's sophisticated harmonies and the white woman's highly polished artistic delivery would not make the Indian singer feel at home. It may be questioned whether the artistic results are wholly satisfactory to white listeners. Two songs by James H. Rogers were pleasing, but gave the impression that between Brahms, Strauss, and Wolf they were in rather high company. So, too, was a pretty Dutch serenade by S. de Lange. After these Mme. Culp sang with a noble simplicity and breadth Schubert's "Ave Maria."

Of Strauss's songs two were given: Morgen, one of the most familiar, and "Befreit," little known to concert goers, a somewhat laborious setting. Of the four songs by Hugo Wolf, also not well known, "Heimweh" seemed the best from the musical point of view except Spring, which was adopted by the thick and thin admirers of Wolf. Some of these would celebrate the ironical suggestion of innocence so skilfully conveyed in "Ihr junge Leute," or the fine wit and brilliancy of "Mausfallen Sprüchlein"; but the success of these is attained at the expense of specifically musical values, heightened as it may be by the exceedingly felicitous interpretations of Mme. Culp, who obviously revels in the opportunities afforded her for subtle declamation and vocal delineation in them.

Mme. Culp has, in fact, given recitals with more thoroughly interesting programmes than this, but she has scarcely shown herself in richer vein, with more widely comprehensive art or a higher intelligence in capturing the most characteristic and varied note of expression. And in this, as in her previous recitals, she was much aided and abetted by the extremely artistic accompaniments given her by Mr. Coenraad Bos.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. HERBERT A. WOOD, pastor of the Methodist Church of Long Island City, died yesterday in his fifty-eighth year. He had been pastor in that city for the last year and a half.

Former County Judge JOHN CADMAN, aged 65 years, died at his home in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. For many years he was known as the dean of the Columbia County bar.

ROBERT LINCOLN DICK, formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago and a Tammany speaker in several campaigns here, who was employed recently by the Workmen's Compensation Commission in this city, died on Monday in Bellevue Hospital.

MRS. EMMA JANE BALDWIN, widow of Joseph Clark Baldwin, merchant, died Monday night at her home, 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, aged 77 years. The first of the Baldwin family, John Baldwin, came to America in 1638. Mrs. Baldwin left four sons.

GEORGE E. SEWARD, 24 years old, known on the vaudeville stage as George Devere, died Charlotte Hospital yesterday from kidney disease. He became ill on Monday at his home, 200 West 124th Street.

MRS. SARAH DUNN, widow of Col. George W. Dunn, former Republican State Chairman, died at her home in Binghamton yesterday. She had been an invalid for two years. Her husband died a month ago.

MRS. MARY ANNA MAYER, widow of Andrew Mayer, an inventor, and the originator of the first gas stove used in this country, is dead at her home, 288 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

TIMOTHY JOHN O'CONNOR, 39 years old, a clerk in the bond department of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at his home, 811 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM WILSON, in the insurance business in this city and a member of Brooklyn Commandery, Knights of St. John and Malta, is dead at his home, 681 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was 57 years of age.

PAUL ARNHEITER, a shoe manufacturer, with a factory in Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, died on Monday at his residence, 6,402 Fifteenth avenue, Bath Beach. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 75 years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

MISS MARY F. LEAHY, a sister of the Rev. Patrick J. Leahy, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross in Flatbush, is dead at her home, 397 Pierce Avenue, Long Island City. She is survived by her mother, eight brothers and three sisters, two of whom are Sister Louisa Gonzaga and Sister Mary Ferdinand of the Order of St. Joseph.

LAWRENCE SAGONA, a retired business man of Brooklyn, died at his home, 711A Fifth Avenue, on Monday, aged 65 years. His widow, three sons and two daughters survive him.

MRS. WILHELM BLATZ, born in France 62 years ago, and long a resident of Canarsie, is dead at her home on Conklin Avenue and East Fourteenth Street. She was a member of the Ladies' Relief Corps, No. 113, of Canarsie, and the Ladies Red Men.

CHARLES L. SMITH, well known among yachtsmen of Jamaica Bay, and a member of the Bay View Yacht Club and Leffert's Council, No. 1,432, Royal Arcanum, died on Monday at his residence, 1,042 Bergan Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was 48 years old, and a son of the late Dr. Daniel A. Smith, a well-known dentist, of Brooklyn, and an organizer of many Masonic lodges in Long Island towns.

FRANK J. HUSTON, an employe of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, is dead at his home, 86 Eleventh Street, College Point, L. I., aged 51 years. He left two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM ACKERMAN, for thirty-five years with the ship chandlery firm of James E. Morris & Co., died on Monday at his home, 185 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

MARK SAMENFELD, 66 years old, an insurance broker and a member of the Twenty-second District Republican Club, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 123 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn. He left six daughters and two sons, Dr. Joseph and Lee Samenfeld, an architect.

PATRICK J. CONNELL, a guard in the United States Customs Service for the last twenty-eight years, died on Monday at his home, 313 Broadway, Brooklyn, following an operation. He was 58 years old and a member of the Congress Club.

JOSEPH PARK, a retired builder of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 604 East Second Street, Flatbush, in his ninety-first year.

SYLVANUS F. WESTLAKE, 74 years old, of Roselle Park, N. J., died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Elizabeth. Mr. Westlake was a veteran of the civil war, and served in Company H, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers.

MRS. WILLIAM C. DEANE, wife of a dentist of 616 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, Douglaston Park, L. I., aged 28 years. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Debney of Manhattan. Besides her husband, she left a daughter.

MRS. PAULINE ST. ARMANT FAIRBANKS, wife of Charles Mason Fairbanks, for many years with the New York Sun, died on Monday at her home in Glen Ridge, N. J. Mrs. Fairbanks was born in Chicago. During her long residence in Brooklyn she was one of the founders and for many years President of the Fortnightly Literary Club. The library of the club was later taken over by the Brooklyn Public Library trustees, who erected a fine Carnegie Library Building in Arlington Avenue. Mrs. Fairbanks also organized the Roundabout Club, and was at one time an active member of the Pruyne Society. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons.

HOHENZOLLERN TO MARRY.

Prince William to Wed a Daughter of the King of Bavaria Jan. 10.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Prince William of Hohenzollern, father-in-law of ex-King Manuel of Portugal, will be married at the Royal Castle in Munich on Jan. 10 to Princess Aldegonde, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria.

It is announced that the wedding will be celebrated in all possible simplicity, "in tune with the gravity of the hour."

Prince William is serving with the Bavarian Army. His first wife, Princess Maria Theresa of Bourbon-Sicily, died in 1909. The Prince was born in 1864.

Granville Barker's Rehearsals.

Granville Barker and Mrs. Barker (Lilian McCarthy) will produce Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" as the first of the series of plays which they will give at Wallack's Theatre this month. The company took possession of the theatre yesterday and began rehearsals there. The scenery is now on the way from England.

Only Casino Balcony Seats Reduced.

The Shuberts' announcement that when "Experience" moves from the Booth to the Casino Theatre next Monday night the prices of seats would be no higher than $1 referred only, it was learned yesterday, to seats in the balcony. Casino orchestra seats will remain as heretofore, $2, except at popular priced matinées.

Southern Society's Ball on Jan. 11.

The New York Southern Society will hold its annual ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, Jan. 11. Last Autumn the society gave a charity cotton ball, but the ball next week is only for the members and their friends. Among the patronesses are Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, Mrs. Walter L. McCorkle, and Mrs. Lewis R. Woodruff.

William H. Law.

William H. Law, Assistant Tax Collector of this city under Mayor Strong's Administration, died on Monday at the New York Hospital in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Norwich, Conn. He was graduated from Yale University in 1878, and was a classmate of President Taft. Mr. Law at one time represented New Haven in the State Legislature. He was a descendant of Jonathan Law, Colonial Governor of Connecticut in 1741 and Richard Law, a delegate to the Continental Congress. His grandfather, Lyman Law, was the first District Judge of Connecticut and his father, William H. Law, was Speaker of the Connecticut Assembly. Mr. Law was a member of the Wolf's Head, Union, University and Yale Clubs of this city and the Quinnipiack Club of New Haven.

Gen. Henry Rutgers Mizner, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. Henry Rutgeras Mizner, U. S. A., retired, died on Monday in Detroit, Mich., aged 87 years. He received three brevets for bravery in the civil war. He entered the service without previous experience and immediately became a Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry. Gen. Mizner had many commands during the war, and served later in several of the Indian campaigns. He became Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1888 and retired for age in 1891. The rank of Brigadier General was bestowed in 1904 for civil war service.

Mrs. James T. Fields.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. James T. Fields, widow of a celebrated author and publisher of this city and a friend of Charles Dickens and other prominent writers of fifty years ago, died today, aged 80 years. She had written several books, among which were "Under the Olive" and "A Shelf of Old Books." Her home was at 148 Charles Street, and among a visitors of years ago were Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne, and Emerson. Her husband was at one time the friend and publisher of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mrs. Fields was formerly actively interested in several charitable organizations of Boston.

Anton von Werner, Artist, Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The death is announced here of Anton von Werner, the artist.

Herr von Werner was born in 1843. He achieved fame by his very large allegorical canvased representing the most important episodes in the foundation of the German Empire. He pictured among other things the war of 1870.

MUSIC LEAGUE'S CONCERT.

Mlle. Brias, Vivian Gosnell, and Alfred Megerlin Appear.

The Music League of America, an organization whose object is to assist the professional fortunes of deserving young artists, gave its second subscription concert last night at Acolian Hall. Those who appeared were Mlle. Lise Brias, soprano; Vivian Gosnell, baritone; and Alfred Megerlin, violinist, while Ethel Cave-Cole assisted at the piano. On the whole last night's concert showed the result of increased experience in a task not without difficulties that has been gained since the first concert.

The three performers were equal to measuring up to reasonably high requirements. Mlle. Brias sang "Pleures, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," and three French songs with a feeling for the necessary style and vocal resource that was satisfactory, except for the occasional presence of a troublesome vibrato. Mr. Gosnell's voice was of excellent quality, and he was heard to advantage in songs of Schubert, Strauss, Lulli, and Somervelle. Alfred Megerlin, the violinist, played Handel's Sonata in G minor and Wieniawski's Polonaise in A with satisfactory, though hardly notable, effect. The accompaniments were well done.

Mrs. Norman Hapgood to Entertain.

Mrs. Norman Hapgood of 107 East Seventy-third Street, will entertain at tea this afternoon, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker and Mrs. Cecil Sharp.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LOBDELL—BARROWS.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward James Lobdell of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Faith Lobdell, to Mr. Paul Mather Barrows, son of Mrs. Mary D. Barrows and the late Dr. Walter Manning Barrows of Greenwich, Conn.

PHILLIPS—DWORSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham J. Dworsky announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Abraham S. Phillips, at home Sunday, Jan. 17, 1915, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

HIGGINS—BUTT.—Gertrude A. Butt to George R. Higgins.

Married.

KOHN—MANN.—Mrs. Rose Cahen, 315 West 98th St., announces the marriage of her daughter, Irma Mann, to Mr. Samuel Kohn, Jan. 5, at 5 P. M., Rev. Dr. J. Silverman officiating.

MARLING—LOVELOCK.—Meitnda Merkell, daughter of Nicholas M. Goodlett, to Francis H. Marling, on Jan. 4, by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.

Brooklyn.

GLASS—NAMM.—Jan. 3, Bertha Namm to Julius Glass.

Westchester County.

BRIGGS—ROCHESTER.—Jan. 4, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Katherine Rochester to Leland S. Briggs.

Died.

BENJAMIN.—Ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin, age 84 years, beloved father of *Ben P., Robert, Harry, Loula, David M., Moss, Leo, Mrs. R. Lowenthal* and *Mrs. John Whitman*. Relatives and friends, *also members of United Hand Mutual* Benefit Society, Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. A. M., New York Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, Macedon Lodge, I. O. B. B., Nonpareil Lodge, K. of P., Tammany Hall General Committee, 34th Assembly District, and Columbian Society, *are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M. o'clock, from his late residence, 47-49 Norfolk St., corner Grand St.*

CLARKSON.—At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Walter Livingston Clarkson, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DANA.—On Jan. 5, 1915, at her residence in Orange, N. J., Anna, the wife of William P. W. Dana, and daughter of the late James B. Murray, of New York.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 4, 1915, Margaret C. Beardsley, widow of Capt. Lewin R. Beardsley. Services at her home, 1 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. Interment at Monroe, Conn.

DEANE.—At Douglaston, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Louise, beloved wife of Dr. W. J. Deane, of 616 Madison Av., New York City, and daughter of James and Augusta Gedney, in the 29th year of her age. Funeral services at the Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Pennsylvania Depot for Douglaston, at 10:15 and 11:17 A. M. Interment private.

DELANEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Bridget, widow of Edward Delaney. Funeral from her late residence, 178 South 2d St., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wyths Av., at 10 o'clock.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Semi-annual Clearance—including all highest-cost Furs—fashioned from selected prime skins and made according to the usual Gidding standard.
$150 to $350 Fur Sets at $75 to $150
Of Leopard-and-Seal, Fitch-and-Skunk, Seal-and-Skunk, Mole-and-Ermine, Broadtail, White Fox, etc.
$150 Dyed Blue Fox Sets, $75 $65 Black Fox Sets, $35
Proportionate Reductions on other furs.
$150 to $1500 Fur Coats at $75 to $750
Of Broadtail, Ermine, Baby Carac

FEDERAL LEAGUE FILES ANTI-TRUST SUIT AGAINST "ORGANIZED BASEBALL"

FEDERAL LEAGUE CHARGES A TRUST

Calls Organized Baseball a Conspiracy and Attacks the National Agreement.

WANTS CONTRACTS NULLED

Blacklist Is Attacked and Federal Court Is Asked for Injunction.

OLD LEAGUES HAVE NO FEAR

Answer, President Herrmann Says, Will Charge Plan to Introduce Dishonest Methods in National Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The baseball war took on a new phase today, when the Federal League of Professional Baseball Clubs began an anti-trust suit in the United States District Court. It names as defendants to the action the National League and its eight clubs, the American League and its eight clubs and August Herrmann, B. B. Johnson and John K. Tener, members of the National Commission.

President James A. Gilmore of the Federals signed the complaint which covers 92 pages of legal cap paper.

The action is regarded by baseball men as a most threatening attack on organized baseball. In case the complaint should be sustained inter-league agreements would be dissolved, more than 10,000 players would be released from contracts, and a most intricate organization, built upon the experiences of years, would be shattered. The action brings the baseball war to its most acute stage.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis will hear arguments in the case on Jan. 20. Immediately after the filing of the complaint marshals were sent to serve notice on the various defendants.

The complaint asserts that the national agreement under which organized baseball exists was made for the purpose of so dominating players that their engagement by clubs outside the alleged combination would be difficult, if not impossible.

The Prayers for Relief.

In its prayers for relief the Federal League asks:

1. That the national agreement and the rules of the National Commission be declared illegal and the defendants enjoined from operating under them.

2. That the defendants be declared to constitute a combination, conspiracy, and monopoly in contravention of the anti-trust statutes, and that they be enjoined from further doing business as a part of said monopoly.

3. That the defendants be declared to have conspired to injure or destroy the plaintiff's business and enjoined from continuing their conspiracy, particularly from saying the plaintiffs are financially irresponsible and from threatening with "black list" any players under Federal contract.

4. That all contracts with players heretofore made by the defendants under the national agreement be declared, as to the plaintiffs, "null, void and of no effect" and that the defendants be enjoined from seeking to enforce such contracts against players later signed by the Federals.

5. That the defendants be ordered to dismiss the various actions now pending against players.

6. That they be restrained from seeking by injunctions, threats or promises to prevent other players from performing their several contracts.

Continuing, the complaint prays that a preliminary injunction covering the various matters, be issued and asks for damages and relief for injuries done the Federal League by its rivals. Sec. 10 and 11 ask that writs of injunction and subpoenas be issued.

The text of the national agreement is appended to the bill of complaint.

Describes Organized Baseball.

The bill of complaint sets forth the organization of the Federal League and the eight clubs included in it, together with the official organization of the National and American leagues and the National Commission.

Three pages of the printed complaint are devoted to a description of the "business of baseball as conducted by the leagues," detailing the charging of admission fees and a list of the various players required in a baseball game.

"There is information," it says, "that there are now in the United States about 10,000 professional baseball players, all of whom, with the exception of about 300 under contract to the Federal League, are under the domination and control of the national agreement, the rules and regulations of the National Commission, and the National Commission."

The right of reservation claimed under the provisions of the national agreement is set forth, together with the statement that the defendants have asserted and now assert that a player under the national agreement always continues to be subject to the demands of the clubs subscribing to that agreement.

"The national agreement for the government of professional baseball which was entered into between the National and American Leagues and the National Association in 1903, the complainant asserts, was not for the perpetuation of baseball as the national pastime; the protection of property rights without sacrificing the spirit of competition, and the promotion of the welfare of ball players, as declared in the agreement, but was for the perpetuation of professional baseball in the hands of the contracting parties, that those within the combination might be safeguarded against any professional competition.

The petition further asserts that the purpose of the national agreement was that it "might so dominate and control players that the engagement of their services by any person or club outside the combination would be difficult, if not impossible."

The court also is asked to restrain the defendants from seeking by injunction, by threats, bonuses, or otherwise to prevent the players, Fischer, Konetchy, Caldwell, Perritt, Wingo, O'Connor, Bedient, Austin, Allen, Berghammer, Bender, Plank, and Marquard, from performing their several contracts with the constituent members of the plaintiff.

The dismissal of the various court actions pending against George W. Johnson, Harold R. Chase, Armando Marsans, and Lee Magee is asked.

One clause in the complaint asks "that the said defendant shall be decreed as forming part of a combination, conspiracy, and monopoly in violation of the common law, in contravention of the anti-trust and monopoly statutes, and in restraint of trade and commerce, and in derogation of the constitutional right of contract, and that said defendant be enjoined from further continuing or doing business as a part of or in connection with said combination, conspiracy, and monopoly."

After giving the sources of revenue of the National Commission the bill of complaint asserts that a sum "in excess of $25,000" was received by the National Commission from the world's series between the Boston Nationals and the Philadelphia Americans in 1914, and that this has been added to other moneys accumulated by the National Commission, and the surplus so created has been and is being used with surpluses of the National League and the American League "for the purpose of undertaking to oppress and injure or destroy" the Federal League and its members.

REPLY WILL CHARGE FRAUD.

President Herrmann Says Defense Will Astound the Public.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 5.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, in a statement in regard to the suit filed by the Federal League, said:

"An investigation or a suit of this character is something that has been invited by organized baseball, either through the courts or a committee representing Congress, for some years past, and we have every reason to believe that when the same has been tried and finished there will be an absolutely clean book for the national game.

"We have nothing whatever to fear. Our acts, in fact everything connected with the National Agreement, the National Commission, the American and National Leagues, and all their clubs, is on open book and a matter of record. It is quite natural that in an important matter of this kind organized baseball will not be found wanting in establishing its rights and in showing to the public that all of its actions are for the best interests of the game and with a view of maintaining the high popularity that the game has achieved.

"It will also place organized baseball in a position to make charges against the Federal League through the answer in this case, that will be both astounding and surprising to the baseball public. Charging that the rules of organized baseball and the National Agreement are a violation of the common law and the anti-trust statutes of the country as made by the Federal League in this suit, are mild as against the charge which we will present of fraud, conspiracy, and bad faith, with numerous circumstances connected therewith to break up a reputable and established business and break down the reputation of the national game by these acts and to introduce into the game dishonest methods and dishonest proceedings and thereby destroy the high standard in which the game and its players have been held by the American people in the past.

"Summarizing this action so far as I have been able to see an abstract of it, it seems to be an effort on the part of the Federal League to prevent the judicial determination of the cases now pending in various courts and to prevent the bringing of other similar actions by clubs to enforce the performance of valid and legal written contracts with players entered into with good faith by both parties.

"The real purpose, however, apparently is to create the impression that players under contract may be interfered with by the Federal League by any kind of fraud with impunity, and to create the impression among such players that they may deal with the Federal League with safety.

"They will find that this will not work and that courts will not permit themselves to be so used."

Tener Has No Fear.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—President John K. Tener of the National League made this statement regarding the suit:

"I have no fear as to the outcome of the legal proceedings, or that the validity of the national agreement will not be upheld by the court. I only regret that because of any exigent circumstances the Federal League has felt impelled to undertake to annul an agreement which the members of that league, as supporters and advocates of the national game know full well, has materially contributed to the uplift and betterment of the game and been of great benefit and protection to the players, and in its operation has given general satisfaction to the public.

"I can hardly believe that the institution of such litigation by the Federal League will redound to their credit or meet with the approval of the tens of thousands of patrons of our national game."

Johnson Calls It "Scheme."

President B. B. Johnson of the American League, who is in this city negotiating for the transfer of the Yankees to the new owners, Col. Jacob Ruppert and Capt. T. L. Huston, said last night that he was not in the least concerned about the action of the Federal League.

"I understand," he said, "that they want to arrest me in Chicago in this action. Well, just as soon as I finish my business here tomorrow, I will go to Chicago and they can have me.

"I consider this action by the Federal League as a scheme to get a lot of publicity because organized baseball has been getting all the attention in the papers, and the outlaw league has been getting little.

"The American League is not a trust nor is organized baseball a restraint on trade. I think that fact has been well established. From the beginning the American League has made the baseball public the Judge and jury of its actions. Always, we have laid the cards upon the table. There is nothing to conceal. To my mind, the public has the greatest concern in baseball, and the American League has always catered to the public.

"As I said before, this latest action of the Federal League is simply a move to gain publicity because we have been getting attention in the public prints.

"The charge of monopoly is absurd. From the first we have played above board, and all our doings from the time the American League started are a matter of public record. All can see them, and it is for this reason and none other that we have gained public confidence.

"The public is as big a factor in baseball as the player or the leagues. In fact I consider the baseball player a public servant. He caters to the public. The leagues also are public servants. The public is as much a part of us as the leagues themselves, so why should we try to hide anything from the public? It would be against our own interests."

President David L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity said yesterday that it was impossible to forecast the effect the suit could have on players individually and collectively. The dissolution of the National Commission, he intimated, would leave the players free to dispose of their services in the open market and to the highest bidder. Professional baseball without proper organization and control, according to the Fraternity's executive, would result in complete disruption of playing and business standards. Such conditions would be the forerunner of baseball chaos.

"The officers of the Fraternity," President Fultz said, "will follow the action carefully, and will be ready to step in any time if the rights of its members are threatened."

Cubs to Play Athletics in South.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Cenutrests were closed today for a series of games between the Chicago Nationals and the Philadelphia club of the American League, to be played in Florida during the Spring training season. The Chicago club will train at Tampa and the Philadelphia players will condition themselves at Jacksonville. Three games will be played in each city.

Sutton May Manage Newark Nine.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Larry Sutton, scout of the Brooklyn National League team, is mentioned as the probable successor of Harry Smith as manager of the Newark team at the International League next year. Sutton last season was the business manager of the local club.

St. Louis Feds to Train at Havana.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The St. Louis Federal League baseball team will go into training at Havana, Cuba, late next month, according to an announcement made tonight.

NEW YORK A. C. MAY QUIT AMATEUR UNION

Athletic Committee Stirred by A. A. U.'s Suspension of Its Swimmers.

Incensed at the action of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union in suspending their swimmers who entered and then failed to compete in the events at the Sportsmen's Show on Saturday, Monday, and last night, the New York Athletic Club, through its athletic board, will take steps this afternoon to sever its conections with the Amateur Athletic Union.

Following a decision, or in reality an opinion, rendered by Jake Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, at Madison Square Garden last evening, that the New York swimmers were under the A. A. U. ban for refusing to compete, Matt Halpin, Chairman of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee, declared he would call a meting of the board for 5 o'clock this afternoon, when he would atempt to pass a resolution requesting the Board of Governors of the club to withdraw from the Amateur Athletic Union.

This action on Halpin's part is not unpremeditated, and it is his opinion that he will be backed up in the stand he has taken, not only by his own committee, but by the Governors of the club as well. He is certain of the support of the former, he asserted, and does not doubt that the Directors of the club will not sanction his stand.

Although until last night it was not known outside the inner circle of the New York Athletic Club that the Mercury Foot organization has been contemplating such a move as the Athletic Committee is expected to take this afternoon. The athletic contingent of the club has become extremely dissatisfied with what it termed "unfair and incompetent rulings of certain bodies of the Metropolitan Association," and it was only a matter of time before the feeling came to the breaking point. The present trouble in connection with the Sportsmen's Show brought about this conclusion somewhat earlier than was expected.

Halpin and Arthur McAleenan, Sr., who is Chairman of the New York A. C. Swimming Committee and will be the club's next Captain, became decidedly incensed early yesterday when they learned that their swimmers would be suspended by the A. A. U. unless they competed at the Garden, for they notified Charles Rubert and Otto Wahle, both members of the New York A. C., and in charge of the swimming at the sportsmen's exhibition on Dec. 28, that the Winged Foot representatives could not take part in the meet. They contended that the Registration Committee did not go deep enough into the matter before reaching its conclusion, and also that, against all ethics of the Amateur Athletic Union, it gave "preference to a professional promoter over an associate club." It was the latter fact more than anything else, Halpin says, that led him to bring about the break between the A. A. U. and his club, which has been known at times as the "father of the Amateur Athletic Union," and has been connected with the governing amateur body since it was organized twenty-eight years ago.

The principal facts in the fact which lead up to the present troule are these: John A. Zinnoch, Nicholas T. Nerich, J. C. Wheatley, George South, James H. Reilly, and Albert R. Downes entered the swimming contests at the Sportsmen's Show without securing the sanction of their Captain, as is required by the Mercury Foot rules. Their entries were solicited by Otto Wahle, a member of the New York A. C. Swimming Committee, and Charles Rubehl, also a member of the club. According to the swimmers' version, they thought they were following the proper procedure in entering the meet, inasmuch as Wahle was a member of the Swimming Board and thoroughly acquainted with the club rules.

The club became aware of the facts ten days ago, and on Dec. 29 George J. Corbett, Acting Captain, sent the following letter to Ruberi and one somewhat similar to Wahle:

Mr. Charles Ruberi,

Dear Sir: Kindly cancel all entries which you have received from members of the New York Athletic Club for the swimming meet at the Coming Sportsmen's Show, to be held at Madison Square Garden from Jan. 2 to 9, and also do not accept any further entries from members of the club for the same.

According to att Halpin's account no heed was taken of this letter and the New York A. C. men were advertised as participants in the meet. Arthur McAleenan, son of the New York A. C. man and former intercollegiate diving champion, and Bud Goodwin, the veteran title holder, were also billed as contestants, but according to McAleean, Sr., neither was entered.

The matter rested until Sunday, when, following the failure of the Mercury Foot stars to compete on Saturday night, the Sportsmen's Show management turned over a complaint to the A. A. U. Monday night Messrs. Stumpf, Connolly, and Matthews of the Registration Committee met at Madison Square Garden and ruled that unless these men participated last night they would stand suspended. The New Yorkers did not appear last night, and Matt Halpin put the case squarely up to Chairman Stumpf.

"Are these men suspended?" he asked the latter, who replied: "Yes, according to our decision of last night."

"That's sufficient," said Halpin. "You can blame anything that follows upon yourself. You have given preference to a professional promoter instead of to a club entitled to all your consideration, and you must be responsible for the consequences. We will meet tomorrow and advocate our withdrawal from the A. A. U."

Neither Halpin nor Stumpf had anything further to say.

Just prior to Halpin's final decision it appeared that this trouble might be smoothed over, although from the outset the New York Athletic Club was behind their swimmers. The club rule which prohibited their athletes from competing in meets such as being staged at Madison Square Garden the Mercury Footers thought should have been recognized by the A. A. U. before any action was taken. McAleenan was especially decisive in what he said regarding the situation, and he firmly asserted it must be a showdown between the New York A. C. and the A. A. U. That the club he declared was looking trouble, but it would not evade it if it came its way. The swimmers had no night to enter the meet, he declared, but notwithstanding this fact the letter sent by Capt. Corbet o Rubert should have closed he incident. The watermen had done as the A. A. U. desired, they would have been dropped from N. Y. A. C. membership, McAleenan added.

It had been arranged by Halpin and McAleenan to have Wahle and Ruberi appear before the N. Y. A. C. Athletic Committee tomorrow to explain their connection with the Garden show, but if Halpin's stand is supported today it will not be necessary to call these men.

The athletic committee of the New York A. C. is composed of Matt Halpin, chairman; Paul Pilgrim, Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Powhattan Robinson, and with them rests entire responsibility for the athletic affairs of the club. Whatever action this body takes is always supported by the Board of Governors.

Frederick W. Rubien was consulted in this matter yesterday afternoon, and it is learned he asked the Registration Committee to take no severe action until the case had been thoroughly investigated.

The Registration Committeemen insisted they were following the right track, and refused to "hold off," if for no other reason than that they had already taken their stand.

It was only recently that a recommendation made by the Registration Committee for the dissolution of the alliance between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Military Athletic League almost caused a break between these bodies. If such a split had occurred it was said that the State armories would have been closed to outside competitors.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE OUT.

Amateur Athletic Union to Honor Registration Cards of Its Members.

Official notification was sent to every association in the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien that the alliance between the governing amateur body and the Athletic League of Catholic Young Men's National Union had been terminated on Dec. 24, as ordered by the Board of Governors at the annual convention here in November. He also informed the Secretaries of each association that the A. A. U. had decided to honor the registration cards of the C. Y. M. N. U. to the extent that when athletes of that organization apply for registration with the A. A. U., which they must do before they can compete in open sanctioned competition, their new cards will be dated to expire one year after their expiration in the Catholic League.

The war threats made by the leaders of the Catholic League following the decision of the A. A. U. in severing their alliance, have failed to materialize so far as New York is concerned. It was the plan of the Catholic organization to gain control of the Amateur Athletic Union by having its more than 300 clubs become individual members of the governing body, and in that manner be able to dictate the policies of the various associations with which they became affiliated, and have the power of selecting their national delegates.

LAJOIE TO ATHLETICS.

Veteran Second Baseman Released by Cleveland to Connie Mack.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—Napoleon Lajoie, for thirteen years second baseman and former manager of the Cleveland American League club, to-day was released by President Charles W. somers to the Philadelphia Americans. Manager Connie Mack came here from Philadelphia and closed the deal. No other players were involved in the deal, Mr. Somers said.

Lajoie in 1901 jumped from the Philadelphia National League club to the newly formed Philadelphia American League team where he played under Connie Mack until June, 1902. On June 15, 1902, he played his first game with the Cleveland team. He was manager of the Cleveland team from 1905 to 1909, inclusive.

Mr. Mack said he was pleased with the deal and asserted that everything was satisfactory to Lajoie. He admitted that he expected to use Lajoie at second base, a vacancy caused by the sale of Eddie Collins to the Chicago Americans.

Lajoie made his 3,000th hit in the major leagues in the last game he played with the Cleveland club in Sept. 27 last.

His average batting record for 15 years in the major leagues was .348.

COLUMBIA DOWNS FORDHAM

Heights Collegians Score Easy Basket-Ball Victory Over Bronx Boys.

After two weeks of rest, the Columbia basket ball five came back hard against the Fordham quintet last night in their game on the Morningside Heights court, and trimmed the wearers of the Maroon by the score of 39 to 16. Dwyer, who had been out of the game this season because of a broken hand, was in the line for Columbia and played a strong game at right forward with Kornsand at left. Calder was moved to centre and Lee and Benson played guard for the Blue and White. Coach Fisher now has all his veterans on the floor ready for the inter-collegiate series which opens at Dartmouth on Saturday.

Fordham never had a chance from the start. Walsh, the fast little Bronx player, did most of the scoring for the Maroon and showed an unerring eye when it came to shooting fouls. The home five ran up a score of 23 to 9 in the first half. Walsh and Dunn, the former Yale athlete, being the ones to score from the field for the visitors in the first half. The second period was an even worse runaway for the home team. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Fordham.
Kornsand	Left forward	Walsh
Dwyer	Right forward	Dunn
Calder	Centre	McEvoy
Lee	Left guard	Dale
Benson	Right guard	Peluse

Goals from field—Calder (5), Lee, (5,) Dwyer, (2,) Kornsand, (2,) Walker, (2,) Benson, Walsh, (3,) Dunn, (2,) Goals from fouls—Colder, (5.) Walsh, (6.) Substitutes—Haaren for Kornsand, Burghard for Dwyer, Wegener for Calder, Healy for Lee, Walker for Benson. Referee—F. C. Deering, Manhattan. Umpire—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Wyoming and Utah Sailors Win.

The basket ball teams representing the battleships Wyoming and Utah were the winners in yesterday's games of the tournament to decide the championship of the First Division Fleet at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sands Street, Brooklyn. This is the second victory for these teams. The Utah team defeated the Arkansas quintet by the score of 62 points to 21. The Wyoming five had an easy time defeating the sailors of the New York by a score of 80 to 15.

Utah. Position. Arkansas.
Norman.....Right forward.....Diehl
Henrickson.....Left forward.....Frants
Hall.....Centre.....Eckerd
Downey.....Right guard.....Clark
McCoy.....Left guard.....Houck

Substitutions—Johnson for Henrickson, Henrickson for Hall, Cohen for Downey, Riche for Frantz, Adams for Houck. Goals from field—Norman (12,) Henrickson (4,) Hall (12,) Downey, McCoy, Cohen, Frantz, Eckerd, Clark, Houck, Riche (4.) Goals from foul line—Henrickson (2,) Riche (2,) Eckerd. Referee—N. W. Phillips, Naval Branch, Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Wyoming. Position. New York.
McNamara.....Right forward.....Carrigan
Connors.....Left forward.....Ripley
Lang.....Centre.....Maroney
Leminger.....Right guard.....Kelley
Hoyt.....Left guard.....Atkins

Goals from field—McNamara (15,) Connors (14,) Lang (6,) Leminger (7,) Hoyt, Carrigan (2,) Maroney, Kelley (2,) Atkins. Goals from foul—Connors, Carrigan (8.) Referee—N. W. Phillips, Naval Branch, Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Cyclist Grenda Has Appendicitis.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Alfred Grenda, the Australian cyclist, underwent an operation for appendicitis today at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city. The operation was successful and the cyclist is reported to be in a favorable condition. Grenda had been suffering from appendicitis for several months, having been stricken suddenly last Summer. He delayed an operation so that he could compete in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden in November. He won the race with Alfred Goullet, his countryman, as partner. Grenda is one of the best long distance riders in the business.

Public Schools A. L. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Public Schools Athletic League will be held at the office of Gen. Wingate, President of the league, 29 Nassau Street, on Jan. 26, at 4 o'clock. Following this meeting the Directors will hold a meeting and the election of officers will be held. Several important matters will come up for action.

New Yorkers Organize Skat League.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Northeastern Skat League has been incorporated to promote the knowledge of the game of skat. The principal office is in Manhattan, and the Directors include Arthur Muldenburg, W. Gebauer, Carl A. Gunther, and E. Bathe of New York City.

IRISH-AMERICANS WIN HOCKEY GAME

Rough Playing Marks First Contest for Amateur League Championship.

The Amateur Hockey League championship season opened last night at St. Nicholas Rink when the Irish-American A. C. defeated the Hockey Club after a rough game by 5 goals to 2. At times the contest resembled a shinney game. The advantage was with the Winged Fist aggregation throughout. This was due to the fact that the Irish-Americans had played several hard practice matches, while the Hockey Club had not engaged in any preliminary contests and was practically an unknown quantity to hockey followers.

During the first period of the contest, there was an apparent effort on the part of the players on both teams to play according to the rules, but once the referee detected an infringement and penalized the offender there was a wholesale infraction of the rules, and eleven penalties were inflicted on offending players during the last fifteen minutes of the game.

The Irish-American players displayed a keener knowledge of the game than their opponents. There was more team work and combination play, while the drives were more accurate. Both teams showed plenty of speed, but upon the form displayed, the St. Nicholas title is not in danger from either club.

Evidence of a hard struggle was apparent before the first five minutes of the opening period when a number of tumbles followed the desperate efforts of the opposing players to cage the puck. After the rubber had been carried backward and forward McGrath of the Irish-Americans secured it on a rebound from the side of the rink and passed Lewis, the Hockey Club goal tender, who made a fast low shot, scoring the first point of the game. The Hockey Club players woke up and started a consistent attack on their opponent's territory, but Kelly was well supported by his back field, and the hockey club efforts were non-productive.

The Winged Fist batters appeared to play a stronger combination game and the puck was kept mainly in the Hockey Club territory. McGrath and Cree were well paired and put up a clever passing game, and it was the alertness of goal tender Lewis that prevented the Irish-Americans rolling up a big score. After several unsuccessful attempts McGrath and Cree scored another goal, the latter passing to McGrath in front of the Hockey Club cage.

The game up to this stage was clean and no penalties were imposed. The strength of the Irish-Americans somewhat surprised the Hockey Club players. Several claims were made for fouls, but the referee ruled them unintentional. The play during the last few minutes of the first period was fast, but neither side was able to tally another point, although the best playing was shown by the Irish-Americans.

Several spills enlivened the early stages of the second period, but this only added to the interest, as it resulted in faster play by both teams. After the Hockey Club had made several unsuccessful tries at the Irish-American cage McDonald secured possession and made a clever dodging run the length of the rink, winding up with a clever shot, which registered the third goal for the Irish-Americans.

The Hockey Club landed the rubber in the net, but the shot was disallowed on account of a forward pass. The first deliberate attempt at tripping noticed by the referee followed this effort, and Klemmer of the Irish-Americans was penalized two minutes for fouling. So fierce did the battle become that White and McKenzie of the Irish-Americans were benched for tripping. Claffy of the Irish-Americans and Smith of the Hockey Club followed in quick succession, and at one time four players were off the ice. McGrath, the Irish-American right wing, was the next offender, and he was followed by Paton. Tripping and illegal checking then became general, and it was only the strict enforcement of the rules by the referee that kept the game within bounds. Spill followed spill in rapid succession, and the players spent almost as much time floundering about on the ice as they did on their skates.

Toward the latter part of the game three goals were scored in quick succession. Two were scored by the Irish-Americans, and the third by the Hockey Club, all of which being the result of the unaided efforts of the players scoring the points. The line-up and summary:

I. A. A. C.	Position	Hockey Club.
Kelly	Goal	Lewis
Clabby	Point	White
McCarthy	Cover point	Britton
Klemmer	Centre	McKenzie
Cree	Rover	Paton
McGrath	Left wing	Smith
Loucks	Right wing	MacDonald

Goals—First period: McGrath, Irish-American A. C., unassisted, 2:30; McGrath, Irish-American A. C., on pass from Cree, 12:40. Second period: McCarthy, Irish-American A. C., unassisted, 2:20; Smith, Hockey Club, unassisted, 16:30; Klemmer, Irish-American A. C., unaided, 16:54; MacDonald, Hockey Club, unassisted, 18:34.

Penalties—Klemmer, Irish-Americans, 2 minutes; Britton, Hockey Club, 2 minutes; White, Hockey Club, 2 minutes; McKenzie Hockey Club, 2 minutes; Smith, Hockey Club, 2 minutes; McGrath, Irish-Americans, 2 minutes; Paton, Hockey Club, 2 minutes; Clabby, Irish-Americans, 2 minutes; Loucks, Irish-Americans, 2 minutes.

Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Assistant Referee—Arthur Liffiton, Crescent A. C. Penalty Timekeepers—H. Rosh, Wanderers, and Ernest Garon, Hockey Club. Goal Umpires—Roger Hardy, St. Nicholas, and L. Crovat, Crescent A. C. Time of game—Halves of twenty minutes each.

Army to Play Hockey on "Plains."

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—For the first time in the history of the sport here ice hockey will take its place among outdoor sports contested on the "plains," where the cadets drill and play all their big football and other games. Two fine regulation size rinks have been built on the grass parade ground, and the Army will open the season tomorrow in a game with Williams College. Cornell, Dartmouth, Trinity, Boston Tech, and Columbia are other teams on the Army's schedule this year. Fourteen games will be played, the season closing in February.

Ice Too Thin for Columbia Hockey.

Owing to thin ice it was impossible to play the Columbia-Williams hockey game which had been scheduled yesterday afternoon to open the new Columbia rink on Morningside Heights. The teams practiced on half of the rink, but the centre was too soft to support the players. A second attempt to play will be made on Friday afternoon, when the Columbia seven will tackle the Seventh Regiment team. The squad will go to New Haven tonight to play the Massachusetts Aggies on the New Haven rink.

Sail Skating Races at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—Ten members of the Stamford Yacht Club, among them Commodore E. Y. Weber, Gayer G. Dominick, Bartholomew Jacob, Irving E. Raymond, M. S. Foster, W. Hoyt Weber, George Brown, and E. B. Banks have procured skating sails and have arranged a series of races. The first of the series will be held on Saturday afternoon on Cove Pond here. Each contestant will wear skates and be equipped with a sail.

DEFIANCE SOLD AS JUNK.

America's Cup Candidate Cost $65,000—Goes for $6,500.

Defiance, the yacht built by the trinity syndicate as an America Cup defender, has seen the end of her fitful career. Her surviving owner, Commodore E. W. Clark of the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club, has disposed of her as junk, and she will be broken up mainly for the seventy tons of lead in her keel and the steel ribs in her frame. Parts of her top hamper, her spars, and some fittings, will be turned over to men who are now rebuilding Mr. Clark's Intalena. The rest of her will go to the junkmen who bought what was left of the erratic single-sticker which cost her builders about $65,000 when she was built at the Bath Iron Works.

A syndicate of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston sportsmen built Defiance, hoping she might be good enough to meet Shamrock in the race which was to have been sailed in New York Harbor last Fall, but which was declared off on the breaking out of the European war. Defiance was a failure from the beginning, as her sail spread was so great that the frail body, even with its load of lead, could not stand the strain. Twice her sail area was reduced and her mast cut down or restepped, but she was too cranky to suit, even with these changes.

After her failure was announced during the trial races, Commodore Clark bought out all the other interests in her, deciding to rebuild or change her rigging so that she could be utilized by him. This was found impracticable, and now the would-be racer has gone to the junk heap.

At the end of her racing career it was stated that the sloop had cost the syndicate nearly $100,000 before it was decided that she was unfit to compete with her rivals as a defender of the cup. Considering the sum spent on refitting her with new sails, the cost of the crew engaged to sail her, and the tender's expenses, with other incidentals, this is probably an underestimate. Report has it that as junk she fetched her owner about $6,500.

NEW BILLIARD RECORD.

George Gray Runs a String of 1,051 at English Style of Play.

A new record in English billiards was recently established by George Gray of England, who made a string of 1,051 against Walter Osborne in a match for 3,000 points at Nuneaton, England. The best previous mark at English billiards was 976, made by Gray last September, while the record mark by Stevenson was 919, made in London in 1913.

Gray gave Osborne a handicap of 1,000 points, and, playing in remarkable form, the winner ran out 1,121 points. The first 200 points of his break were made in slow open play, but most of the remainder were made by losing hazards off the red ball into the middle pocket.

BOXER O'HEARN SUSPENDED.

Refused to Box Gattler at Olympic A. C. Before Small Crowd.

At a meeting of the Boxing Commission yesterday afternoon Paddy O'Hearn was suspended indefinitely for his failure to box at the Olympic A. C. on New Year's afternoon. O'Hearn was scheduled to box with Harry Gattler, who came here with a reputation of having ten knockouts to his credit. O'Hearn showed up at the club, but after looking over the small "house" left immediately.

The Irving Athletic Club was reinstated to god standing. A week ago the club was suspended because it failed to pay one of its boxers, young Leichman, $37, which was due him. The club explained that the trouble was caused by a misunderstanding and the bill was paid.

A protest was lodged against the Long Acre A.A. by Kid Merman, who boxed there and received no compensation. The officials and the boxers were summoned to appear next week, when the commission will settle the case.

Fitzpatrick Wins at Browns.

Eddie Kelly of Harlem and Fighting Fitzpatrick, the Brooklyn welterweight, boxed ten rounds as the feature last night at Brown's Gymnasium A. C., West Twenty-third Street. It was a fast bout throughout, but Fitzpatrick won the honors in six of the ten rounds on his aggressiveness. Kelly showed to advantage in the first, third, seventh, and eighth rounds, while the Brooklyn boxer earned the honors in the remainder. In the semi-final ten-rounder Mike Farrell of the west side had a shade the better of Mike McTeague.

Mitchell Outpoints Toland.

Jack Toland, the Philadelphia middleweight, and Terry Mitchell of South Brooklyn boxed ten interesting rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night, and at the final bell the Brooklynite was entitled to the honors. Frankie Mack of Boston and Young Hoffman were the contestants in the semi-final bout scheduled for ten rounds, but the contest was stopped in the fourth round because the latter was unable to continue. In the other ten-round bout Johnny Shaw of Fort Hamilton outpointed the Zulu Kid in a slow bout.

Negro Bouts for Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Negro boxers will be permitted to engage in contests with each other before boxing clubs in Wisconsin, but no bouts between white and negro contestants will be allowed, according to a ruling of the Wisconsin Boxing Commission today after having consulted with the Attorney General. Today's ruling rescinds a former order, which forbade bouts between negroes in Wisconsin.

Appleby Wins Second Prize.

F. Appleby defeated Julius Klinger, amateur balk-line champion of Austria, last night in the play-off of the tie for second place in the preparatory 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament for Class B players at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night by the score of 300 to 111, in seventeen innings. Appleby made high runs of 57, 54, 43, and 31, with an average of 17 11-17. Klinger receives third award.

Millwood Wins with Cue.

C. Lane of Washington failed last night in his attempt to concede a handicap of 12 points to Harry Millwood in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn, and lost by the score of 33 to 84. Millwood was playing for 38 points, while his opponent had to score 45 to win.

Cutler School Wins at Hockey.

Cutler School defeated Irving School yesterday, 6 to 0, in the opening game of the Interscholastic Hockey League at St. Nicholas Rink. Cutler had three substitutes in its line-up, but outplayed Irving at all stages. Fox, at rover, led the scoring for the victors, caging the rubber four times in the course of the two periods. Bull and McPherson pierced the Irving goal once.

There Is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

To Get The GENUINE, Call For The Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

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Whatever you feel a cold coming on think of the full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for this signature on the box. Price 25 cents.

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OLD CROW RYE

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WHISKEY

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WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

69TH REGIMENT REVIVES ATHLETICS

Keenly Contested Races for Novices Marks "Come Back" in Soldiers' Sports.

The revival of athletics at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night, which was inaugurated with a series of closed races for novices produced some interesting contests and, showed that the regiment has some excellent material for developing several first-class runners. It was not a long program that was offered, but in practically every event the races were hard fought and close finishes predominated so that there was sustained interest in the contests.

One of the best races came in the mile event which was won by F. Foy of Company L. He held back for the first few laps content with having the others alternating in making the pace. Two laps from the finish he went to the front and, runnmg in better form than any of the others, appeared to have the event won without difficulty. He maintained this place with a good advantage until the runners came to the last lap and then P. Coyne started out to overtake his rival. He did pull up materially but was not as fresh as his rival and Foy sprinted to the tape with a lead of three yards.

The closest race was undoubtedly the half mile and in this Finley crossed the line a winner by mere inches. J. Foy was in second place and for the last lap he made it a hard race. Finley went to the front at the sound of the gun and never relinquished his position. When the last lap was started he was leading by five yards and Foy, who was not running smoothly, appeared to be beaten easily. He had a good sprint left, however, and on the last quarter lap he came quickly up behind Finley and was right at the latter's shoulder when the line was crossed.

Company L won the inter-company relay race over the mile distance. The winning team led for the first two relays an dthen was beaten out on the third, but on the final come the "L" men had a finished runner in Muller and he romped into a comfortable lead which clinched the victory. The summary:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by P. McMenamin, Company M; M. J. Ward, Machine Gun, second; M. Carroll, Quartermaster's Department, third. Time—:07 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Finley, Company M; Foy, Company L, second; McKiernan, Company M, third. Time—2:15.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by M. J. Cusick, Company F, with a put of 38 feet 5 inches; M. Fitzpatrick, Company D, second, with a put of 37 feet 3 inches; J. J. Enright, Hospital Corps, third, with a put of 35 feet 7 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Mulling, Company H, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; P. Foy, Company L, second, with a jump of 4 feet 8 inches; W. Fitzpatrick, Company D, third, with a jump of 4 feet 6 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. M. McKiernin, Company M; T. Heffernan, Company L, second; J. Hanifin, Company F, third. Time—0:58.

One-Mile Run.—Won by P. Foy, Company L; P. Coyne, Company D, second; P. Carr, Company M, third. Time—5:10.

One-Mile Intercompany Relay.—Won by Company L, with Curry, Sheahan, Heffernan, and Muller; Company M second, with Callahan, McAliece, McKiernan, and

UNDAUNTED, ELLISON IS REPUDIATED AGAIN

After Police Sergeants Dismiss Him as Counsel He Issues New Attack on Woods.

ON TRAIL OF OLD "SYSTEM".

R. B. Fosdick, Making Inquiry, Will Aid Commissioner, Whom McAdoo Praises in Letter.

William B. Ellison, whose attack on the police administration resulted on Monday night in his dismissal as counsel by the Inspectors' and Captains' Benevolent Association, was repudiated yesterday by the Sergeants' Protective Association, the nineteen Inspectors of the department, several precinct squads, and many individual policemen. It was rumored without contradiction that the associations of the Lieutenants and patrolmen would meet shortly and take action similar to that of the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants.

Mr. Ellison said that everything the policemen had done since the publication of his statement had been forced from them by the "heavy hand" of the Commissioner. He issued a new attack on Mr. Woods, in which he reiterated all he had said before with additions. He said he expected the four police associations to dispense with his services, but he did not consider such action voluntary, and would continue to be their friend and helper whether or not he was their paid counselor.

Mr. Ellison admitted that he had been engaged at $10,000 a year as counsel for the four associations on a contract that would not expire until next September. The police do not believe that the contract will enter seriously into the situation, according to those who would talk.

The action of the Sergeants' Association was taken in the morning at a special meeting of the Executive Committee called by Sergt. John T. Conway, President of the association. The full committee of about thirty-five men met in Terrace Garden and adopted resolutions almost identical with those adopted by the Inspectors and Captains. A committee will present these resolutions to Commissioner Woods this morning. Tonight, according to report, the full body of the Sergeants' Association will meet in Terrace Garden and ratify the action of the Executive Committee, which had plenary power.

Mayor and Woods Pleased.

Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods, who were manifestly pleased, said that the favorable actions of the police and public had been only a striking demonstration of what they had known all along to be true—that the Police Department was never in better condition and that the men were satisfied and enthusiastic.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo's letter to Commissioner Woods read in part:

"The recent little flurry over police conditions, entirely without reason, will prove a public benefit in giving those who know the facts an opportunity to testify to the present honest and efficient administration of the Police Department.

"In addition to some personal knowledge, I probably come into intimate official relations every day with as many policemen of all ranks and grades as any other man in New York. I flatter myself that I have the friendship and confidence of these police officers, and I am pleased to tell you that all they say about you and your administration is by way of warm commendation.

"Under the old grafting system there were fifty gangs where there is one today, and conditions were so bad that it was almost impossible to believe that reformation could be gotten in such a short period.

"You have had and are having such a peaceful administration under happy conditions that my feeling for you is not one of commiseration, but somewhat of envy. However, I venture these few words of congratulation and praise because the custom in this town is not to say anything good of a Police Commissioner until he has retired, if he does so with any character left."

Magistrate McAdoo closed with a promise that the City Magistrates would co-operate with the police in every way for the good of the department and the city.

Commissioner Woods also received a letter from the Citizens' Union, in which he and the mayor were complimented and Mr. Ellison's attack was characterized as "a vicious form of criticism." Similar letters came in from the officers and men of the Beach Street and the East Twenty-second Street stations. The Commissioner said he had received written assurances of loyalty from more than 1,000 policemen.

Fosdick to Make Report.

Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts, is studying the Police Department for material for the Rockefeller Foundation, and he will communicate the results to the Commissioner. Whatever trace of the old "system" he may find will give Mr. Woods a basis for decisive action.

According to report, the officers of the Patrolmen's Association have had trouble collecting the assessments for Mr. Ellison's retainer. This is said to be one reason why certain patrolmen were at first glad to read the Ellison attack, for they hoped it would convince the members in arrears that their counsel was "doing something." The patrolmen's association pays $7,000 of Mr. Ellison's retainer, and $1,000 is paid by the Lieutenants; $1,000 by the Sergeants, and $500 by the Captains and Inspectors.

The next regular meeting of the Patrolmen's Association, at which another repudiation of Mr. Ellison is expected, is to take place in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-fifth Street, east of Third Avenue, next Tuesday.

NEARLY 2,000 DRUG ARRESTS.

Commissioner Woods Sees an Improvement in Conditions.

In a special report made yesterday to Police Commissioner Woods it is shown that in 1914 1,950 arrests were made by the special squad which was organized to break up illicit sales and distribution of drugs and narcotics. Guy Scull, Secretary of the Department, and Lieut. Scherb, in charge of the special squad, made the report. It says that in 1913 there were 511 arrests on the similar charges. In 1914 there were secured 947 convictions, as against 256 in 1913, and 612 discharges, as against 146 the previous year.

Lieut. Scherb says 41 arrested were in such a condition that their removal to a hospital was necessary. Of the total number, 277 had been previously arrested, 5 for assault and robbery, 37 for burglary, 11 for carrying dangerous weapons, 69 for larceny, 2 for homicide, 12 for assault, and 5 for robbery, while 116 had been taken before for drug and narcotic law-breaking.

Commissioner Woods said the report showed a big improvement over previous conditions.

LIKED CLEVELAND MARKET.

Mayor's Party Wants to Copy the System at Wallabout.

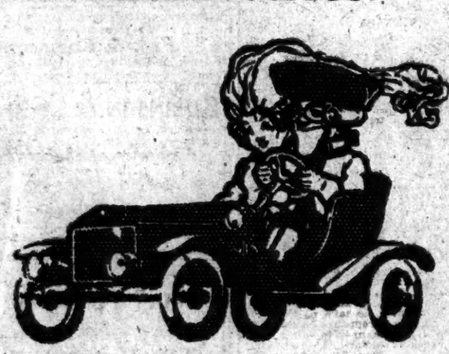
Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Borough President Marks returned to the city yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio, where they had gone at the invitation of Mayor Baker and the Cleveland Advertising Club to study Cleveland's new market system.

"The principal thing we went to see," said the Mayor, "was the new municipal retail market that Cleveland has erected. It is not yet on a paying basis, owing principaly to its ornate construction, but it is a beautiful building and has a plant that is the model of its kind."

The Mayor said the stalls were rented on a foot frontage basis, and there was a splendid cold storage plant in the basement of the building, where each stall owner could store meats and vegetables that had to be kept in refrigeration over night. Space in the cold storage plant is also let to householders. A barrel of apples, for instance, may be stored for the season for 10 cents a month, or butter may be kept at a very small cost.

"We looked over the plant very thoroughly," said the Mayor, "because it seems to be the solution of the public market question in this city, at least in a retail sense. I think that the best way to begin here is to establish a retail market of the Cleveland kind in connection with the wholesale market that we are to build at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. The Cleveland market cost more than $700,000, but it is very ornate. I think that a proper market here, leaving out the elaborate architecture, but keeping the sanitary arrangements, could be erected for less than half what the Cleveland market cost, and this would include the same cold storage system."

Things Newest In Electrics



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Automobile Show

All this week

Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street

Baker	section 21
Detroit	section 26 a
Ohio	section 26
Rauch and Lang	section 25 a
Waverley	section 27 a

The new Electric Garage, at 62nd Street and Central Park West, will be opened this month. Full garage service, including electric current, $45 monthly

The New York Electric Vehicle Association

124 West 42nd Street

CHARGES SUFFRAGE INCREASES DIVORCES

Mrs. W. F. Scott Asserts Public Freedom Unfits Women for Private Virtues.

THINKS MEN MORE MORAL

But Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, Opponent in Debate, Says Figures Only Show Fewer Are Found Out.

Woman's unfitness to enjoy equal public freedom with man was the chief argument of Mrs. William Forse Scott, who, yesterday, presented the side of the anti-suffragists in a debate with Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn of Hartford, Conn., before the members of the Equal Franchise Society at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Scott, who is a leader among the antis in this city, charged that the giving of the vote to the women of Colorado had been responsible for a large increase in the number of divorces there.

"When it is submitted that in Denver one marriage out of every two ends in the divorce court, there is proof that public freedom for women unfits them for the practice of private virtues," she said.

"When laws protecting women and children are better fitted to their purpose in man-suffrage than in equal-suffrage States," she added, "it shows that the normal governing powers of men do not tend to degrade or to exploit women and children."

It was Mrs. Scott's contention that immorality was greater among women than men. The statistics of divorce from 1887 to 1906, she said, showed that 90,000 women had been found guilty of wrong-doing, whereas only 62,000 men were to blame. This showed that women needed greater legal restraint, she contended.

"The question is a clearly defined issue of woman's fitness for government," she continued. "This involves the right of men to abdicate a power which at present they hold. The power involves a responsibility and heavy obligations. It makes men responsible for the liberty and safety of a nation. If men share the power with women, will women be able to perform the duties entailed by the assumption of power? This is the question. It remains to be proved by those who have the claim that in the nature of things woman is fitted for the exercise of the powers upon which government rests.

"To show this they must show that biologically evolution has developed woman as it has developed man for the exercise of physical power. They must show that industrially women are as fit as men to create the stores of wealth upon which government must rest. And they must show that in the complicated social relations for the protection of which government exists, women have not duties which require their full devotion and with which participation in government would conflict."

In reply Mrs. Hepburn said that the suffragist did not pretend to be perfect, but that the good already accomplished in Colorado was sufficient to justify their cause. The minimum wage, eight-hour law, mothers' pensions, and changing of the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, were all achievements which she put down to the credit of the Colorado women voters.

As to the charge of immorality, Mrs. Hepburn asserted that Mrs. Scott's statistics proved nothing except that women were more often found out and punished, while men went free. If the "antis" really believed the vote had been a failure in the West, she said, they ought to lose no time in starting a campaign out there to have woman suffrage repealed by an initiative petition.

TWO SLAIN SINCE MURDER.

"The Rabbit" Says He Got "the High Sign" to Shoot Hurst.

Two men whose names have come up in the trial of Tony Deliss for the murder of John Hurst on July 10 in a Greenwich Street dance hall, have been murdered since Hurst was shot. One of them, Charles Gondersdorf, a friend of Hurst's, was to have been a witness yesterday at the trial, which is going on before Judge Nott in General Sessions.

Gondersdorf, who was present when Hurst was killed, was shot down on Aug. 3 on Sixth Street, near First Avenue. His slayers have not been found. The other, Joseph Belletaire, or "Yellow" as he has been called at the trial, was killed on Sept. 30.

Robert Crosby, "the Rabbit," who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and has turned State's evidence, was cross-examined yesterday about his story that Tony Deliss, who was an old schoolmate, plied him with cocaine and got him to kill Hurst, who was unknown to the "the Rabbit."

"Did you ever see the man you shot before that night?" he was asked.

"No. I don't know who it was I shot. I just got the high sign. Then I pulled my gun and fired."

Assistant District Attorney Edwards placed in evidence a letter alleged to have been written in the Tombs by Deliss to "the Rabbit," who was on a different tiire.

"All you got to do is to stand pat," the letter said in part; "for I think we might stand a chance, and if we don't it is up to you to turn me out. I will stick to the end and I expect you to do the same."

ROCKEFELLER FUNDS MEET.

Three Great Movements to be Under One Roof at 61 Broadway.

The entire twenty-seventh floor of the Adams Building, completed last year at 61 Broadway, on the northwest corner of Exchange Alley, has been taken by the Rockefeller Foundation for its new offices. The former home of this $100,000,000 organization for philanthropic work was in the Standard Oil Company's building at 26 Broadway.

The new offices comprise an area of about 30,00 square feet, and they will also be used by the General Education Board, now in the Whitehall Building, and the International Health Corporations, whose offices have been in Washington, D. C.

The new quarters have been leased for a long term of years.

NEW SIGNALS ON ELEVATED.

Commissioner Gives Interborough 60 Days for Investigation.

To prevent the recurrence of such accidents on the elevated lines as recently occurred on the Ninth Avenue elevated the Public Service Commission yesterday expressed the opinion that the lines should be equipped with a proper signal system.

The Interborough was also required to investigate systems of speed control and cab signaling which would permit the trains to run as close together as they do at present and would yet provide the greatest factor of safety. The company is to report to the commission in sixty days.

Travelogue in Aid of Cancer Poor.

The Woman's Guild of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital has arranged, through the courtesy of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, for a travelogue to be given by Prof. Ketchell at the Woman's University Club next Saturday evening on "The Glacier National Park and the Panama-Pacific Exposition." The receipts from tickets, which may be obtained from Mrs. Paul A. Bechet, president, at 400 West 107th Street, will be used to send a visiting nurse among the cancer stricken poor.

ADVOCATES A 'WORLD CITY.'

Mrs. Gilman Outlines a Peace Plan at Cooper Union.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman presented her project for a world federation as a means of preserving peace to an enthusiastic audience at Cooper Union last nikht. Her plans called for the building of a beautiful "world city," housing a supreme court of international law and an efficient police force of army and navy. The organization of such a federation, she said, ought to follow the general lines of the federation of our own United States.

After the lecture, as is the custom at Cooper Union, the speaker answered questions. Some wanted to know why Socialism had not stopped the war and others blamed the Church for not preventing histilities. Mrs. Gilman concurred in this view of the failure of the Church. She also said woman suffrage would do a great deal toward abolishing war.

"Would woman suffrage eliminate war?" was asked.

"I will modestly reply," answered the speaker, "that it would help a great deal."

Many persons thought the teaching of history in the public schools fostered the war spirit. Mrs. Gilman also voiced these sentiments.

"Children ought not to be fed on war stories," she said. "Their study of history should be confined to learning of the great things which the various nations have done for the aid of humanity. I am opposed, too, to letting children play with war toys. Everything suggesting war should be kept from children."

MILITIA PLEA TO WHITMAN.

Hearing Asked on Order to Disband the Twenty-second.

Veterans of the Twenty-second Engineers, N. G. N. Y., aided by the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, James Monroe Post, and Aspinwall Post of the Grand Army have asked Gov. Whitman to grant a hearing to a special committee representing them and the other organizations who desire to make an appeal that the recent order disbanding the Twenty-second be rescinded.

This request, which was mailed yesterday, asks that the hearing be granted this week before the active work of muster out begins. The committees hope that the Twenty-second Engineers may be turned into an infantry regiment, with the understanding that one battalion of it may take up the study of engineering.

The veterans have consulted with military lawyers, who give the opinion that the Governor has the legal right to make the change desired. They have also obtained from the War Department, through Henry Howe, following report made by army officers on the last annual inspection of the Twenty-second Engineers, which was made Feb. 4, 1914, and gives the regiment high praise.

CHASES THIEF ON ELEVATED

Detective's Gun Threat Stops Fugitive on High, Narrow Footpath.

Capt. William Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau was waiting for a car at Canal Street and the Bowery yesterday afternoon when a man ran up to the elevated railway station while another, following, yelled: "Stop thief."

Capt. Jones ran upstairs after the fugitive, who jumped from the platform to the footpath alongside the tracks. Capt. Jones followed, and drawing his revolver, stopped his man with a threat to shoot.

On the station platform, Frank Legetti, 20 years old, of 324 East Eighty-fourth Street, identified him as one of three who had beaten him and taken his watch and chain. The prisoner at Headquarters said he was Frank Ferrugari, 19 years old, of 83 Baxter Street. He was charged with assault and robbery.

Legetti said he asked three men, one of them Ferrugari, the way to Broadway. They assaulted him, he said, grabbed his watch, and ran. The others escaped.

VERDICT IN CANFIELD DEATH

Coroner's Jury Decides ex-Gambler Was Victim of Accident.

Coroner Feinberg held an inquest yesterday into the death of Richard A. Canfield, the one-time gambler and art connoisseur, who died at his home, 600 Madison Avenue, on Dec. 11 last from an injury of the head. After several witnesses testified, a verdict of accidental death due to a fall down a stairway in the Fourteenth Street Subway station was returned by the jury.

Canfield, who was 59 years old, was entering the Subway station on the afternoon of Dec. 10 when half way down the stairs he tripped and, according to George Lowes of 453 Fort Washington Avenue, a witness, fell on the back of his head. Mr. Lowes tried to catch him but was unsuccessful. An ambulance was called and Canfield was removed to his home, where he died the next day.

Dr. Weston, Coroner's physician, who performed the autopsy, reported that death was due to a fracture at the base of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage.

GIVES UP 9 FIRE HOUSES.

Buildings Abandoned Owing to the Motorization of Department.

Fire Commissioner Adamson turned over to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday nine pieces of property valued at $400,000, which he said the Fire Department no longer needed owing to motorization and other economies.

The pieces of property are the quarters recently vacated by Deputy Chief Langford at 185 Lafayette Street; quarters of Engine Company 220, Frost Street, Brooklyn; Battalion Chief's quarters at 127 North First Street, Brooklyn; quarters of Engine Company 208 at 189 Pearl Street, Brooklyn; buildings used at fuel depots at 25 Bridge Street and 58 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn; 160 East Thirty-third Street and 20 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, and quarters of Engine Company 42 at 1,192 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx.

WOMAN BEATEN IN ATTACK.

Alone in House Miss Gresh Fought Her Assailant.

Miss Caroline Gresh, 25 years old, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Anna Reges, at 304 Grand Avenue, Astoria, is under the care of Dr. Alfred Brown of 44 West Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan, suffering from severe injuries she sustained Monday afternoon when she was attacked in her home, she alleges, by John Ward, 21 years old, of 311 East Avenue, Long Island City, who had called to deliver kindling wood. Ward was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Miller, charged with the attack.

Miss Gresh said when Ward discovered she was alone in the house he attacked her. When she fought him and screamed for help he struck her repeatedly on the head, and tried to choke her. Her outcry frightened him and he left. When Mrs. Reges arrived home she found her niece covered with wounds and hysterical.

Ward was arrested last October for attacking a girl, and is under $1,000 bail on that charge.

WALL ST. CLERK A SUICIDE.

Harry Corby Leaps Out of Fourth-Story Window of Sanitarium.

Harry Corby, who resided at 562 West 144th Street, a clerk in a Wall Street office, committed suicide last evening by jumping into the rear areaway from a fourth-floor window of Dr. Townsend's sanitarium at 293 Central Park West. He died fifteen minutes later.

At the sanitarium it was said that Corby had come there the day previous and was being treated for a drug habit from which he had been suffering for thirty-five years. He was 58 years of age. Corby's wife and little daughter had visited him for two hours during the afternoon, and when they departed he seemed to be in good spirits.

NOT EXAMINED FOR JOBS.

Many City Employes Tell of Their Good Salaries.

At the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission, which was resumed yesterday in the Municipal Building, more witnesses testified to having been appointed to lucrative positions without taking a civil service examination. John D. Wolfe, Acting Superintendent of the Municipal Building, with a salary of $3,700 a year, testified that he was rated as an engineer, having successfully taken a promotion examination in 1911. He said he had had fifteen years' experience as an engineer, but had not taken an examination for his present position, as no examination for this particular position was called.

Ernest E. Goodrich testified that he was appointed a consulting engineer in 1910 at $7,200 a year, to devote only half his time to the city service. He said he took no examination. He was consulting engineer for the City Plan Commission of Newark, N. J., at a salary of $2,400 a year, consulting engineer for the Court House Commission at $7,500 a year, and had a private office at 35 Nassau Street. Otto E. Swenson was appointed an Inspector of the Bureau of Highways in 1911 at a salary of $1,250, the appointment to be only temporary, and in 1912 took a competitive examination for Inspector of Public Works and passed. His salary is now $2,250. He said he made many trips out of the city to inspect paving blocks in other cities, and got $10 a day for his work. He admitted that he had had no previous experience in the examination of wood paving blocks, and knew nothing about the chemicals that are used in their preparation.

Michael J. Berrigan of the Bureau of Highways said he was on the payroll as an Inspector of Complaints and received $1,500 a year, but did only clerical work. Stephen Kelly testified that he was appointed a stenographer in 1890 at a salary of $1,800 a year, and is now a clerk in the Manhattan Public Works Department at a salary of $3,500 a year. The hearing will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PANFILID, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS, 6 to 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21st, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 11th, draws interest from January 1, 1915.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N.Y.

127th Semi-Annual Dividend

December 8th, 1914.

The Trustees of this institution have *declared interest (by the rules entitled* thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on *all sums not exceeding $5,000 remaining* on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. payable on or after Jan. 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th, 1915, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Sec'y.
ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

CHARTERED 1866

31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

98TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1915, on sums of $5 to $5,000, and payable on and after January 18, 1915.

Money deposited before January 10, will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Adolphe H. Fischer, President.
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Bleimeier, Asst. Treas.

133RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1914, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of

THREE & ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.

Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Ave. & 42d St.

106th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after January 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.....$38,275,845.15
Surplus, market values.....$1,416,517.58

WM. G. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street

New York, December 7th, 1914.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.

Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. ROPPEL, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
201 to 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The 83rd semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 18th. Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

D. S. RAMSAY, Pres. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PANFILID, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS, 6 to 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,224,678.25
Due from banks	253,506.70
Exchanges for Clearing House	505,250.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	501,211.07
Cash reserve	1,733,270.28
	2,236,486.35
Total	$11,219,920.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits (earned)	1,106,990.21
Circulation	297,000.00
U. S. deposits	430,000.00
Due depositors	8,419,000.53
Total	$11,219,920.74

Daniel V. B. Hegeman, Pres.; Robt. B. Woodward, Vice Pres.: Edgar McDonald, Chairman; G. Foster Smith, Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

22d Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES.—First Mortgages, in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervises

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small, SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 11th draw from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all deposits entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made before January 10 will be entitled to interest from January 1, 1915.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1914, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

American Savings Bank

115 WEST 42D ST.

(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.

Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.

Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1915, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1915.

JOHN V. IRWIN, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec'y
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

Dollar Savings Bank

2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited January 1st at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts of $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 30,000,000

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

Condensed Statement of Condition at Close of Business, December 31, 1914:

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$18,658,979.18
U. S. Bonds		1,350,000.00
Other Stocks & Bonds		2,066,359.20
Banking House		170,000.00
Cash and Exchange		8,267,103.49
		$30,512,441.87

Liabilities

Capital		$2,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		1,366,520.65
Circulation		2,199,997.50
Deposits		24,695,923.72
		$30,512,441.87

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. STRAWN, V.-Pres.
BERT L. HASKINS, Cashier.
HENRY L. CADMUS, Asst. Cash.
NORBORNE P. GATLING, A. C.
WALTER B. BOICE, Asst. Cash.
HENRY C. HOOLEY, Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. BAIRD, Chairman.

We Invite Your Account

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,856,906.11
Securities		1,460,400.65
Banking house and safe deposit vaults		158,000.00
Cash and due from banks		1,246,136.75
		$5,704,443.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$300,000.00
Surplus		500,000.00
Undivided profits		170,564.28
Circulation		300,000.00
Reserved for taxes		1,040.70
Deposits		4,432,838.55
		$5,704,443.51

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank.
Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice Pres. & Cashier; Ahel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9965.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,976,251.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,370.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		971,999.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,180.31
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		317,701.36
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $10,000.00; all other stocks, $38,188.87		48,188.87
Safe deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,684,826.87
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		737,041.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		854,816.80
Checks and other cash items		74,841.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		256,546.21
Notes of other national banks		52,720.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		989.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$918,626.00	
Legal-tender notes	158,313.00	
		1,076,939.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		65,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscribers		40,000.25
Total		$16,395,852.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		434,375.92
Reserved for contingencies		2,626.33
National banknotes outstanding		585,800.00
Due to other national banks	$3,330,526.87	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	312,074.80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,112,718.62	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,563,374.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	39,913.33	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 60 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	330,064.10	
Certified checks	85,658.50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	18,196.81	
U. S. deposits	50,000.00	
	14,372,529.46	
Total		$16,395,852.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1915.
JOSEPH P. DENIEF, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ROBERT M. GALLOWAY,
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
W. AVERELL HARRIMAN,
Directors.

[No. 732.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$118,578,408.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		.47
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		8,676,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		17,131,163.81
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $350,000; all other stocks, $250,001		600,001.00
Banking house		3,500,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		2,001,819.38
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		4,437,648.50
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		805,077.00
Checks and other cash items		938,184.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,093,912.92
Notes of Federal Reserve Banks		30,000.00
Notes of other national banks		866,465.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,540.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$13,132,334.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,502,445.00	
		15,625,769.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank		10,319,384.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount returned		457,663.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		428,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		324,000.00
Interest accrued		462,021.10
		$205,484,101.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		6,480,542.79
Reserved for taxes		371,585.03
National bank notes outstanding		7,318,000.00
Letters of credit		2,018,344.38
Due to other national banks	$34,377,889.40	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	42,838,795.29	
Dividend payable January 2d, 1915	200,000.00	
Dividends unpaid	12,805.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	74,863,634.97	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,046,681.78	
Certified checks	3,133,213.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,043,476.67	
	351,414,957.10	
Unearned discount	668,068.31	
	$205,484,101.61	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1915.
E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.
Correct—Attest:
H. B. THAYER,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 183—for about 8,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished by the Cont

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Buy Bonds Now

It may be a long time before you have the same opportunity that is now presented to purchase high grade bonds at equally attractive prices.

Write for our circular describing a very high grade of First Mortgage Bond yielding 6%.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City

1857

Money
accruing to security holders through the January 1st interest and dividend payments can now be reinvested at attractive rates.

For suggestions on investments call or write to our Department of Service.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1857

$100,000
City of Providence, R. I.
Gold 4s, 1925
98¼ and Int. Yield 4.10%
$70,000
City of Dayton, O.
5½s, 1944
117¼ and Int. Yield 4.45%
$250,000
City of Waterbury, Conn.
4½s, 1923-1953
Prices to yield 4.20%
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street. New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

UNLISTED STOCKS
AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
ILL. TRACTION COM. & PFD.
NORTHERN SECURITIES
OTIS ELEV. COM. & PFD.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER COM. & PFD.
WISCONSIN EDISON STOCK
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN
WHEAT
have shown a different tendency in January as compared with December during the last
31 YEARS
Fully detailed in our Special Grain letter 112
Copy sent on request.
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 New St. (GROUND) FLOOR. New York

Conservative Bonds
Our new descriptive list of high grade Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds will be mailed to investors on request.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Investment Securities
F. J. LISMAN & CO
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA HARTFORD CHICAGO

Ask for our Pamphlet No. 1468,
"Accumulating Your Competency"
Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY—BOSTON—CHICAGO

E. F. Hutton & Co
Bond Department
Woolworth Building
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Rise in Broader Trading —City of Paris Seeks Loans Here—High Record in Wheat.

Trading broadened on the Stock Exchange yesterday and for the most part further gains were added to those made on Monday. All in all the day's market was a worthy successor to the first full session of the year. Further evidence was supplied of the existence of a substantial investment demand which is at all times the most encouraging phase of a security market. This is denoted by the broadened bond market, by the noteworthy strength which is being shown in municipal issues as well as to some extent by the wider stock market.

There were some outstanding declines of large proportions recorded yesterday, but these in the main were due to readjustments after considerable periods of inactivity, this being particularly true of Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville, neither of which had been traded in since both of these roads recently reduced their dividends. Trading in them on the Exchange has been made possible by the recent reduction in the minimum prices fixed for these stocks.

Under the restrictions under which London has resumed Stock Exchange operations that market can play no active part in our own. Arbitrage being prohibited there is no such close relationship between the American shares in that market and in our own as usually exists. The market here again ignored the course of American stocks in London in which, however, the trading according to all accounts was extremely limited. Much interest was still being taken in Monday's engagement of $2,000,000 gold at the Assay Office, the destination of which was not revealed during banking hours. It was suggested that it was being taken for Paris, but if that was so it would be taken against the current of exchange which is running in our favor and not against us.

A further decline in sterling exchange rates carried them to the lowest rate reached since December, 1912. At this level gold could be imported if it could be obtained at the ordinary London price. Bankers, however, do not expect to see gold come this way, at least until exchange has gone considerably lower. That is one reason why banking judgment would be against further shipments of gold from this side. Many European borrowers have looked to New York for loans in one shape or another, but it would not of course be to our interest to make advances the proceeds of which would be used to take gold from us.

The latest applicant in this market is the City of Paris which through banking channels has sought a market here for part of the latest loan to be put out by the French capital. This market was sounded some weeks ago regarding the feasibility of an issue of City of Paris bonds here, but banking judgment was against such a flotation. It is understood that suggestions have now been made in a different quarter looking to the private placing here of part of the new City of Paris loan which it is understood is to bear interest at 5½ per cent.

Both cotton and grain rose yesterday. Wheat added about 3 cents to its previous advance and sold at the highest price recorded since 1898. Cotton is now well above the level at which trading was resumed on the cotton exchanges at the middle of November.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6	6
Richmond	5	5	5½	6
Atlanta	5	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	5	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	5	5½	6	6
Kansas City	5	5½	6	6
Dallas	5	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5	6	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days 3@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 3½@4 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Renewal rate, 2¾ per cent. 60 Days. 90 Days. 4 to 6 Mos.

On time 3½@3¾ 3½@3¾ 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names 4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.85	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛
Cables	4.85⅝	4.85¼	4.85¼

Closing Rates.

Demand (or check:)	Cable.
London	$4.84⅛ @ $4.85¼
Paris	5.17½ @ 5.15
Berlin	.87⅝ @ .87⅞
Switzerland	5.23⅛ @ 5.24⅛
Holland	.40¼ @ .40¾
Italy	5.34¾ @ 5.30¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $290,876,443; balance, $14,722,084; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $726,580.

The local banks have lost $2,879,000 on on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c. discount; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $8.75 to $10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d., unchanged; in New York, 48¾c., unchanged.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	65.09	63.66	63.40	— .23
Industrials	53.68	53.17	53.48	+ .58

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 29	60.31	60.08	60.16	— .08
Dec. 30	60.25	59.98	60.08	— .08
Dec. 31	60.54	60.07	60.20	+ .12
Jan. 2	60.19	60.07	60.15	— .05
Jan. 4	60.86	60.23	60.76	+ .61
Jan. 5	61.18	60.61	60.94	+ .18

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan. rge.	54.94	Jan. 23	70.17	Jan. 2	72.97
Jan. rge.	73.79	10 Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan. rge.	72.75	83 Jan. 3	72.66	Jan. 31	74.62
Year's range to date	61.18	Jan. 5	60.07	Jan. 2	60.94
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	86.52	Sep. 30	78.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.00	34.00	33.00	35.50
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2X fdy	14.00	14.50		
Spelter	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Antimony	15.00	17.00	15.00	17.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound. London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	57 17 6	57 12 6
Copper, future	58 5 0	57 10 0
Tin, spot	152 0 0	151 0 0
Tin, future	145 10 0	143 0 0
Lead	19 2 6	19 0 0
Spelter	23 7 6	23 2 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	148,867
Same day last year	473,151
Year to date	301,589
Same period last year	1,088,607
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.94 + .18
Same day last year	68.47 + .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	61.18	Jan. 5	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	68.78	Jan. 6	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ne' Chge.
28¼	28⅜	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
53	53½	13,500	Amalgamated Cop	53⅛	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
..	20	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	45	45	45	45	..
34	34⅛	3,350	Am. Beet Sugar	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ⅛
26⅝	26½	5,225	Am. Can	26	27⅛	26	26½	+ ⅞
91⅜	92½	865	Am. Can pf	91⅛	92¼	91½	92	+ 2½
44⅞	45½	350	Am. Car & Fdry	45	45	45	45	..
111⅞	115½	10	Am. Car & Fdy pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
..	..	100	Am. Cities pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
41	42	2,700	Am. Cotton Oil	40	42⅜	40	42	+ 5
..	..	1	Am. Ex. Nat. Bank	205	205	205	205	..
4⅜	5	100	Am. H. & Leather	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20½	22	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+ 1
21	21½	100	Am. Ice Securities	21	21	21	21	+ ½
7⅛	8½	100	Am. Linseed	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24	25	200	Am. Linseed pf	24	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	59	59	59	59	+ 1½
99¼	100	160	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	..
103¾	103⅞	110	Am. Sugar Refin	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
116⅝	117⅜	305	Am. Teleph. & Tel	117¼	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅜
221½	222	100	Am. Tobacco	221	221	221	221	..
103½	104¼	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
16	20	100	Am. Woolen	16	16	16	16	..
78	79½	100	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	..
25¼	26	400	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
93½	94⅛	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	— ⅛
96	97	700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	96⅛	96⅝	96	96⅜	— ⅛
..	99	972	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99½	99	99	..
68⅞	69	1,822	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	69⅝	68⅞	69	— ¼
69¼	69⅜	510	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅞	3,200	Bethlehem Steel	45⅞	49⅝	45⅞	49⅝	+ ⅞
93¼	93⅝	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	92⅜	93⅝	92⅜	93¼	+ 1¼
85½	85½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85⅞	85½	85½	..
..	..	100	Bklyn Union Gas	118	118	118	118	..
16	16½	200	California Petrol	16⅛	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
50	51⅞	100	California Pet. pf	51	51	51	51	— 1½
156½	156⅝	700	Canadian Pacific	156⅜	157¼	156½	157⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	39	9,460	Central Leather Co	38	39	37⅞	38⅝	+ 1⅛
100⅞	101¼	275	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	11¼	510	Chi. Gt. Western	10½	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅜	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
88	88⅛	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	+ ⅛
122¾	124	550	Chi. & Northwest	122	122⅞	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	1,200	Chino Copper	33⅛	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
113⅞	114¼	800	Consolidated Gas	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114¼	..
..	..	6,150	Consol. Gas rights	2 7-16	2½	2⅜	2 7-16	..
88	91	100	Continental Can pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	400	Corn Products Ref	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
66	68	120	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65	65	65	65	+ ½
142½	143	100	Delaware & Hud	142¼	142¼	142½	142½	+ ½
11½	12	50	Distillers' Secur	12	12	12	12	..
22	22¼	2,000	Erie	22¼	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
34½	35⅛	1,200	Erie 1st pf	34⅜	35⅜	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
107½	..	7	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
140	141	225	General Electric	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+ ⅜
83	84	300	General Motors	83	84	83	84	+ ⅞
90	92	120	General Motors pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
25	25¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
114½	115⅜	2,200	Great Northern pf	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	580	Inspiration Copper	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	51⅞	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	50¾	52¼	50¾	52	+ 1
92	97⅝	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	92	93	92	93	+ 4½
115	116⅝	100	Int. Harv. N. J., pf	115	115	115	115	— 3½
100	101	100	Kan. City Southern	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ 1¼
5	8	400	Lake Erie & West	..	..	..	..	..
132½	132½	1,200	Lehigh Valley	132½	133	132⅜	132⅜	+ ⅛
..	113⅜	100	Liggett & Myers pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..
113⅜	114	800	Louis. & Nash	112	113½	112	113½	— 1½
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
15⅝	16	1,194	Maxwell Motors	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
44⅞	44⅝	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	19⅛	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	19½	19½	19	19	..
53½	55	80	Mexican Petroleum	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..
17½	17⅝	200	Miami Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
107½	109	250	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅝
8¾	9	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
28	29	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	645	Missouri Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
42	43	700	Montana Power	42	42¼	42	42	..
9¼	10	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	9½	9½	9½	9½	..
105	107⅝	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf	105	105	105	105	..
..	24	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	23	23	23	23	..
..	57	100	N. Y. Air Brake	57	57	57	57	..
87⅜	87½	1,700	N. Y. Central	86½	87½	86½	87½	+ ⅜
56	56⅜	1,150	N. Y., N. H. & H	56	56½	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅜
100	102	200	Norfolk & Western	100	101	100	101	+ 1½
101	102	1,000	Northern Pacific	100½	101¾	100½	101¾	+ ⅝
18	20	100	Pacific Mail	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
106	106¼	600	Penn. R. R.	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	..
117	117½	110	People's Gas, Chi	117⅛	117½	117⅛	117½	+ 1½
3⅜	6	200	Peoria & Eastern	4	4	4	4	..
34½	35	280	Pressed Steel Car	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	..
153	154	300	Pullman Co	153	153	153	153	+ 2
1¾	1⅞	100	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16	16¼	400	Ray Con. Copper	16¼	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
145⅜	145⅝	18,200	Reading	145⅞	146⅜	145¼	145¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅜	1½	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
3½	3⅝	1,050	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3½	3⅝	3	3½	— ⅛
16	16	300	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	16	16	16	16	— 5
12¼	13	525	Seaboard Air Line	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
..	..	50	Sears, R. & Co. pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
83⅞	83¾	4,100	Southern Pacific	82⅞	84½	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅝
14½	15	1,925	So. Railway ext	14	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
..	58	300	So. Railway pf. ext	58	58	58	58	..
43	46	1,400	Standard Milling	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ 1⅝
35¼	36½	350	Studebaker Co	36	36½	35¾	35⅝	— ⅛
32	32⅜	900	Tennessee Copper	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛
133	134	100	Texas Co	133	133	133	133	+ 1
37¼	37½	1,150	Third Avenue	37	37¾	37	37½	+ ⅛
96¾	98	400	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
4⅞	5	200	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5	5	5	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	9,320	Union Pacific	117⅝	118¼	116⅝	117⅝	+ ½
27⅝	28	200	Union Pacific war	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	..
78½	79⅞	10	Union Pacific pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	..
7½	8½	100	United Rys. Invest	8	8	8	8	..
22½	23	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	23	24	23	24	+ 1
..	5½	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	76	75	75	75	..
53	55	200	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54	+ 3
102⅝	102⅞	210	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
50⅜	50⅝	16,900	U. S. Steel	50¼	51⅛	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅜
105¼	105⅞	1,130	U. S. Steel pf	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	3,200	Utah Copper	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	100	Wabash pf	..	15⅞	..	15⅞	..
..	..	100	Western Maryl. pf	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
58¼	59½	891	Western Union Tel	58¼	59	58¼	59	+ 1
68½	69	400	Westinghouse E. & M	69	69	69	69	..
2½	3	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	..
90½	92	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	91	91	91	91	+ ½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Open Firm, but Develop a Reactionary Tone Toward the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 191,777 shares of stock and $97,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 13,860; oils, 802, and mining, 177,025. In addition there were sales of 1,500 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Kelly S. Tire	73	73½	73	73½
100	Nat. C. & S.	45½	45½	45½	45½
370	N. C. & S. pf.	95	95	94	94½
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
800	Sterling Gum	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Tob. P. pf.	89½	89½	87½	87½
1,000	Un. C. S.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
1,200	Un. P. S. C.	17½	17½	16½	16⅝
4,900	Un. P. S. n.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	Willys Ov. Id.	84½	86	85½	85½
8,550	†World Film.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

1,800	Detroit Ed.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Ang.-Am. Oil	15½	15½	15¾	— ⅛
15	Atlantic Ref.	587	580	585	+ 7
2	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	+ 2¼
75	Ill. P. L., w.i.	129	125	126	+ 1
30	Ind. P. L.	100	99	100	+ 1½
90	Ohio Oil	145	143½	144	— 1
15	Prai. O. & G.	484	484	484	— 1
110	Prce Oil, new	16	15⅝	16	..
2	South. P. L.	206	206	206	+ 1
50	South. Pa. O.	283	279	279	— 1
35	St. O. of Cal.	312	310	311	..
10	St. O. of Ind.	468	468	468	— 1
3	St. O. of Ky.	251	251	251	+ 3
65	St. O. of N. J.	403	401	401	+ 2
120	St. O. of N. Y.	202	200	200	— 1½
70	Union T. L.	83½	83	83	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35,000	*Atlanta	40	40	36	36
2,500	†Blue Bell	6	6	5½	5½
200	Braden Copper	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Buffalo Mines	1	1	1	1
2,000	*Caribou Cob.	62	62	60	61
1,500	Comb. Frac	8	8	7	7
600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	¾	¾	½	½
2,200	Con. Nev.-Utah	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,500	*Cr. O. D. Con.	8	8	6¾	7
4,000	Crown Reserve	1½	¾	1½	1½
1,500	*D. B. Butte	6½	6½	6	6
4,500	*Florence	52	52	49	49
700	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
23,500	Goldf'd Merger	32	32	27	28
2,000	*Greenwater	4	4	4	4
40,800	Jumbo Ext	2½	2½	1½	1¾
400	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9,700	†Kewanas	28	28	24	24
100	La Rose Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,700	Lone Star	11	11	10	10
4,700	Lone Star	11	11	10	10
1,500	*North Star	16	16	15½	15½
8,000	*Oro	11	11	10	10½
6,500	*Sandst'm Ken.	12	12	9½	9¾
7,000	*Silver Pick	12	12	10½	10½
300	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
650	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Tonopah Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	*Tono. J. Butte	72	72	72	72
1,000	*Tonopah Mer.	32	32	31	31
700	Tonopah Mid.	7	7	7	7
100	Tono. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
375	W. End Con.	57	57	56	56
1,200	*W. End Ext.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$34,000	Chi. & N. W. 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107¼
3,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98½	98½	98½	98½

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17	17½	17¼	17⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17¾
Electric Boat	20	28	26	30
Electric Boat pf	38	45	38	45
Houston Oil	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	5½	6	8½	6
Kelly Spring Tire, new 1st pf.	76	77	76	77
Kelly Spring Tire, new 2d pf.	92	94	92	94
Leh. V. Coal & Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Riker & Heg., new	6½	7	6¼	7
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	91	92	91	92
Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am., pf.	110	112	110	112
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Willys-Overland pf.	91	94	90	94

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	21	23	21	23
Canada Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
El Paso Con	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Gold Hill	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Greene-Cananeа	23	23	23	23
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	28	32	29	34
Mason Valley	1¾	2	1¾	2
McKinley-Darragh	57	60	57	60
Mines of America	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Nevada Hills	29	33	30	32
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
North Butte Develop.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pacific Smelters	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Merger	31	35	32	34
Tonopah Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
Tuiarosa	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

Capital is extremely sensitive. It becomes unnerved upon the slightest pretext. Hence the ups and downs in the stock market. Hence also the decided leaning of the investment public toward securities that have proven their ability to resist or withstand periods of depression. United Cigar Stores Company of America is in that category and the underlying reason why it is so strong a favorite with investors big and little throughout the country may be gathered by the following extract from an interview with Mr. James B. Duke, Chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., which appeared in the *Wall Street Journal* of Jan. 5th:—

"War times and other periods of general depression have never resulted unfavorably for the tobacco industry. In fact, at the time of the Cleveland depression there was an actual boom in the tobacco industry in this country. The man out of work will always find some way of securing enough money to keep himself in tobacco."

Mr. Duke is the recognized authority in the world on the subject of tobacco, and his views need no corroboration but the fact that the United Cigar Stores Company of America in the month of December last, had two, half-million dollar days, one on December 24th, the other on double coupon day, these two days being the largest in the Company's history, may be cited as evidence that Mr. Duke was pointing out an obvious fact when he said that the tobacco industry is never affected by periods of depression.

Leading business men everywhere agree that we are passing from depression to an era of great prosperity and

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with a management second to none in ability and alertness will get its proper share of the improvement.

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COTTON WITHSTANDS BEARISH OPERATIONS

Prices Jump in Last Half Hour and Close Three to Eight Points Higher.

100-POINT RISE IN A MONTH

Conservatives Inclined to Consider the Market Too High—Heavy Exports in Prospect.

Despite efforts among local traders yesterday to bring about a reaction, the cotton market shot up rather sharply in the last half hour of trading and closed *at a further gain of 3 to 8 points over* the final price of Monday.

The opening was fairly steady, but offerings were rather liberal, and after the first half hour the pressure began to tell. There was a recession of about 12 points, with hedge selling and profit taking on a rather liberal scale. New Orleans was a liberal seller during the early trading, with sales prompted chiefly by the high premium of New York over that market. Hedge selling also was reported from Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas.

There is a strong inclination in conservative circles to consider the cotton market too high at this advance of 100 points in a little more than three weeks. It is pointed out, for instance, that October is now above 8.70 and that this price was reached by contracts three years ago on the big crop of 1911, a yield probably less than that of the present season. These prices were reached when there was no world war to depress values and at a time when the consumption of cotton was on a record basis.

At the same time it is admitted that certain bearish features which were pronounced a month or so ago are beginning to lose their point. Exports are liberal and they promise to be very heavy in the next two or three months. Galveston advices state that sixty-seven steamships are booked to sail from that port to Europe in January, February, and March.

It is also stated that representatives of the Russian cotton trade have been in this country for several days and that the purchases for which they have contracted amount to fully 50,000 bales. Yesterday's exports of 25,000 bales included 19,400 to the Continent.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady. The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged, with 8.08 for middling upland; sales, 400 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.08	7.86	8.02@8.03	7.85@7.97
March	8.27	8.03	8.20@8.21	8.12@8.13
May	8.42	8.17	8.35@8.37	8.31@8.32
July	8.62	8.37	8.55@8.57	8.49@8.50
October	8.82	8.62	8.76@8.77	8.73@8.74
December	8.86	8.81	8.96@8.97	8.87@8.89

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	27,928	45,208	27,320
New Orleans	14,705	18,538	11,462
Mobile	1,260	765	1,161
Savannah	9,424	29,406	7,141
Charleston	1,748	2,007	346
Wilmington	515	1,084	1,112
Norfolk	3,086	1,800	1,847

Total port receipts, 74,046, against 85,489 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,148	4,908	760
Memphis	2,746	3,504	3,970
St. Louis	1,179	880	
Houston	22,345	23,863	17,892

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Next Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	29,000 to 31,000	14,765	13,805
New Orleans	13,500 to 15,000	8,123	12,338

Total exports yesterday, 25,198; so far this season, 2,577,982, against 3,528,557 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price, Middling.	Stocks.—1914.	1913.
2,000	New Orleans. 7½	345,128	308,108
525	Mobile 7¾	54,403	63,427
3,047	Savannah 7¾	178,204	163,449
4,406	Galveston 7¾	508,576	272,016
	Wilmington 7¾	44,198	27,428
5,420	Norfolk 7¾	62,123	68,284
3,065	Augusta 7¾	155,586	93,060
4,000	Memphis 7¾	264,210	259,067
	St. Louis 7¾	53,642	30,572
5,815	Houston 7¾	185,765	187,287

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points in advance at 4.74d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 60,000 bales, including 56,300 American. Closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	18¼	17¼	18¼
Atlantic Refining	580	590	578	580
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	260	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	116	113	116
Chesebrough Mfg.	280	290	280	290
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil	165	169	165	169
Indiana Pipe Line	92	96	92	96
National Transit	37	38	36¼	37¼
N. Y. Transit	223	230	223	230
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	140	143	140	145
Pierce Oil	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16¼
Prairie O. & G.	455	463	462	466
Solar Refining	230	260	235	265
Southern Pipe Line	204	207	203	206
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	280	283
So. W. Penn. P. L.	120	125	120	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	308	310	309	311
Standard Oil of Ind.	467	472	467	472
Standard Oil of Kan.	330	340	330	340
Standard Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Standard Oil of Neb.	330	340	330	340
Standard Oil of N. J.	396	401	396	399
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	205	202	205
Standard Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	83	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	190	201	193	201
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Illinois Pipe L.	w. 1.136	140	133	137

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	115	105	115
American Cigar pf.	93	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	63	73	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	17½	18	17⅝	18
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young	125	140	125	135
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	255	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	140	147	140	140
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	285
Reynolds Tob. cl. B	130	140	130	140
Riker & Hegeman pf.	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	4	4¼	4	4¼
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	92	96	92	96
United Cigar Stores	90	94	93	94
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	100	114	109	114
Un. Profit Sharing	16⅝	16⅞	17	17¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Hale & Norcross	.03
Andes	.05	Justice	.02
Belcher	.10	Kentuck Con.	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.43
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.05
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.08
Challenge Con.	.09	Overman	.04
Confidence	.65	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.11

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Divide Ext.	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.50
Midway	.06	Gold Mtn.	.03
Mohtana	.83	Jumbo Extn.	1.62½
North Star	.15	Kendall	.10
Rescue Eula	.04	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Merger	.81	Vernal	.04
West End	.57	Nevada Hills	.80

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.18	Manhattan Con.	.08
C. O. D.	.08	Man. Big Four	.08

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	10¾	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	48¼	49	McKinney	35	45
El Paso	130	135	Old Gold	.007	.02
Findley	6	8	Portland	110	120
Gold Dol.	7½	8	Vindicator	120	122
Isabella	15½	16	R. E. H.	3½	4

Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Bourse opened active and closed quiet today. Three per cent rentes, 73 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes.

CENTRAL'S NEW DIVISIONS.

Two General Managers for the Consolidated Lines.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, announced yesterday that under the consolidation plan two grand divisions of the merged lines would be established. The Eastern division will be under the supervision of William J. Fripp, as general manager, with headquarters at Albany. D. C. Moon will be general manager of the Western Division with headquarters at Cleveland.

Under Mr. Moon there will be two general Superintendents: Albert S. Ingalls, who will direct the line between Buffalo and Toledo with headquarters at Cleveland, and Frank H. Wilson, who will be in charge of the road between Toledo and Chicago, with headquarters in Chicago.

Under Mr. Fripp there will be three general superintendents: T. W. Evans, who will have charge of the line between Buffalo and Syracuse, and from Montreal to Clearfield Penn.; E. J. Wright, in charge of the line between Syracuse and the electric zone in New York, including the line into the Adirondacks and the Harlem division, and Miles Bronson, who will have immediate supervision of the electrical division.

RAIL BUYING INCREASE.

Pennsylvania's 170,000-Ton Estimate Makes Trade Optimistic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday that steel rail requirements for the current year had been fixed at 170,000 tons for the lines east and west of Pittsburgh. Bids have been requested from the mills for 150,000 tons to be made up within the next few months in accordance with revised specifications for 1915. The balance will be ordered later in the year.

Last year the Pennsylvania's total rail purchases aggregated only 132,432 tons, and the fact that this total was exceeded this year in preliminary plans was considered in the trade yesterday as possibly signifying an increase in railroad buying in the near future. The carriers have bought as little steel as possible for two years, and their attitude toward the market has been closely watched since the favorable freight rate decision was made public.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	320	324
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	88	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	85	88
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.		17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.		53
Cities Service	45	45
Cities Service pf.	80	85
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	75½	80
Denver Gas & Electric Con. Co.	88	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	94	80
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric bonds		
Empire District Electric pf.		
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	52
Gas & Electric Securities		75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.		90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	35
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	13	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	75
Northern States Power	91	92
Northern States Power pf.	78	82
Ozark Power & Water		35
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	81	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	79
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	16½	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	35	40
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	69	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	63	65
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	12	14
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Am. Locome.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Am. T. & T.					
sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.90
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '15	99⅝	100⅛	5.85
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99⅛	99⅝	6.05
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99⅛	99⅝	6.28
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	3.90
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
Beth. Steel	5	July 1, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Can. Pacific	6	May 2, '24	101⅛	101⅝	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	6	June, 1919	89½	90½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Chi. Rl. Rys.	5	July, 1918	82¾	83¼	8.50
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	101⅛	101⅜	5.00
Con. Power	6	1917	96½	97⅜	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99½	6.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	97½	98¼	6.80
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	7.00
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100⅜	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99¾	100	4.50
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98⅝	99	14.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100	100⅛	4.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100⅛	3.45
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98⅛	99½	8.00
L. S. & M. So.	5	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
L. S. & M. So.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
L. S. & M. So.	5	Dec., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Louis. G. & E.	6	1916	98	97⅜	6.75
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.85
Minn. G. E.	6	1916	98¼	98⅝	6.75
M. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1915	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	97	10.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.45
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99⅛	99⅜	5.50
N. Y. Cent.	6	Nov., 1915	99⅞	99¾	5.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99⅝	99¾	5.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	99⅞	99¾	5.96
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99	97½	12.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100⅛	4.70
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.00
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	98¾	98⅞	6.16
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98	98	6.75
Southern Ry.	5	Sept., 1916	98¼	98½	6.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	6.75
Sulz. & Bons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	99¼	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1915	98	98⅜	6.50
Union Pac.	5	Jan. 15, '16	99	99⅛	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96¾	97⅛	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98	6.50
West. Power.	6	1915	99¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	1917	96	97¼	7.00

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜	101½
6s	Sept., 1916	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾
6s	Sept., 1917	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	March, 1963	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
6½s	May, 1917	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	March, 1964	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4½s	March, 1963	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4½s	Sept., 1965	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4½s	March, 1960-90	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s	May, 1959	95⅞	96	95⅞	96
4s	Nov., 1958	95½	96	95⅞	96
4s	May, 1957	95⅞	96	95⅞	96
4s	Nov., 1956	95½	95¾	94⅞	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94⅞	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95⅞	96¼
4s	1918-1919	96½		96⅞	
4s	Nov., 1954-5	94⅛	95¼	94⅞	95
3½s	May, 1954	84⅜	85¼	84⅞	85
3½s	1050-1954	84¼	85	84	84¾

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-21	4½	@4½	
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.95
Ruff., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½	@5	4.75
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.65
Chic. & Alton	1914-'17	5		4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'22	4½		4.50
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½		5.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1915-'54	5		5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.80
Erie Railroad	1914-'22	4½@5		5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'28	5		5.12
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.95
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'17	5		4.90
Mex. N. & Texas	1914-'49	5		6.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5		6.75
N. Y. Central L.	1914-'28	4½@5		5.25
New. & Western	1914-'20	4½		5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	4		5.85
Penn. Gen. Fuel	1914-'23	5	@4½	4.75
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'34	5		5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		5.25
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.10
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.00
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5		5.40

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 4:

	Jan. 4.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$376,517	$1,810,990	$105,749,903
Ordinary	1,675,071	2,278,674	164,283,624
Cor. & Tax.	67,812	88,188	6,824,620
Miscellaneous	685,364	916,510	58,458,134
Total rcpts.	2,704,466	4,288,372	327,380,833
Expenditures	1,797,849	6,005,487	256,582,459
Surplus	906,616		
Deficit		1,717,115	64,451,997

Neutrals Reduce Bank Rates.

STOCKHOLM, (via London,) Jan. 5.—The Bank of Sweden today reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5½ per cent.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Jan. 5.—The National Bank has reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5½ per cent.

WAR ENDS BUSINESS OF COTTON PRESS CO.

Demand for Round Bales in Europe Is Cut Off and No Home Market.

LIABILITIES ARE $934,607

$6,000,000 Concern Which Succeeded American Cotton Co. Has 59 Gin Plants and Presses.

Explaining that the war by tying up cotton exports had practically put it out of business, the American Round Bale Press Company of 40 Wall Street filed yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court. Only two of its presses—one in Oklahoma and one in Texas—are still in operation.

The company was incorporated in 1906 under the New York laws to take over the cotton gins, presses, and other property of the American Cotton Company, which had gone into the hands of the receiver two years before. Its capital stock was fixed at $6,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was preferred and $5,000,000 common stock, and it issued bonds to the value of $750,000, secured by a deed of trust to the Metropolitan Trust Company and Charles W. Cary as trustees.

According to a statement issued yesterday by Charles E. Meek, Vice President of the corporation, it was obliged to lease its plants to other operators. Then as round bales were not listed on the New York Cotton Exchange the company had to seek markets abroad.

Paul Jones, the manager of the company, said yesterday that for the last few years there had been an active demand for round cotton bales in Europe, but the outbreak of the war had cut off that demand, making it impossible to continue the business.

The liabilities of the concern are set down at $934,607, of which $874,740 is due to the bondholders for principal and interest. The available assets are $27,850. In addition the company possesses fifty-nine cotton gin plants and presses, three in Alabama, two in Arkansas, seven in Mississippi, seventeen in Oklahoma, two in Tennessee, and twenty-eight in Texas.

The creditors are the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee for the mortgage bondholders, $919,996, and the Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, $7,375 for insurance on cotton gins, plants and warehouse stocks. Judge Augustus N. Hand yesterday appointed Paul Jones, the general manager of the company, receiver under a $50,000 bond. More than two-thirds of the bondholders are represented by the committee of which H. K. Twitchell, W. S. Opdyke, and J. F. McNamara are the members.

GOLD FOR FRENCH CREDIT.

Withdrawal of $2,000,000 Made to Increase Bank of France Reserve.

While no official explanation was offered yesterday for the withdrawal of $2,000,000 in gold bars from the Assay Office on Monday, the Street received a satisfactory account of the transaction through information that it had been deposited in a safe-deposit vault for the account of Paris bankers.

A local banking house with close affiliations with the Bank of France was credited with taking the gold, and it was believed that the metal would be held here as a part of the French Bank's reserve, against which credits could be extended either in this country or in Europe.

The operation was similar to the recent transfers of gold from this city to Ottawa, where it was accounted as reserve of the Bank of England. As for the money market here is concerned, the gold was technically exported as it has been set aside from the supply of available money and is at the command of the Bank of France.

The engagement of gold by France under present rates of exchange is considered unusual in banking quarters, but parallels a somewhat similar procedure at this season last year. Although exchange was against Paris a year ago a round amount of gold was exported from New York to the French center in weekly lots which averaged $2,000,000. Demand sterling yesterday sold down to 4.84¾, the lowest figure touched into two years, while francs were heavy as the result in part of sales of francs bills drawn against the gold.

BRAKE SHOE'S GOOD REPORT

Income Fell Off, but Surplus Increased from Investments.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914, net income of $1,023,572, a decline of $256,015 from the total for 1913. Preferred stockholders received the usual 8 per cent. dividends, to the owners of common stock was paid 7 per cent. and the surplus account was increased by the addition of $301,572 from earnings.

The annual report says that the reduction of revenue was accounted for by the indifferent buying of equipment by the railroads. A factor which worked to offset this decline was larger income from investments.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,228,139	+ $80,162
Seven roads	7,967,826	—2,179,545
Total (roads)	9,195,465	—2,099,383

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,282	1,282	
Gross	1,145,498	1,287,903	244,305
Net after taxes	444,224	195,321	20,597
Income scores	6,985,614	7,187,805	625,700
Net after taxes	1,867,412	967,147	*400,269

DULUTH & IRON RANGE for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	292	272	274
Gross	85,781	371,500	372,775
Net after taxes	114,554	197,500	192,795
5 mos. gross	2,983,000	4,077,667	4,422,007
Net after taxes	1,119,040	2,514,249	2,560,076

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	197,043	362,280	65,243
Net after taxes	5,820	37,128	71,290
5 mos. gross	1,302,217	1,512,809	280,594
Net after taxes	154,595	246,049	83,363

*Increase. †Surplus.

ROCK ISLAND LINES for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	2,223	2,223	2,242
Gross	4,084,879	5,807,041	5,333,008
Net after taxes	1,134,026	1,189,966	1,407,822
Gross 5 mos.	23,848,960	28,854,288	26,107,804
Net aft. taxes	7,467,488	6,866,106	6,399,320

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	970,851	1,208,488	1,234,166
Net aft. taxes	150,790	324,022	347,785
Def. aft. chgs.	8,978	†198,287	†185,677
Gross 5 mos.	4,262,953	5,784,180	5,790,871
Net aft. taxes	823,158	1,580,823	1,681,305
Def. aft. chgs.	52,179	†547,550	†1,073,755

†Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Earnings	1,660,745	1,816,870	1,662,718
Interest	36,173	36,901	33,371
Surplus	1,063,572	1,279,587	1,014,448
Dividends	722,000	671,500	533,000
Surplus	301,572	608,087	482,448

*After deducting manufacturing, administrative and selling expenses, and depreciation, and including other income and earnings of subsidiary companies.

NEW RESERVE BOARD RULES

Issue Tentative Regulations to Govern Purchase of Municipal Warrants

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Federal Reserve Board has adopted tentative regulations under which the Federal Reserve Banks will be permitted to buy and sell bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants which have a maturity from the date of purchase not exceeding six months, issued by a State, county, or municipality. Two of the banks, New York and Chicago, reported investments totaling $255,000 in such warrants in their latest statement.

The Board holds that the banks may purchase warrants issued by a municipality in anticipation of taxes or other assured revenue, but except with the approval of the board, no bank shall hold in excess of 25 per cent. of the total amount of warrants actually sold by a municipality; nor shall the aggregate amount invested by any Federal Reserve Bank in warrants exceed 10 per cent. of the deposits kept with the regional bank by member banks.

It is also provided that the aggregate amount which may be invested by any reserve bank in warrants of a single municipality shall be lim

KING AUTOGRAPHS IN AUCTION MART

Several Interesting Letters of Gen. Grant in Collection Soon to be Dispersed.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER

Washington and Jefferson Items Among the Other Gems Offered by Anderson Company.

Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn has consigned his collection of autograph letters and documents to the Anderson Auction Company, and it will be sold on Friday afternoon. Many of the autographs were received by him while he was Secretary of the Association of the Army of the Potomac. Among them are interesting letters of Gen. U. S. Grant, one of which is dated "Hdqts. of the Armies of the U. S., Burkesville, April 6, 1865." It is addressed to "Col. J. S. Bowers, City Point, Va.," and was written three days before the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox.

In this letter Gen. Grant says that he has just returned from the right of the army, gives an account of the attack ordered on Gen. Lee that morning, and says that Gen. Lee left Amelia Court House during the night in an endeavor to reach Danville, but was being closely pursued by cavalry under Gen. Sheridan. The letter shows evidences of the pressure under which it was written. It reads in part:

Gen. Gibbon with Forster's and Turner's divisions reached here last night after a march of twenty-eight miles for the day. These troops will be sent out to Prince's this afternoon, and I am in hopes will head the enemy and enable us to totally break up the Army of Northern Virginia. . . .

The finest spirit prevails among the men, and I believe that in three days more Lee will not have an army of 5,000 men to take out of Virginia, and no train or supplies.

The troops mentioned, sent by forced marches to Farmville, called Lee's attention to the hopelessness of the situation, and he replied to Grant's note to this effect by asking, on the morning of April 7, what terms would be offered. The final negotiations took place on the 9th. This letter, therefore, is one of the last important communications written by Grant on the battle ground.

Another of the Grant letters is dated "Hdqts., In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865," and addressed to Secretary of War Stanton. It refers to the terms of Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman, and is marked by Grant to be sent in cipher. It is a valuable historical document. On April 16 Johnston and Sherman, the latter believing that he had the sanction of President Lincoln, made such arrangements for peace as would not be granted by the nation, and on April 28 the agreement was signed by which Johnston surrendered his army on the same terms as Grant made to Lee. In this letter Grant advises Stanton that Sherman has been told of the rejection of the first stipulations. The letter reads in part:

I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations. Word was immediately sent to Johnston that civil matters could not be entertained, and a meeting was ordered between the army commanders. Gen. Sherman has been guided in his negotiations with Johnston entirely by what he thought were precedents authorized by the President. He has before him the terms given by me to Lee's Army, and the call of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia, authorized by Weitzel, as he supposed with the sanction of the President and myself.

In a letter to his father, Jesse R. Grant, signed "Ulys" and dated Corinth, Miss., Sept. 17, 1863, Gen. Grant says:

Although occupying a position attracting little attention at this time, there is probably no garrison more threatened today than this one. I expect to hold it and have never had any other feeling but that of success.

He then urges his father to "stop talking," that he (Gen. Grant) has not an enemy in the world who has done him so much harm as injudicious debate, which he does not need.

"You are constantly denouncing other General officers," Grant says, "and the inference with people naturally is that you get your impression from me."

In another letter to his father, dated Nashville, Feb. 20, 1864 and signed "Ulysses," he says:

I am not a candidate for any office. All I want is to be left alone to fight this war out, fight all rebel opposition, and restore a happy Union in the shortest possible time. The public mind can only be reached through which to let a personal feeling pass. I know that I feel that nothing personal to myself could ever induce me to accept a political position.

A letter, dated Constantinople, March 5, 1878, reads in part:

The Russians are outside the city, but do not come in. A stranger would not detect that an enemy was so near. In fact, I think the Turks now regard the Russians as about the only people in Europe from whom they can expect anything.

In another letter, dated Burma, March 20, 1870, he says:

I have been very much pleased with English rule and English hospitality in India. With that rule 250,000,000 of uncivilized people are living in peace, and not only raising their subsistence from the soil, but exporting a large excess over imports from it. It would be a sad day for the peoples of India and for the consumers of the world if England should withdraw.

An important and interesting civil war document is an official order from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Braxton Bragg, dated Corinth, April 6, 1862, three days before the Battle of Shiloh, and after the forward movement had begun. It reads in part:

Gen. Beauregard desires that you should have all persons along the line of march, both black and white, relieved and sent to the rear there to be kept until the object of the present movement is accomplished.

This movement was against Grant, then at Pittsburg Landing.

A letter from Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln is dated Philadelphia, March 6, 1780, and reads in part as follows:

Congress are disposed to lend every aid in their power for the defence of Charles Town and the Southern Department. Inclosed you will find an act requesting the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina to use their utmost exertions in filling up their Continental Batallions. I hope before this comes to hand you may receive such reinforcements as shall enable you to defend Charles Town.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to a Mr. Bacon, says:

Three per cent. or 5½ is as much as men in general make of their money in the ordinary and honest vocations of life. More may be made at the gaming table or by shaving, but neither of us follow these pursuits.

A fine letter of General Joseph E. Johnston to President Jefferson Davis, dated Rappahannock Bridge, March 13, 1862, was written apparently before the hostility caused by Davis overruling military action had become pronounced between them. It relates to the evacuation of Manassas Junction on March 10 by the Confederates. Johnston details his instructions to Gen. Hill, Gen. Whiting and Col. Anderson, and says that rations and corn were destroyed. He then goes on to say:

More than half of the regimental property was left and burned, fortunately for the mobility of the army, altho personal losses are to be deplored. The army had accumulated a supply of baggage like that of Xerxes' Myriads. * * * By proper arrangement of the railroad it seems to me that from the neighborhood of Gordonsville 20,000 or even 30,000 men might be thrown into Rappahannock in a single day. This would require military control, however. May not that be assumed in such a time as this? We should gain greatly by the arrangement.

A fine letter of Gen. George Washington, "Hdqts., (near West Point,) Oct. 9, 1778," is addressed to Col. Putnam and refers to the rumor of the British evacuation of New York City. Other interesting items are Lincoln and Grant's permit for cotton to run the blockade; letters of Thomas Nelson, George Clymer, Robert Treat Paine and Roger Sherman, signers of the Declaration; a holograph letter of John Brown of Osawatomie; autographs of a number of the Presidents, and letters of Longfellow, Holmes, Bayard Taylor, Edwin Booth, Gen. Lee, and Gen. Longstreet.

SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES

Include Motors and Munitions, Typewriters and Cocktails.

Custom House manifests released yesterday show heavy cargoes for the Allies in vessels leaving for Europe on Dec. 5.

One of these ships, the American Transport sailing for Havre, carried unusually heavy supplies for the French Army. Among the items manifested were 265 motor trucks, valued at $496,921; saddles valued at $99,525; 5,400,945 pounds of copper, worth $680,957; 280,973 pounds brass, valued at $29,748; 224,052 pounds spelter, valued at $13,363; 14,000 packages "manufactures of steel and iron," said to be shrapnels, valued at $48,000, and 21 traction engines for military purposes, valued at $65,100. The same steamer also took out 41 American built snow plows, valued at $10,190, for use in the Winter campaign.

The British War Office is ordering great quantities of canned goods from the Western packers. One of the largest single consignments of this kind to be shipped left here Dec. 5, on the Minnehaha bound for London. She carried 35,884 packages of canned meat, valued at $102,959. There also was shipped to the British Government 3,634 packages of cartridges, valued at $104,107. The click of the American typewriter will be heard at the front, as the Minnehaha took out 397 packages of machines, worth $22,962, all consigned to the War office.

The steamer had aboard 532 automobiles of all kinds for the British Army, their value being manifested at $164,768, while 38 traction engines valued at $11,548 were also on the same boat. Other items include 125 metal-working machines worth $16,327; 300 packages of typewriters valued at $19,659 consigned to the Russian Government at Moscow; drugs, hospital supplies and foodstuffs are also items in the Minnehaha's manifest was "30 packages, colors, valued at $19,500." Somebody forwarded $280 worth of cocktails to a British army officer. Firearms had a value close to $10,000.

Factory Commission to Meet Here.

The New York State Factory Investigating Commission will hold a series of public hearings on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 7, 8, and 9, at 10:30 A. M., to consider the advisability of recommending the enactment of wage legislation for women and minors. The hearings on Thursday and Friday will be held in Room 504 of the Surrogate's Court, Hall of Records, and on Friday in Room 520 of the Municipal Building. Employers, labor union men and social workers have been invited to appear. The following week the commission will hold hearings in up-State cities.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Incorporated today:

Van Vechten Milling Co., Rochester, $100,000; A. H. Case, W. W. Van Vechten, W. C. Schmidt.

Hasler Bros., commission, factors, agents, ship chandlers, coal, $80,000; R. A. Travers, T. B. and F. E. Hasler, Produce Exchange Bldg.

Atlas Typewriter Co., $100,000; C. W. Rathjens, L. C. Steffens, H. Reher, 276 W. 11 St.

F. M. Coughlan & Son, eggs, butter, poultry, $100,000; W. G. German, F. M. Coughlan, J. Clifford Ford, 28 Valley St., East Orange, N. J.

Edible Extracts, pharmaceutical products, soap, confectionery, food extracts, $50,000; J. H. Wilson, C. W. Leffler, W. E. Kissel-burgh, Jr., 111 B'way.

Current-Saving Electric Sign Co., $16,000; J. G. Williams, L. L. Brown, G. F. Hummel, 1476 B'way.

E. Schoenmaker Co., tires, automobile merchandise, $25,000; H. I. Huber, L. N. Mansuy, E. Schoenmaker, 838 Lenox Ave.

Weisenkamp, Wolf & Kornbluth, furs, skins, $25,000; C. and H. Weisenkanker, H. M. Kornbluth, 200 W. 111 St.

Universal Safety Brake Co., $25,000; R. and L. M. Bernfeld, S. Wiesenberg, 341 Crimmins Av.

P. L. Pease & Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, heating, ventilating, $20,000; H. Cherrnay & Co., fruit, syrups, $15,000; L. and S. Sobel, H. Cherrnay, 554 Grand St.

Wolfson-Flax Co., Brooklyn, tobacco, confectionery, Lucinda A. Kennedy, Metuchen, J. R. Thurnherr & Co., Union, real estate, $100,000; Robert Thurnherr, Charles Oschsner, Emil Oschsner, West New York.

Richards Optical Co., Elizabeth, $10,000; George B. Richards, Elizabeth; Robert C. Kennedy, Cornelia A. Kennedy, Metuchen.

J. R. Thurnherr & Co., Union, real estate, $100,000; Robert Thurnherr, Charles Oschsner, Emil Oschsner, West New York.

Elgin Motor Co., Elizabeth, $10,000; Frank Bohl, Elizabeth; Frank Bohl, Jr., Elizabeth.

Empress Picture Corp'n, $10,000; H. G. Wiley, R. A. Kohn, H. Harris, 31 Nassau St.

Kay-See Motor Service Corp'n, Buffalo, $15,000; E. L. Marshall, A. E. Barger, H. Barton Parry.

Buse-Patten Motor Car Co., Buffalo, $10,000; E. A., G. G., and G. Buse.

Barker Cold Storage Co., Barker, $60,000; D. Tice, G. Lewis, J. Todkill.

D. & S. Waist, $5,000; J. Weinberger, J. Goldman, E. Spiro, 62 W. 39 St.

Interborough Tax Lien Corp'n, realty, $15,000; Jellinek, A. Recht, A. P. Munn, 27 Cedar St.

Deferred Dividend Corp'n, loan money on mortgage, brokerage, $5,000; A. Dudley Brittan, G. M. Harris, J. L. Lombard, San Francisco, Cal.

King Edward Animal Show, $8,000; V. D. Levitt, M. Taxier, H. Meyerhoff, 140 W. 42 St.

Thamm-Carlton Advertising Corp'n, $5,000; W. A. Young, G. H. Carlton, P. Thamm, 315 W. 55 St.

Pettibone-Mingay Electric Supply Co., Niagara Falls, $5,000; C. P. Mingay, L. A. and L. W. Pettibone.

New York Leather Dressing Co., dye, inks, dressing, $10,000; E. Pursch, J. Rosener, B. G. Granville, 139 W. 93 St.

Huntington Aircraft Co., Garden City, $5,000; G. Lacey, W. H. Caldwell, Jr., H. Huntington, Princeton, N. J.

Authorizations: Pressed Asbestos Products Co., Newark, N. J., $75,000; rep., Titus De Bobula, 261 Fifth Av. S. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., Wilmington, Del., textiles, $2,000,000; rep., D. Schoenfeld, 27 W. 23 St.

Capital increases: N. Y. Theatre Co., $1,000,000 to $1,200,000; A. Klein & Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $25,000; Amalgamated Mills, N. Y., $10,000 to $12,000; M. W. Brooks Knitting Co., Oswego, $5,000 to $15,000; Fialla & Eppler, N. Y., $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Admiral Realty Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $8,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Kingston Road Construction Co., Brown's Station; Hudson Valley Engineering Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 5.—Charters filed today:

Westfield Egg Farm Co., Westfield, farm products, $10,000; Alfred D. Hahn, Jennie L. R. Hahn, Westfield; Marie Vorhous, New York.

Richards Optical Co., Elizabeth, $10,000; George B. Richards, Elizabeth; Robert C. Kennedy, Cornelia A. Kennedy, Metuchen.

J. R. Thurnherr & Co., Union, real estate, $100,000; Robert Thurnherr, Charles Oschsner, Emil Oschsner, West New York.

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GERMAN COMPANIES DO PAY.

Insurance Policies Here Are Not Affected by the War.

Insurance brokers and agents representing German and German-American insurance companies were indignant yesterday over the extract from a letter printed in The London Times and cabled here for publication, saying that "German underwriters have not been remitting any cash here since the commencement of the war, and that certain of the assured have so far been unable to recover from their German underwriters."

In reply to this statement it was pointed out that, under American law, the American business of the four German companies operating here rests not upon assets in Germany, but upon assets in this country, carefully guarded by the Insurance Departments of the States in which these companies operate.

H. N. Kelsey, United States manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, said that his company had been in business here continuously for fifty-eight years, and that loss claims against it in these war times were being paid with the same promptness as in the last half century.

"Its assets in the United States," said Mr. Kelsey, "are for the protection of its American policy holders. They are invested in State, municipal, and standard railroad bonds, and are in the hands of American trustees and the various State Insurance Departments.

"This is also true of the other German companies, the Prussian National, the Aachen and Munich, and the Nord-Deutsche Company. They are among the financial institutions, and are adjusting and paying their losses in the usual fair and prompt manner."

Orton G. Orr of the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg said:

"As a member of a firm representing two German companies I am in a position to state that one of these companies has remitted to the United States since the beginning of the war, and we have an arrangement under which they will remit funds to us at any time required. With the other company we have an arrangement under which we can draw through a firm of bankers here as required. Inasmuch as at present the United States managers of a company, whose head office is in a country involved in the present war, are not remitting their premiums to the head office, the United States managers are perhaps without exception in possession of so much money that there is no necessity for a remittance."

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

Samples of the Goods Used There Are Now Here for Inspection.

B. Joachim, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned from a three months' trip through Central America, is now making his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House. He brought back with him a number of samples of various commodities which have found a ready market in these republics and which illustrate the type of goods sold there by English, German, Italian, French, and other European manufacturers. There are a large number of cotton and woolen goods of all kinds, cotton piece goods, fancy dress goods, silks, and a large variety of other products.

Mr. Joachim thinks that, although in general financial and trading conditions are somewhat restricted as a result of the war, there open nevertheless Central American republics furnish a favorable field for the future development of American trade.

E. C. Porter, Commercial Agent in charge of the New York branch office, is anxious to have interested American manufacturers and merchants call at his office and discuss the entire situation with Mr. Joachim.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FERDINAND R. EIDEN, salesman, 344 Willis Avenue, formerly manufacturer of flowers and feathers at 64 East Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $24,586 and no assets. This is his second time in bankruptcy.

ARTHUR T. RUTLER, of Arthur T. Rutler & Co., manufacturers of wash goods, 266 Broadway and at Ossining, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $24,855 and assets of $4,805.

GOTTFRIED SCHNEIDER, baker, 2,412 and 2,152 Westchester Avenue and 2,586 Walker Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,661 and assets of $2,745.

PRICE & STELLMAN, general merchandise, 1,002 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,221 and assets of $1,025.

JOSEPH J. ZEIGER, mechanic, 739 Oakland Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,680 and no assets.

JOE NEUBAUER, clerk, 72 Thompson Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,040 and no assets.

AMERICAN ROUND BALE PRESS COMPANY.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by the American Round Bale Press Company; its liabilities are $934,407, of which $674,749 is due on 1,349 bondholders for principal and interest. The available assets are $27,850, in addition to eighty patents, fifty-nine cotton gins, and other property. Judge Augustus Hand appointed Paul Jones of 49 Wall Street receiver. The stoppage of exports by the war is given as the cause of the failure.

DESMOND CALLEY of Calley Bros., fruits, 57 Vesey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,141, and assets $253.

TUSCHNETT & STRAUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Tuschnett & Strauss, manufacturing jewelers at 180 William Street, by Herzfelder & Kohn, $464; Lowenthal, Loeb & Co., Inc., $236, and Arthur Rosenberg, $407. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $5,000.

NICHOLAS N. JOELSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nicholas N. Joelson, druggist, 445 Audubon Avenue, by Abraham Ruth, $492; Samuel J. Ruth, $65, and Hyman Kuchlewitz, $25.

S. HEILMANN & CO., wholesale hosiery, 5 and 7 West Fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $121,872 and assets, consisting of stock and cash in banks, values not given, and outstanding account $65,000, which have been assigned.

HARRISON & ROSENBERG, cloaks, 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $24,481 and assets of unknown value.

BECKER & RUSSAK, clothing, 1,904 Third Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $5,104 and assets $161.

ELLEN RABINOWITZ, furs, 22 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,523 and assets $1,864.

MARCHISIO BROTHERS, restaurant, 121 West Forty-third Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,574 and assets $19,561.

ISAAC DAVIS.—Judge Hand has appointed Isaac Siegel receiver for Isaac Davis, house furnishing goods, 240 and 281 Grand Street, bond $1,000. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $2,000.

COLOMBI DE AGRO CO., INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Harold Remington receiver for Colombi De Agro Co., Inc., winers and grocers, 28 Mulberry Street, bond $2,500. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $8,000.

JACOBS & HARRIS, raincoats, 41 Union Square, have assigned to Max Sheinart.

ELIZE GALAMBOS, doing business as the Cafe Imperial at 115 Second Avenue, has assigned to Maurice P. Hartman.

ABRAHAM MARKOWITZ, clothing, 154 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Isidor Apfelzweig.

ISAK WEINTRAUB, trunks and umbrellas, 311½ Carmine Street, has assigned to Henry B. Gresser.

BERGER & TENZER.—Sadie Berger and Fannie Tenzer, who composed the firm of Berger & Tenzer, corsets and gloves, 92 Second Avenue, have assigned to Alexander Ackerson.

Out of Town

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Allen M. Harbaugh, an insurance agent. Liabilities, $66,822; assets, $250,472.50. The assets consist largely of securities of the Realty Realization Company, now in litigation.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Educational Alliance—E. D. Gardner, $204.

Altrades Inc.—A. Meyersburg, $392.

All Star Feature Corp.—Metro Lithograph Co., $2,065.

Byrne, Wilfred P.—Mount St. Mary's College of Sisters of Mercy, $450.

Brescia, Maria, Vincenzo Brescia, and Renato Mevogilonni—Cutlicos, $171.

Carstens, Charles—W. W. Farley, $260.

Chester, Clarence L.—W. H. Whiles, $181.

Cronin, John, and Samuel Marx—People, &c., $260.

Cohn-Block Co.—A. Rusch et al., $260.

Davis, Laheny & Co. and Francis H. Kimball —H. Behlen & Bro., Inc., $800.

Demarest, Elizabeth A.—Waltman, Cooch & Smith, $4,135.

Erie R. R. Co.—T. M. Burtnett, costs, $119.

Eastern Steamship Corp.—D. McMahon, $1,002.

Flore Pub. Ass'n, Inc.—B. Textor, $272.

Feindel, Benjamin — Tottenville National Bank, $1,159.

Frank, Alphonse—Encyclopaedia Britannica, $117.

Fleischmann, Gustave J.—C. H. Dawes et al., $576.

Gambert, William—B. Mayer & Son, Inc., $179.

Gippeople, G. Curtis—J. M. Thomas et al., $258.

Giraus, Samuel P., alias Samuel P. Groves, sale Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $15,000.

Greenwood, Ernest H.—Shackleton, Inc., $210.

Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co.—Church & Warren Co., $219.

Goldstein, Philip—S. Selicowitz, $119.

Gray, Wm. E.—H. Irvin, $214.

Harder, Paul—Mattson Rubber Co., $190.

Hommel, Hirsh, Harry Strasser, and H. Hommel & Co.—L. Oppenheimer, &c., $179.

Hobby, William—L. Karger, $1,839.

Hobby, William—L. Karger, $1,839.

Same—R. Karger, $1,839.

Same—H. Stern, $1,839.

Hammer, Abraham, and Rose—S. Levin, $1,111.

Haight, Allen T.—W. E. Magee, $132.

Hartman, Benjamin P.—Hotel Claridge Co., Inc., $788.

Jackson, James A.—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc., $153.

Kimball, Francis H., and Frederick H. Rooms —T. T. Ono, $837.

Keehn, August, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.

Lampheer, Henry A. G., adm.—Third Avenue R. R. Co., costs, $111.

Litwor, Harry—H. J. Herold et al. $201.

Lee, William J.—C. F. Gaffney, $300.

Lowenstein, Moses—William Gamble & Co., $200.

McQueeny, Patrick—J. A. Ross et al. $576.

Morgan, John J.—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $78.

Morton, Abraham—W. B. A. Jurgens, $1,139.

Maxcy, David—Bayerstown Burial Casket Co., $200.

Meyer, Joseph B., rec'r—P. A. B. Widener, costs, $127.

Meadows, Thomas C.—Whildan & Hancock, $2,706.

Morgan, William E.—T. Blythe, $123.

McCullough, David H.—W. A. Bareford et al, $795.

National L. E. B. Co.—G. J. Geiger et al, $207.

Nestor, Aloysius P.—A. C. Gants et al, costs, $134.

Nichols, Edwin—Locomobile Co. of America, $102.

Neegan, Patrick—M. De Vincenzo, $1,141.

Rafaky Charles S.—A. Kalashetz, $193.

Read, J. Parker—J. Rappert, $284.

Rezzio, John, alias John Emmas, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,500.

Robertson, Musco M.—W. R. Wilder et al, $127.

Sanitary Laundry Co., Inc.—E. V. J. Kohnstamm et al, $127.

Stafford, Hartwell—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $1,000.

Squire, Louis R.—E. M. Walsh, $289.

Schick, Hugo—T. Fritz, $153.

Seymour, Theatrical Co., Inc.—United Electric Light & Power Co., $158.

Sandberg, Charles—Acme Wood Carpet Flooring Co., $158.

Stern, Paul—C. F. Haring et al., $1,001.

Salkin, William—American Iron Supply Co., $115.

T. A. Clarke Co. and National Surety Co.—G. B. Raymond & Co., $1,510.

Terhune, Frank—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $152.

Title, Julius—T. Rubin, $467.

Vallentine, Benjamin B.—West Side Construction Co., $879.

Verlin, Thomas—A. Futterman, $127.

Wright, Williard T.—J. Kinscher, $108.

Wolfe, Abraham, and Fannie—J. Wolfe, $234.

Windsor Land and Improvement Co., D. Manger McLaughlin, I. Rosenbeck, and M. Joseph—First National Bank of Plattsburgh, N. Y., $5,010.

White, Lydia H.—J. F. De Beau, $337.

Wilson, Herman B., Jr.—Schack Mfg. Co., $272.

Weiss, Charles, and Margaret—H. Altmayer, $722.

In Bronx County.

Boreno, Frank—W. W. Farley, $200.

Downes, Thomas—E. A. Spencer, $125.

Frumab, Max—Bank of United States, $215.

Kaufman, Michael, and Morris Gisnet—H. Corenthal, $202.

Lowenstein, Moses—William Gamble & Co., $200.

Maier, Joseph—B. Burke, $443.

Randolph, Dalziel G.—Allendale Bldg. Co., $183.

Smith, Stephen G.—E. M. Flowery, $514.

Sennett, Eugene J.—W. I. Kollisch et al., $102.

Salkin, William—American Iron Supply Co., $115.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Gantz, Victor E.—L. Dashew, Oct. 26, 1914, $67.

Hawkins, Chas. S.—R. Mayer, Nov. 20, 1914, $3,000.

Rice, Bruce L.—E. Rothschild, June 8, 1914, $235.

Secured Holdings Corp.—Serman & Frank, Dec. 19, 1914, $702.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—E. Foley, Dec. 10, 1914, (released,) $756.

Devine, John—City of N. Y., June 8, 1914, (vacated,) $702.

Same—Same, June 8, 1914, (vacated,) $2,427.

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and Herman Bidder—L. Zimmerman et al., Dec. 31, 1914, (vacated,) $5,308.

Abe Brill Co.—L. Mandelstamm, Jan. 14, 1914, (vacated,) $2,157.

In Bronx County.

Independent Provision Co., Inc.—D. Hikan, Jan. 3, 1915, $269.

SOUTH AMERICA WAITS, TOO.

Ready to Buy, but Long Credits Are Asked, Says G. M. Billings.

George M. Billings of Kansas City, who started for Buenos Aires late in October to gather in some of the big business that some expected to be just waiting for Americans to come for it, got back yesterday on the steamship Highland Watch somewhat skeptical as to the opportunities that South America is teeming with for the bright American business man.

"I went down on the Vestris and we narrowly escaped the fate of the Vandyck," said Mr. Billings at the Wolcott, "and I decided to come back on a ship that the Kariruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm didn't seem to be so keen after. As it was, coming back was a long and tedious voyage, with the fear of the German commerce destroyers staring us in the face. Then when I wanted to come back I found difficulties in the way.

"You see they wouldn't sell anybody a ticket unless he had a passport. I had neglected to carry one with me, and when I sought to buy a ticket for home I was turned down at the Lamport & Holt Agency. However, I succeeded in getting a passport from the embassy.

"Lots of men who went down in the Vestris with me came back either on her or on the Highland Watch. I spent five weeks in Buenos Aires, but I couldn't find that anything was doing. They are willing to buy down there, but they don't seem able to pay for anything, as they are used to long credits. The National City Bank opened its branch in Buenos Aires early in December, and that made it easier to get express checks cashed. Before that it was next to impossible unless you could furnish absolute identification.

"Everything was flat in Buenos Aires. The feeling down there seems to be strongly against the Germans. In business the situation was somewhat shaded up after the battle of the Falkland Islands, but it did not improve enough to justify my staying."

OLD SOLDIER TO WORKHOUSE

Victim of San Juan Hill Wounds Seeks Food and Shelter in Prison.

A man who looked old and worn shambled into the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last evening and asked to be locked up out of the cold where he would have something to eat. He said he was James R. Christie, 46 years old, and that he had fought in the Spanish War.

He was shot in the head during the charge up San Juan Hill, he said, and his left leg was riddled with bullets. His face was paralyzed from the wound in his head. His injuries, he said, prevented him from getting work, and, although he had applied for a pension, it had not yet been granted.

Policeman Henry took Christie to the Men's Night Court, where, on his own request, Magistrate Ten Eyck committed him to the workhouse for three months.

Fire Chief Out After 44 Years.

Battalion Chief James Kellock, 66 years old, who has been conected with the Fire Department for forty-four years, and longer than any other member except Deputy Chief Lally, who entered three months before him, was retired yesterday by Fire Commissioner Adamson on two-thirds pay. Kellock was appointed immediately after the reorganization of the paid department in Brooklyn by the first Board of Fire Commissioners there. Commissioner Adamson says his record of long service without a single charge against him entitled Chief Kellock to a pension of $2,000 a year, instead of the usual $1,650.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

FRANK & SEEDER of Pittsburgh, Penn., are open to buy for spot cash 1,000 red fox sets; also high-class fur coats and small fur pieces of all kinds. Call with samples or telephone Wednesday morning, J. H. Shanberg, care S. Solomon, 470 4th Av., New York City.

JOBS FOR SPOT CASH, ladies', misses' serge, silk dresses, waists, silk; crepe, chiffon, cotton, skirts of serge, small furs, fine sale purposes, 10 o'clock Wednesday, 8th floor, 47 West 24th St.

Open for serge dresses and short suits and coats; will pay spot cash; must be cheap; will look Wednesday from 10 to 12. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

Only 40 dresses left; velvets, silks, and evening dresses; will be sold very cheap. 34 East 22d St., 7th floor.

THE PANARD COMPANY NOW AT THEIR new location, 34 West 27th St., have 2,000 ladies' and children's coats, variety of materials, to close at a price.

HILLMAN'S OF CHICAGO are in the market for 50 pcs of women's gold chiffon cloth for immediate delivery. Call with samples at 116 West 32d St.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT SAMPLES OF Spring coats all week; snappy styles. 6 West 20th, fifth floor.

OLD-ESTABLISHED IMPORTING HOUSE open to make connection with domestic silk mills; good banking facilities. S 80 Times.

1,000 PILE FABRIC COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Morris Jaffe, 40 to 46 West 25th, formerly at 28 and 30 West 25th.

LOOKING AT LADIES' SPRING COATS all week; only the highest class merchandise. 115 West 29th St., 10th floor.

WILL LOOK AT SPRING SAMPLES, coats and suits, between 8:30 and 11 A. M. S. Rosenberg, 28-32 West 27th St.

JOBBER is open for large quantities serge dresses; snappy Spring styles. 1st floor, 130 West 29th St.

Jobbers looking at Spring coats in children's and juniors'; all week. 27 West 24th St., 11th floor.

Will look at women's and misses' coats for Spring all week. Ellis & Lovett, 34 West 17th St.

Children's, misses, and ladies' coats to close out before removal. 17 West 17th St., 6th floor.

Jobber looking at silk and satin coats; also white chinchillas. 56 East 11th St., first floor.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT Spring line of suits, Tuxedo, 12 West 32d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th.

Open for ladies' Spring lingerie, dresses. 136 West 21st St., 8th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4@4¼ per cent. for the best names. Monday... 4@4½ " " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Stiff Cuff Shirts Coming Back.

A feature in the shirt trade remarked upon at the present time is the preference for the stiff cuff shirt over that of the soft cuff variety. Orders for the Spring, it is said, indicate that the soft, or French, cuff shirt will not be as strong in the favor of the retailers as it has been. The reasons given for the change are that the stiff cuff is more serviceable and keeps clean longer.

***

Hard Coal in Better Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that after a month of Winter weather that is commonly called the "old-fashioned" sort, the anthracite trade is in a pretty fair state of activity. Retail dealers, in fact, are rushed with business, and have been since early in December. The wholesale trade has been slower than usual to feel the stimulus of low temperatures, owing to the heavy stocks in yards at the beginning of Winter. The bituminous trade enters upon the new year with as much optimism as seems to be justified in the absence of any more definite signs of improvement.

***

May Have to Use Cotton.

Factors in the piece goods market have come to the conclusion that the foreign Governments here for uniform cloths must adopt one of two expedients if they insist on keeping the tensile strength standards they have set. Either exorbitant prices must be paid for all wool fabrics or the belligerents must accept a cloth containing some cotton. By the term all wool fabric as used here is meant a cloth made of fine wool of sufficiently long staple to withstand the necessary strength test. Fabrics in which cotton is carded are capable of standing the required test for tensile strength. The foreign idea of what should be paid for uniform cloths inclines the selling agents here to the opinion that the fabrics in which cotton is used will be given the preference in the future.

***

Bleached Goods Prices Moved Up.

The heavy buying that has been done in bleached goods in this market in the last month has resulted in further advances in prices from the low points touched about that time. William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight, said yesterday that "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 bleached goods were being sold ahead "at value," and that prices would doubtless be advanced again in the near future. Taylor, Clapp & Co. announced during the day that Lonsdale 4-4 bleached muslin had been advanced to 7¼ cents; Hope 4-4 bleached muslin to 6¾ cents; Lonsdale nainsook to 8¾ cents, and Blackstone 4-4 bleached muslin to 7¼ cents. All of these prices show an average of a quarter of a cent a yard over recent quotations.

***

Carrying Only One Line.

Most of the retail men's furnishers now restrict their purchases of a given class of merchandise to one line. Experience has shown them, it is said, that no advantage is to be gained by carrying two or more brands of the same sort of goods. Every manufacturer that sells the haberdasher manages to keep abreast of the times, and quickly imitates the collar or shirt of new design, put out by his competitor, almost as soon as it appears. Thus the retailer is scarcely ever called upon to supply merchandise of a given brand that he cannot readily duplicate in the stock that he carries. Where two or more lines are carried, the storekeeper is under an unnecessary expense and cannot make the number of turnovers during the year that will insure him a profitable business.

***

Better Outlook for Cotton.

If the European war is not ended by planting time, the South's cotton crop this year will be cut almost in half, according to J. G. Anderson of Rock Hill, S. C., who was the originator of the "Rock Hill" plan to curb the overproduction of this staple. Mr. Anderson is now stopping at the Hotel Martinique, having come to this city with W. J. Dabney, who is President of the Decatur, Ga., Board of Trade, to investigate conditions relative to the outlook for higher cotton prices. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Dabney have interviewed many of the city's prominent bankers and brokers, and yesterday telegraphed to various farmers' exchanges and organizations throughout the Southeast instructing them to urge the planters to retain their cotton at any cost, as a rise in prices now seems certain.

***

Guests at Dry Goods Dinner.

Among the guests of honor at the dinner of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which will take place at the Hotel Knickerbocker, Feb. 10, are Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Sarah S. Ohlesheimer, Percy Straus and B. H. Namm. James Simpson, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, has accepted an invitation tentatively. George H. O'Connor will give some of his famous character songs at the dinner. While the preparations for the convention have been given a good deal of attention, the association is not neglecting its work in other directions. John R. Kirby, publicity manager for the organization, will leave next Monday on a 6,000 mile trip during which he will address retailers in the various cities, on conditions that affect department stores. Lawrence Gardner, service manager, will make a similar trip in the near future.

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Color Card Meeting.

The meeting of manufacturers called by the Eastern and Western Millinery Associations on the question of getting up an American color or shade

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

17—J. T. Hendrick v. Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

516—Norfolk & Western R. R. v. Sarah E. Holbrook.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

517—L. & N. R. R. v. Laurence B. Finn.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

62—B. J. Marcellis v. J. A. Wilson.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

[illegible] v. Mrs. M. J. Dicks.—Question certified answered in the affirmative.

454—J. A. S. Brown v. A. H. Fletcher, &c., as adv and 455—Provident Life & Trust Co. v. A. H. Fletcher.—Decrees severed, with costs, and causes remanded.

28—South Covington & Cincinnati St. Ry v. City of Covington.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

62—People of S. N. Y., ex rel. Cornell Steamboat Co., v. W. H. Schmer, as State Controller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

97—H. A. Gilbert v. Emma S. David.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

511—Jeffrey Mfg. Co. v. H. O. Blagg.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

393—Martin Lawior v. D. E. Loewe.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

391—V. D. Lankford v. Platte Iron Works Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

449—American Water Softener Co. v. J. D. Lankford.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

446—W. S. Parish v. State Banking Board of Okla.; and 477—State Banking Board of Okla. v. W. F. Parish.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

104—Maryland Steel Co. of Balto. County v. U. S.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with direction to dismiss counter petition of the Govt. and enter judgment for appellant in amount claimed by it.

552—U. S. v. Erie Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed.

726—G. Ebling v. Thos. W. Morgan.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis granted.

808—Seaboard Air Line v. Ella M. Thornton; and 859—Erie R. Co. v. J. Solomon.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

728—Stanley Brown v. Pac. Coast Coal Co.—*Petition for writ of certiorari granted.*

702—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Pow. Co. v. W. Schlestman.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

733—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. v. Stanislaw Yensavage.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

754—Emerson & Norris Co. v. Simpson Bros. Corpn.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

456—Mutual Film Corpn. v. Industrial Commission of Ohio; and 457—Same v. Same.—Leave granted to file brief of the Universal Film Mfg. Co. as amicus curiae.

178—Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry Co. v. H. Ates Piano Co.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

179—C., M. & St. P. v. C. G. Uber.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

ACTIONS.

645—J. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Submitted.

499—U. S. A., by James C. Reynolds, Atty. Gen., v. L. & N. Ry. Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Jan. 6—606, 456, (and 457,) 557, 596, 14, 600, 422, 628, 648, 493, (and 494,)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 432, Post Office Building.

Cuneo Imp<SS Banes.	Autoplano<Am Co.
Church Co<Hilliard Hotel.	Whitcomb<Shultz.
Pilot<Cunard.	Am Society Co<same.
Ful<Cunard.	Re Lathrop.
Gutlook Co<Cupples.	Moore<Tug A C Rose.
Nation Elec Sig<Telefunken.	

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Fountain Elec F B Co, Fabre<Soulifu U D, <Yale & Towne.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Tech<Zibell D R P.	Stephane<Stamatocules.
Lambert Pharmacal< Bolton Chem.	Hollander<Frank.
Waldheimer<14 St F'k	Walker<Harriman.
Maurel<Smith.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity Calendar.

Nicholas Power<C. B. Smokalin<Rosner. Baird Co (2 acts). Cent. Trust<Chic, &c, RR.
Uni Button F & B< Bremer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Skerman<Phila & Read. Ry. Case on.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar, at 2 P. M.

Re naturalization of Abbondondolo.
Moore<Zulia.
Meyer<same.
Fowler<Fibre Line.

Spencer<Babylon RR.	
Sperry & Hutchinson<	
Fenster et al.	
Makovitch<Interboro.	

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People v. Campenelli, aplt.; People v. Voght, aplt.; People v. Freeman, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Columbia-Knickerbocker, &c., v. Wainwright and ano., Acker, et al., apits; Curtis, extr., v. Hudson Valley Ry. Co., apit; Hildebrandt, extrx. v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Apit; Stewart, admx., v. Union Bag & Paper Co., apit; Coleman, admx., v. Ridgeley-Robinson Co., apit.; Prine, admx., v. Commercial Travelers Accident Assn.; Gulbrandsen, admr., apit., v. Loed Elec. Co.; respt.; Broken, extr., v. Sherry, apit.; Windsor Trust Co. trustee, v. Westerly, Ind., &c., apit., &c.; Payne, admx., v. Lehigh Valley R. R., apit.; Foster & ano., trustees, &c., v. Morris et al. and Kingsland Ind., &c., apits.; Fuller, apit., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., apit.; Carnegie Trust Co. v. Well, apit.; Carley, admx., apit., v. Joline & ano., revrs.; Rogers v. Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., apit.; Tuttle, admx., v. Linch, revr., apit.; Sullivan Co. v. Cerv, apit., v. Cerv, apits; Hull, trustee, &c., apit., v. Palmer & ano., rspts.; Tyndall, admx., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., apit.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

McArthur Bros. Co., apit., v. Kerr, extr.; Condran, admx., v. Park & Tilford, apits.; Condran, admx., respt. v. Park & Tilford, apit.; Baumann v. Steingoster et al., impld., apits.; Allen et al., apits., v. Lavaud & ano.; Connell, admx., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., apit.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People v. Kane; People v. Markheim; People v. Evenson.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Trust Co. of America, apit., v. United Box Co.; Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court.

Carnegie Trust Co., apit., v. First Nat. Bank of C. N. Y.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in all courts.

The Lafayette Trust Co. v. Beggs, apit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Moot<Moor.	Re Weed.
Bunce<Humphrey.	Re P S Com (Mendel.)
Weston<Waitts.	People<C. Klinck Packing Co.
Re Farley-Barrick.	
People ex rel Kahn< Farley.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Pollitz<Wabash RR.	Roth<Tribune Assn.
Simpson<Stella.	Garbarini<Molsesant.
Yuengling<Elev Supply &c. Co.	Kell<Mortimer.
Black<Muller.	Wasnie<Linch.
Basler<Verner.	Fay<Purcell.
US App Ret Co<Compt Mer. &c.	Post & McCord<CNY.
A Reats Co<Bradley.	Marie<Social R F.
Dulles-Baldwin, &c< Pitts Con.	Voigt Co<Bacher C Co
Lowenstein<Kooh.	Nussbaum<Terry & T.
	Damers<Barker.
	Eichler<Fischer.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Re Wagner.	Alexander<Henry (2 acts.)
Auto Peg of Am< Hurlburt.	Wolseley<Wolseley.
Ebling Brew<Fusco.	Marcus<Metzger & Co
Re Whewell (E 213 St.)	Aspinwall<Fava.
Re same.	McGill<Merrison.
Re same.	Sass<Dilk Brew.
Re Coley (Hillside Av)	Hertz<Hartz.
Re Shrag (Elmwood St)	Steinhardt Bros< Brown.
Deutsch<Aron.	Grant Co<Angell.
CNY<Lowenthal.	Same<MacEwan.
McGillivray<McGillivray.	Re Weiss.
People ex rel Cooper< Greenhut.	Cousens<Adolph Spear Stone<Volk.
Cort Ex Bk<Ensign Rity.	Hellholtz<Joyce.
Coleman<Moss.	Danahar<Geoghegan.
Zographes<Zographos.	MacNamara<MacNamara.
Franklin Office Furniture Co<Klinck Land Corp.	Argeres<Argeres.
Re Amesans (Paulding Av.)	Pines<Townshend.
Re same (E 227 St.)	Wechsler<NY Con RR.
Manhattan Ry<Wien.	People ex rel Hawley<Henderson.
People ex rel Katz< CNT.	CNY<Binger Co. (2 acts.)
Lummis<Loewe.	Marlow<Equit Life.
Siman<Daniels Co.	Life Photo Film<Alco.
Kuhre<Atlas B & M.	Schenstrom<Johanson.
Katz<Gronich.	Butler<Morrison.
Richter<Lindermann.	Hyman & Oppenheim< Mitchell (2 acts.)
Seator<Perry & Co.	Butler<Morrison.
Maher of 36th St. & West End Av Co	Leifert<Gutmann.
Swallwood<Std Accdt.	Re Sway Millinery Supply.
Dinoch & Fink<CNT.	Gordon<Gordon.
Sankin<Sankin.	Landis<Moundrankis.
Schubers & Co<Hall	Goldschmidt<Liebling.
Kletzschmidt<Dobbs.	Larkin<Sands.
Berry<Johnston.	Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Palmer.	Re Evans.
Samet<Baldwin.	Re same.
Cabet E F<Seiser.	Kaufman<Keance Eng.
Dwosky<Schlachetzki	Mast<Bradley Con.
	Hahn<Adams.
	Cunningham<Wilcox.
	Cent Trust Co<Chic, &c, RR.

PART II.—Gerr, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J., at 10:15 A. M. Motions

Life Photo Film<Bell.	Cordier<Cordier.
Heine<Klock.	Kindgen<Bohaty.
Klondyke Gov Comm< Treadgold.	Dinnean<Dinnean.
Lee<242 W 50th St.	Cattillo<Cottillo.
Beetson<Peetson.	Carlo<Brennan.
Thiel Det<Burns Det.	Beatty<Beatty.
White<Leimburg.	Dick<J Spencer T Co.
Striker<Farrington.	Raw Silk Trad<Kleinberger.
Whytlaw<Haine.	Struth<Struth.
Preferred cause:	Schwartz<Schwartz.
Conde<Conde.	Kemico Camotery<NY Trust Co.
General calendar.	Gremaldi<L'hard Rity
Flint<Tuttle.	Whytlen<Howe.
Kawut<Godfried.	Tutt<Tutt.
Roer<Fuchs.	McConville<McConv.
Makepeace<Cukor.	Diamond<NY W&B RR
Horwitz & M<Herwitz (2 acts.)	Tax Lien<Appelby.
Zalenko<Times B Imp	Palmroe<Palazzo Shoe
Goodwin Con<Verm't Hygeia Ice Co.	Speck<Maduro Merc.
Turvesky<Lipkin.	Thompson<Tompkins Launch.
Goldman<Hopp.	Uffell<Schacht I W.
Marx<Maresch.	Freeborn<Rosenthal.
Davidson<Buchanan.	Pomar<Posner.
Glass<Glass.	NJ Terra Cotta<Long.
	Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., case on; VI., Hendrick, J., case on; VII., Cohalan, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Simpson<Mer. Ry Co. Coyle<Lippard-Stewart M C. Bissert<Mer. Ry Co. Bissert<Kempler< Blaugas Co Clear.

PART II.—(Adjourned Held in Part XIV, at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Title Guar & Trust Co<Pam.

Oct. Term)—Page J.—

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Morrison<CNY. McAniff<N Y Edison. Reid<Hotel Seville. Ignatowitz<Werbelovsky.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Regan<Sargent. Forbel<Wunsche. Dittrich<CNY. Kelly<Mulqueen. Wall<Sanborn Map. Moretta<Foster S Ice.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Healy<C RR of N J. McGarrity<CNY. C Smith<same. H Smith<same. Ballinger<Albright. S Carpenter<Prescott. W Carpenter<same. Jacobson<C I & RR. Hyams<Tishman. Kraus<NY Cons RR. Scaglioni<Pitts Con.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Farewsky<CNY. Buchalter<Brady Con.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Shenk<Olive. Rosoff<Goldfarb. Weiss<Jones. Litt<Cobery.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Schlesinger<Georghegan. Herrity<Bing.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Van Zandt<Roberts. Sauer<Cent Pk, &c, RR. Brench<Silver Motor. Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Roche<3 Av RR. Goldenberg<3 Av RR.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Schaefer<Keenan. Glass<Knick Ice. (2 acts). Trievan<New Eng SS. Pilot<Pitts Con. Muller<NY Edison. Brodsky<Lyons. Kuhiman<B H RR.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Albanese<Pitts Con. Eane<Liebmann S Brew. Donohue<E Riv Mill. Brandes<Bradley Con. Burke<M'Cabe Hanger Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 11.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Kats<Kats. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ehrich<Lockhart, Jr. Miller<Miller. Same<same. Heyn<Y Times. Vogel<Wolf. Heilper<Princess Cir. McCurrach<McInnis. Fed Tube<Hilderd Howe<Plymouth Rub.

Hardinge<US Zinc. Orbris Rity<Judson. Minsky<Minsky. Williams<CNY. Fine<Ginsburg. Peschmanns<Hayes. Burke<Penn Mut Life. Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Detmer Woolen<D, L & W RR. Cox<Kats. Whiston<CNY. Kemater<Bedell. Sasse<Order U C T. Same<Conveyors Co. Samedi<7th M A.

Carroll<Bradley. Mercantile Nat Bk< Schneering. Fed Ry<Carberry. Farquharson<Peabody & Way Tr<Bonacel. Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Scanlon<Carrollan. *McArthur Bros<CNY.* Ernschal<Proctor. *Case on.*

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Julia M. Brand, John H. Lyon, Catherine Kane, A. L. Strasburger, Isabella Adams, George Gauer.

R. A. Canfield, Simon Unger, Hugo Reisinger, Fannie B. Dyckman, A. L. Strasburger, James W. Phyfe.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, Martha Breen. Estates: Margaret Caulter. S., at 10:30 A. M.—

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Allen, J. At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Gow<Dolan.	Pickett<same.
Blumberg<Greenwald.	James<same.
Hirschfeld<Shields.	Fickett<same.
Schwartz<Diamond.	James<same.
Flim Stock<Prog M P Co.	Fickett<same.
Goodmest Collar< Rothschild.	Fickett<same.
	James<same.
	Fickett<same.
	Cohen<same.
	Fed Rty Co<Janes.
	Schwarz Co<Sirrah.
	H Kayser & Flis< Buse & W.
	Kurzaner<Archer.
	Mandel<Fisher.
	Landau & Salan< Gainsburg.
	O'Reilly<Schwartzreich.
	Robinson<Hesslein.
	Myers<Gray.
	Richenberg<Munter.
	Reliance Esev<Hall. (2 acts.)
	Wilson<Duncan.
	Brown<Drubin Co.
	Interstate Rubber< Michel Bros.
	Jasper<Gold.
	Brunstein<P Brous Co.
	Comm'l Despatch, &c <Madison Mills.
	Shils<Lookstein.
	H Koehler & Co< Lewis Pub Co.
	Heber<M Graham Con

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M. Fried<Son. Blumenfield<See Bank Whitaker<Monroe. Peacock<Adler. Feinstein<Rubin. Rugelmas<Boxer. Huber<Lunn. Meyer<Emry. Ambrose<N Y Rys. McNamara<Kramer, (2 acts.) Loft<F W Banner Co. Kavett<Linch. Fischer<N Y Rys. Berkowitz<Automatic Costume Co. Gottlieb<N Y Rys, (2 acts.) Brunstein<Pi Brons. Schwartz<N Y Rys. Goldberg<N Y Rys. Heidman<Levine. Bacon<Co<Hammer. Meglioski<Gutterman. Karlman<Berg. Boiling<Boyhen. Nat Fireproofing Works< Butler. Simon<Lehr Cafe. Gluckberg<Schaffman.

McKeon<Petrowski & K. Co. Kolodny<Asinof. Hooper<Bradley Con. Barasch<Whitridge. Goldstein<Smith. Sheehy<Hall C R T. Oddie<Moon. Apartment Hold<Field Fennick<NY Rys. Abolafia<same. Weingarten<same. Donohue<Turkel. Grossfield<Stern. Baltzman<Goldstein. Bandwerber<Knick Ice Feinberg<Strassing. Rubel<NY Rys. Lauchner<Lamborn. Gavol<Rinaldo. Moir<Helfrich. Hopkins<Belt Line RR Berlin<Wollman. Black<Ober. Gartland<Gartland. Bergsman<Magid. Weiss<Roberts. Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Finelite, J., at 10 A. M.

Porcari<Wavecrest F. Spitzer<Greene's. Alving<De Rise.	Averbuck<W Sh R R. Harris<Kaufman. Hehle<Schnaman. Levy<Hagadorn Bros.
D R Paint<Hedden & Son.	Rosen<Rothkrug.
Holman<Gunnell.	Ohlbaum<Newmark.
Hannon<Gerety.	Durie<Kennelly.
Chelsea Firep't S W Co<Denny.	Freedberg<Marmon.
Friedberg<Abel.	Rehm<Manda.
Strauss & Co<Cuyler Rty.	Kransbaum<King.
Cleffy<Houghtaling.	Title Guar, &c<Blaupam.
Flattery<Lawrence.	Rump<Boomer.
Fuller<Borden.	Rosenblum<Rose.
Salmon<Yellan.	Marx & Son<Aldrich.
Soffersman<Dits.	Mest Litho<Warner.
Schaefer<Otis Lithog Sommer<Kohn.	Hollister<Walnberg & S Martin<Martin. Clear.

TRIAL TERM.—PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Colon<Siegel.	Wilhelm<Selesky.
Blumberg<Greenwald.	Anshen<Ostrich, &c.
Hirschfeld<Shields.	Pitts P G<Burke & Sons.
Schwartz<Diamond.	Jackson<Novich.
Flim Stock<Prog M P Co.	Menlet<Garcia.
Goodmest Collar< Rothschild.	

These cases will be called and passed for the day upon request of counsel:

Farrell<Am Tie & T.	Breslin<Swidut.
MacGregor<Brown.	Uris<Libman Con.
Tawbin<US G Lodge, 1076 S.	Estates Mtge Sec< Vista Hold.
Cohen<Gronowitz.	Friedman<Trubin.
Oblatt<Yankower.	Rowe<Springer.
Blum<Rosenbaum.	De Prado<Plantasia.
Livingston<Krulewitch.	Mokowitz<Hanchstain.
Vernon<Bellamy.	Case on.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:48|Moon rises..10:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:43	11:27	4:42	5:16
Governors Island	10:48	12:00	5:09	5:39
Hell Gate	12:39	1:21	6:43	7:19

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 5.

SS Ioannina, Patras, Dec. 10.
SS Le Coq, Cardiff, Dec. 17.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, Dec. 17.
SS Pinerete, Boston, Jan. 3.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 2.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Jan. 1.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 30.
SS Fur, London, Dec. 6.
SS Haro, Siden, Dec. 7.
SS Rachel, London, Dec. 10.
SS Stalheim, St. Michaels, Dec. 16.
SS Astrea, Palamos, Dec. 9.
SS Santiago, Galveston, Dec. 30.
SS Highland Watch, Buenos Aires, Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnehaha	London	Dec.	24
Eyldyk	Rotterdam	Dec.	16
Eastern Prince	Bahia	Dec.	10
New York City	Swansea	Dec.	18
Atholl	Balboa	Dec.	27
Iroquois	San Domingo	Dec.	31
Manuel Calvo	Havre	Dec.	26
Niagara	Havre	Dec.	27
Carolyn	Balboa	Dec.	19
Waaldyk	Rotterdam	Dec.	20
Corredyk	Rotterdam	Dec.	22
Perugia	Palermo	Dec.	19
Athinai	Patras	Dec.	23
Hudson	Bordeaux	Dec.	29
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Dec.	28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan.	3

DUE TOMORROW.

Carrillo	Kingston	Jan.	3
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan.	2
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan.	2
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan.	2
Hutton	Jacksonville	Jan.	4

DUE FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Dec.	30
Megantic	Liverpool	Dec.	30
Oceana	Bermuda	Jan.	5
Alkyard	Grenada	Jan.	1
Matico	Havana	Jan.	2
Colon	Cristobal	Jan.	2
Concho	Galveston	Jan.	2
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan.	2

DUE SATURDAY.

Minnetonka	London	Dec.	30
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan.	2
Venetia	Marseilles	Dec.	22
Troondjemafjord	Hull	Dec.	24
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan.	6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan.	6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Segurana, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Morinquen, St Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	11:00 A.M.
Franconia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 5.

SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 6th, forenoon, Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 104 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 90 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Colon to New York, was 619 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco to New York, was 192 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 132 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 477 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 56 miles N. E. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolyn, San Francisco to New York, was 444 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS John A. Hooper, San Francisco to New York, was 230 miles S. at 8 P. M.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cummings<Cummings.	Frick<Moran.		
Levi<Delgado.	Conklin<Conklin.		
Brook<Crown.	Passerelli<Passerelli.		
Robinson<McGee.	Castelli<Underhill Rty		
Whitehouse<Adams.	NY C & H RR<Yonkers, (3 acts.)		
Cranwood<Silverstein.	Bentinger<Bentinger.		
Noble<Powell.	Todd<New Rochelle.		
Lawyers T Ins & T< Granite Sp Water.	Krug<Harris.		
Millard<Alpine.	Kelsey Smith & Co< Bender.		
Hamilton<Ward.	Lawyers T Ins & T< Granite Sp Water.		
Index of cases for Justice Keogh presiding:	Levi<Deitch et al.		
Atterbury<Loan & Cub, et al.	Martin<Ryan.		
A P Husted Co<CNY et al.	Millard & Alpine et al.		
Arlington Con<Hooke et al.	Noble<Powell et al.		
Baird<Nayor et al.	NY C & H RR< Port Chester.		
Barberi<Sun Solothane, &c.,	NY C & H RR< Yonkers, (3 acts.)		
Bentinger<Bentinger.	Passerelli<Passerelli.		
Brock<Crown.	Perony<Webster.		
Burns<Downing & ano.	Pye<Green.		
Cassavoy<Silverstein.	Passerelli Lt & RR< Motokart Co.		
Castelli<Underhill Rty	Reiner<Gager.		
Cohen<Annex Homes.	Robinson<McGee.		
Conklin<Conklin.	Roosevelt<Adams.		
Cummings<Cummings.	Rose<Doria et al.		
Crane Co<F G Proctor Mc Vernon Rty.	Young Bros Lumber< Curtis et al.		
Nese Rochelle<N R S Security, (2 acts.)	Schleicher<Schleicher.		
Delanoy<Bodine et al.	Sagamore Dev<Smith.		
De Pasquale<Epling Brewing et al.	Sagamore Dev<Lent et al.		
Delia<Delia.	Thomas<Bunnell.		
Doherty<Weldon.	Todd<New Rochelle.		
Dusenberry, Jr<Sagamore Develop.	Mahlstedt Lumber< Miller.		
Ecclesine<Ecclestine.	St Paul F & M Ins< Kelley.		
Feinels<Feinels.	White Plains Ind Rty		
Finn<Ganong et al.	Weber<Weber.		
Finn<Fink.	Wheeler<Polhemus.		
Kordmen<White Pl'n.	Wood<Le Grange.		
Frick<Moran et al.	I. Mills, J.; Part II.,		
Gates<Gilligan.	McCarthy<Ringler & Co.		
Gault & ano<People's S Bk, Yonkers et al.	Larosa<C T Wills Co.		
Govers<New Rochelle.	Tunnino<same.		
Guglielmo<New Rochelle Bank & ano.	Wallace<Adams RR.		
Hamilton et al<Ward et al.	Gardella<Pitts Con.		
	Bahr<Int R T.		
	Harris<Mason & H.		
	Briggs<SCE, Arcanum.		

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Jackson<Shadbolt Mfg	Schindler<Hummerich et al.		
Benning<Empson and an.	Hovell<Reid et al.		
Beatty<S H R R.	Glasgow<CNY.		
Matson<S H R R.	Anderson<H R RR.		
Lubet<CNY.	McCormick<same.		
Parfitt<same.	Moskowitz<CNY.		
Ash<Nas R R.	Shults<Bershadsky (3 acts.)		
Syverson<S E D Term	Somerville<CNY.		
Mule<Boston Ins.	Eisenhauer<Jones.		
Dorflein<Haggerty.	Middleton<Browne.		
Bell<McConnell.	Wyckoff<Nassau RR.		
Kohler et al<Conlan et al.	Mutz<Gurney.		
Brandino<I R T.	Shepman Mfg & R< Sussman.		
Legret<Pelletreau & another.	O'Rourke<C I & R RR.		
Kraus<Wexler.	Jeffrey<Miller.		
Dorgan<Anderson et al.	Hudson Con RR.		
Maso-Borath-R<Fins et al (3 acts.)	Clarke<I R T.		
Feitel<Burroughs Bldg Material.	Rosenberg<B H RR.		

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 7.
Highest number reached, 4724.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Boccis<Nassau RR.	Lang<Nassau RR.		
McKenna<same.	Autuori<C I & B RR.		
Loring<C I & B RR.	Hopkins<Chesney.		
Cohn Cut Stone<Rutland Con.	Silverberg<Nassau RR		
Gunderson<Bushey.	Mason<Auditore.		
These causes, if answered, will be passed for the day:	Rogers<Marcello.		
Rogers<Van Hoskerck.	Kornfeld<Saftler.		
French<Garbarino.	Parker<Luckenback.		
Rullo<Bruno.	Wachsman<B U E R R.		
Foaner<Hornett.	Vagibian<B H R R.		
Sheehy<Turnbull.			
Ingargiola<Rosenblatt.			

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Will of Nellis C. Finn, Accts in estates of:	Thomas Cady Estates of:
Harry S. Mouk.	Lewis Hicks.
Mary Jonathan.	Ellen Meehan.
John Mattern.	W. J. Schofield.
P. H. Morris.	Francis E. Groves.
	Shapiro Infants.
	Harry Geering.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Number reached 447b.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dineen<Dineen's.	Bisset<same.		
Johnson<NY & Q Co R	Timmons<3 Av Ry.		
Goekner<same.	Hofgacker<I R T.		
Hill<same.	Pinto<Morris Amuse.		
Lewis<Gair Co.	Miller<L I R R Co.		
Bott<Karcher & ano.			

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Bogan<same.	Lynch<Stevenson Co.		
McDougall<same.	Prendergast<B, Q Co & S Ry.		
Nix<42 St, Man, &q Ry.	Ryan<L I RR (2 acts)		
Jamilys<B H R R.	Ehenberg<CNY & ano.		
Riechers<Burkhardt.	Gilbert<same.		
Maderio<Karfoil.	Archipowski<Kenyon.		
Murray<L I R R.	Reinhardt

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BANGS LABORATORIES, INC., Bankrupt. No. 20526. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Charles Burlingham, the Trustee, will sell at the order of the Court, the personal property of said bankrupt located at Nos. 69 and 71 West 90th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of a leasehold, a gallery for the production of and a laboratory for the development of negative and positive film for moving picture purposes, together with all personal property belonging to the bankrupt as now contained in said premises, and its trade marks and trade names and the good will of the business, and all property formerly owned by the bankrupt of every nature, sort and description, excepting only accounts, receivable, chose and chosen in action, said sale to be made on written competitive sealed bids in the following manner:

Bids for the entire plant as a going concern.

The sealed bids with cash or certified check for 10% of the amount of bid may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of the Referee, John J. Townsend, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to January 12, 1915, at 12 M.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the Referee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on January 12, 1915, at 3 P. M., and at said meeting the bids submitted for the purchase of the property hereinbefore mentioned will be opened by the Referee, and the bids placed before the creditors for such action upon same as the creditors deem proper, and at said meeting instructions will be asked by the Trustee in relation to the bids and other matters that may properly come before the said meeting.

If the bids are rejected the property will be sold at public auction pursuant to the rules or further order of this Court.

The property offered for sale may be inspected at the premises of the bankrupt, Nos. 69 and 71 West 90th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 7, 8, 9 and 11, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For further information and for particulars with reference to the matters herein set forth, application may be made to the undersigned, to Everett, Clark & Benedict, attorneys for the Trustee, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, December 31, 1914.

CHARLES BURLINGHAM, Trustee.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EVERETT, CLARK & BENEDICT, Attorneys for the Trustee, 37 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSSI & NEWMAN, Bankrupts. No. 20527.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on January 4th, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Special Master under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, as Special Master.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREIDRICH EMIL MULLER, (also known as FRED E. MULLER,) individually and as member of MULLER & FOLLINGER, Bankrupts.—No. 20524.

Notice is hereby given that Freidrich Emil Muller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20531 in Bankruptcy. LAYTON W. CRIPPEN, Bankrupt. Layton W. Crippen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 19303 in Bankruptcy. CLARENCE D. FORD, Bankrupt. Clarence D. Ford was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 7, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 19, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDRICH EMIL MULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on December 15th, 1914, the above named bankrupt filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts and that the hearing upon the same may be had before this Court at the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at which time you may attend and show cause if any you have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1914.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC BEIDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 450 Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, machinery, tables, desks, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 8th and 11th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. ISAAC CHAITIN, Receiver. ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CHARLES SCHMIDT & SON.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 18th day of Jan., 1915, at 2 P. M., at 839 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of manufactured furs, scarfs, muffs, coats, fixtures, &c. CHARLES MOORE, Assignee. HARRY MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 299 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 25 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and gent's furnishings, clothing, fixtures, &c.

NATHAN ISRAMSON, Receiver.
FISCHER & SOLOMON, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20915. In Bankruptcy. HYMAN GARFINKEL, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on January 4th, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Special Master under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, as Special Master.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDRICH EMIL MULLER, Bankrupt.—No. 20524.

Notice is hereby given that Fredrich Emil Muller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 19863. In Bankruptcy. DAVID SMITH and FRANK FREEDMAN, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the name of FREEDMAN BROS., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said David Smith and Frank Freedman, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the name of Freedman Bros., are hereby given notice that on November 4th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Dated, New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.—No. 19475.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. O'Brien, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICH EMIL MULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederich Emil Muller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 5th, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUSSO AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 109 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, tables, rugs, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.; also Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the good will and trade name.

Inspection Jan. 8th and 9th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BENJAMIN LIPSCHITZ, Receiver.
HIRSH & NEWMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 381 Fulton St., B'klyn, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS MEYERS AND CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 18th day of Jan., 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 West 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a large lot of furs and skins, manufactured fur articles, such as coats, sets, etc.; also machines, fixtures, safe, and office furniture.

CHARLES MAUTNER, Assignee.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Assignee, 299 B'way., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. BEIDER & SON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 450 Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, machinery, tables, desks, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 8th and 11th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. ISAAC CHAITIN, Receiver. ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CHARLES SCHMIDT & SON.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 18th day of Jan., 1915, at 2 P. M., at 839 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of manufactured furs, scarfs, muffs, coats, fixtures, &c. CHARLES MOORE, Assignee. HARRY MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 299 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 25 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and gent's furnishings, clothing, fixtures, &c.

NATHAN ISRAMSON, Receiver.
FISCHER & SOLOMON, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Manhattan Apartment in Trade for Jersey City Property—Dr. Paterno Enlarges West End Avenue Plot—Builders Buy for Bronx Improvements—The Leasing Market.

Upper Manhattan continued to show realty activity yesterday, and in the immediate vicinity of the large deals of the preceding day another good sale was closed in the purchase by George H. Budke from Ennis & Sinnott of the new five-story apartment house at 649 and 651 West 184th Street, covering a plot 50 by 100. Since its recent completion the house has been well rented. The sellers acquired it just a month ago from the Aldus Construction Company.

In part payment Mr. Budke gave two four-story apartments in Jersey City at 127 and 129 Booraem Avenue, on a plot 60 by 100. The properties involved in the deal aggregated in value about $100,000. J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the transaction.

Increases Site for West End Avenue Apartment.

Dr. Charles F. Paterno, President of the Paterno Construction Company, has increased his holdings on West End Avenue by the purchase of the dwelling at No. 809, adjoining the vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street.

The corner plot was purchased a couple of weeks ago by Dr. Paterno, who now controls a plot 120 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, which will be improved with a thirteen-story apartment house. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale, the small parcel sold yesterday being owned by Francis M. Jencks.

Tenement Property Sales.

M. Coughlin purchased from the Freehold Construction Company, 231 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.5 between Second and Third Avenues. Ames and Company were the brokers in the sale.

Recent Buyers.

The Benenson Realty Company is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling sold Monday by Fidelia S. Phinney.

Robert H. Skinner is the buyer of the dwelling 134 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold last week by William C. Schmitt.

Builders Buy in the Bronx.

Bronx Borough furnished two good deals in one of the growing apartment house sections which will lead to immediate improvements. The Howais Construction Company of which Charles S. Levy is President purchased the northwest corner of Avenue St. John and Fox Street from the Realty Operating Company. The plot is 50 by 100 and plans are being prepared by the architects, Moore & Landsiedel, for a five-story apartment.

The plot 50 by 100 immediately adjoining on the north side of Avenue St. John was sold by the same syndicate to the Podgur Realty Company for prospective improvement. G. Falen Snow acted as the attorney for the sellers.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Paul Connelly to S. Goldstein, a plot of 40 by 100, on the northeastly side of Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet of Fifteenth Avenue.

John Singlehurst reports the sale of the two-family brick dwelling 262 Seventy-first Street between Ridge Boulevard and Third Avenue for the estate of Mary E. Kennedy to a client for investment.

Isaac Haft has purchased from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church its edifice and chapel at 155-157 Ross Street, extending through to 156-158 Wilson Street, located between Bedford and Lee Avenues, Brooklyn.

The property has a frontage of 67 feet on Ross Street, 50 feet on Wilson Street, and a depth of 200 feet. The new owner will reimprove the site with three five-story high-class apartment houses. C. M. Mollenhauer was the broker in the sale.

Leases.

Bastine & Co., agents of the building 91-93 Fifth Avenue, have rented for August Oppenheimer the fourth loft to the Greenbaum Manufacturing Company, makers of men's clothes, who have been located on Lower Broadway for twenty years. This lease also covers the loft of clothiers into this section recently noted. M. & L. Hess represented the tenant.

Cross & Brown Company has leased for the C. T. Silver Motor Car Company to Burrice D. Isbell, the store at 229 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the store and basement 2,487 Broadway for C. C. Trepel to Lenore, milliner; the store and basement 2,479 Broadway for Lewis B. Preston to Phillip Suval for an art store, and for Robert Goelet in the Standard Theatre Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street, the corner store to N. T. Zanick and inside stores to Freedman Brothers, S. I. Sussell, and Elliot Kahn.

The firm of Bing & Firs of Picrette, formerly at 453 Fifth Avenue, have leased new quarters at 537 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The former premises formed a part of the site at the southeast corner of Forty-fourth Street, where the new Arnold Constable Building is about to be erected, and the old structures are being torn down.

Pease & Elliman have let furnished 18 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, for Mrs. R. M. Gilbert to Harold Godwin.

State Realty Association Smoker.

The January smoker of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York will be held this evening at Haan's restaurant in the Park Row Building. Borough President Marcus M. Marks will be the guest of honor, and will discuss the relations of the real estate man to the city and State, the effects of the open markets on real estate, and other timely topics.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the association, will tell of important work initiated by the association to secure a more equitable tax system, and Allan Robinson, Vice Chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee of the association, will report the actions of that committee.

Among other speakers will be James Frank, President of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange; Joseph M. Brody, who will present a report of the building laws commission; the consolidation of various departments; Arthur M. Bier will talk on the second-mortgage situation, and Alfred Hall of Suffern, N. Y., will explain taxation methods in Rockland County.

Long Island's Building Record.

The Long Island Railroad's annual summary of building operations on suburban Long Island shows that nearly 7,000 new dwellings, stores, factories, and miscellaneous structures were erected in various parts of the Island during 1914.

A further tabulation in the leaflet discloses the remarkable fact that more than 70,000 buildings have been put up on Long Island, outside of Long Island City and the old City of Brooklyn, in the past decade.

"The number of new buildings erected in 1914," says Traffic Manager A. L. Langdon, "is somewhat less than for the previous year, but nearly 54,000 dwellings which were erected in the nine previous years, have been occupied."

Realty Notes.

Matt J. Ward & Co. has sold 50 per cent. of the capital stock of the operating company of the Colonial Hotel, York, Penn., for W. A. Reist, to R. McPherson of this city. Mr. McPherson was formerly owner and proprietor of the Hotel Clifton, South Norwalk, Conn.

William A. White & Sons have placed a loan of $90,000 on the new six-story private residence at 10 East Seventy-first Street. It is owned by Dr. and Mrs. James B. Clemens.

The Yonkers City Council has passed the ordinance to take over and lay out Midwood Avenue, through Miles Square Road to Morningside Road. It will open up a desirable street in Nepperhan Heights.

The Great Northern Construction Company has obtained a building loan of $185,000 from the Chatean Holding Company for a new apartment to be erected on the northwest corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street, on a plot 129.2 by 125.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 182-6 West, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 44x92, twelve-story loft and store building; Samuel Kempner et al against Newstate Co. et al; Action 1; Kursman & F., attorneys; H. D. Dowling, referee; due, $34,363.93; taxes, &c, $223.56; subject to mortgage of $139,000; to the plaintiff for $38,000 over prior liens.

21st St, 156-40 West, s s, 423.5 ft w of 8th Av, 60x92, twelve-story loft and store building; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $31,421.70; taxes, &c, $2,911.86; subject to mortgage of $230,000; to the plaintiff for $32,000 over prior liens.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 191st St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Almeda Construction Co. et al; Action 1; S. T. Stern, attorney; R. C. Otheman, referee; due, $32,803.98; taxes, &c, $1,600; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $155,000; to the plaintiff for $159,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 192d St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $62,805.86; taxes, &c, $1,600; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $155,000; to the plaintiff for $159,000.

112th St, 206-8 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11, six-story flat; German Savings Bank against M. M. Mertens et al; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $410,691.28; taxes, &c, $6,718.51; subject to a prior mortgage of $65,000; to the plaintiff for $79,160.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

7th Av, 2 w s, corner of 113th St, 100x75.11, seven-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against M. Mertens, individually et al, executors and trustees; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; Elliot Jacobs, referee; due, $34,397.08; taxes, &c, $6,715.51; subject to a prior mortgage of $100,000; to the plaintiff for $141,650.

93d St, 111 West, n s, 134.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.5x100.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 687, w s, 60 ft n of 43d St, 20.2x100, four-story office and store building, leasehold; Veronica Mock et al against Y. L. Leonard et al; J. J. Harris, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $14,325.54; taxes, &c, $1,100.41; Shaw, Pisk & Shaw, for a client, for $10,100.

3d Av, 1,813, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Mayer Rothberg against Abraham Stroch et al; Sidney Nordlinger, attorney; S. H. Weinhander, referee; due, $18,924.48; taxes, &c, $320; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Alfred J. Adler.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

3d Av, 2,422, e s, 75 ft s of 184th St, 26x55.7 x2x62.8; G. A. Brandt against Ermina Kelly et al; Harold Swain, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $18,000.00; taxes, &c, $125.29; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 4.62 ft n of Rockwood St, 55x228.3x irregular; A. R. Crossin against Mary Eppner et al; Harold Swain, attorney; H. W. Newberger, referee; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 1,578, e s, 184 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100, four-story flat; Elisabeth Koerner against Barney Saglimbene et al; P. C. Hirleman, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $4,302.47; taxes, &c, $896.74; subject to prior mortgages of $9,000; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

By James L. Wells Co.

187th St, s s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 16.10x100, two-story frame tenement; Ida Atwood against Margaret Broderick et al; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moroe, referee; due, $2,251.21; taxes, &c, $70.80; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 187 East, n s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.6x98.9, five-story dwelling; Union Trust Co. against Annette Pascal et al.; Miller, K. & A., attorneys; Cornelius Huth, referee; due, $50,801.65; taxes, &c, $1,902.30.

21st St, 459 West, n s, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 11.6x98.9, four-story dwelling; Frank Dunlap and others, trustees, against Lucy Snyder et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; Morton Stein, referee; due, $11,028.48; taxes, &c., $495.42; subject to two tax liens aggregating $2,-245.38.

By Henry Brady.

Bleecker St, 18 to 24, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 92x90x irregular; six two, three, and four story loft and store buildings; Count Goldini Co. against D. Pye et al; Merrill & R., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; due, $84,840.94; taxes, &c., $1,506.65.

By Samuel Marx.

182d St, 441 East, s s, 260.4 ft e of 1st Av, 49x92, two five-story tenements and stores; Emilie Hoffman against J. S. Hannon et al.; Stern, B. & F., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $5,985.35; taxes, &c., $561; subject to first mortgage of $20,000.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

White Plains Road, n w corner of 230th St, 114.10x80.1; P. A. Sondheim against A. A. Owen et al.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $9,396.27; taxes, &c., $322.17.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

181st St, 623 and 625 West, for a two-story store, 39.11x96; C. C. Marshall, 84 Pine St, owner; Buchman & Fox, 80 East 42d St, architects; cost $18,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 108, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, 25.5x100; Nellson Olcott, 24, reference, to Isidor Abraham, 9 West 103d St. (mtg $28,000.) Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,900

BANK ST, 28, n s 206 West Greenwich Av, 21.10x80; Catherine D. Sturgis to Reuben M. Lots, Pompton Plains, N. J., (1-8 part of all title and ¼ part of mtg $8,000;) Jan. 4; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway. $100

BARCLAY ST, 30 and 32, s s, 80x100; Nicholas C. Benson to Theodore De Witt, 1 West 30th St, Dec. 21; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De Witt, 52 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore De Witt to Nicholas C. Benziger, Summit, N. J., Dec. 21; attorney, same $100

CHERRY ST, 14 and 16, n s; Simon P. Fianery to Mary E. Fianery, 674 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Dec. 28 ..... $1

DOWNING ST, 40, 25x111.5; Michele D'Alessandro to Natale Repetti, 40 Downing St, ¼ part, (mtg $15,000.) Jan. 4; attorney, Charles Berbarini, 346 Broadway $1

GREAT JONES ST, 85, s w s, 27x90, 82.2 Great Jones Street, Incorporated, to David W. De Lacy, 311 West 111th St, all liens, Dec. 30; attorney, James E. Kelly, 43 Broadway $500

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 180th St, 129.1x 92.7x125x125; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Great Northern Construction Co., 3,785 Broadway, Jan. 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 185 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, 457, e s, 75 ft s of 133d St, 18.11x80; Samuel M. Meyer to Adele Kneeland, Lenox, Mass., executrix, &c., of Charles Kneeland, quitclaims, all liens, Nov. 25, 1914; attorney, Hy L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,726, w s, 51 ft n of 108th St, 25x75; Bertha Kaufmann to Joseph Mandel, 1,736 Lexington Av, Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

PERRY ST, n s, 78.4 ft w of Waverly Place, 21.8x95; Fanny H. Von Schmid et al to Daniel Williams, 99 West 10th St, (mtg $10,000;) Dec. 16, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, 156-58, n s, 300 ft w of 204th St, 50x150; Vermilyea Realty Co. to Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., (mtg $49,000;) Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Anderson to Esther Dryfoos, 100 East 86th St, (mtg $53,000;) Jan. 5; attorney, same $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 178th St, 36.5x100; Herman Reher et al to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $46,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 719-21, n e corner of 11th St, 37.45 West, 75x115.10; Van Schaick Estates to James H. Merwin, 100 Paul Building, Utica, N. Y., (mtg $150,000;) Jan. 4 ..... $1

19TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Irving Place, 24x 76; Fred Schwartz, trustee of will of Annie T. Morgan, to Ina L. Smith, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, James A. Hudson, 45 Broadway $1

20TH ST, 222 East, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x96.8; Annie J. Morgan to Rose Rosenberg, 982 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000;) all liens, Dec. 29, 1914; attorney, Maurice Wertheim, 51 East 42d St $1

23D ST, s s, 84 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92; August Schneider to Maria Schneider, his wife, Jan. 4, 1915; attorney, James Henry, 204 East 123d St $1,200

10TH AV, 662, store, &c.; James McClanahan to John J. Browne, 460 West 40th St, 8 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Bertheimer & S. F. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $1,560

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East, cloakroom, &c.; Charles Filtsch and another to Samuel Hahn, Jan. 2 East 115th St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Wm. Lamkay, 135 B'way. $950

101ST ST, 331 to 341 East, all; Nebo Realty Co. to Victor Realty, 335 East 101st St, 2 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Louis L. Jaffer, 51 Chambers St $9,360

102D ST, 123 and 125 East, all; Gertrude L. Smith to Abraham Weisinger, 2 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Julius Kuechnar, 56 West 112th St $4,000

10 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Large living room, with huge open fireplace, music room adjoining. Dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Six large bedrooms; two tiled bathrooms and storage room. Large veranda, open terrace, upper balcony and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience; electric light. Perfect heating plant; parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hardwood; **including absolutely pure water.** Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations. For further particulars address

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HACKENSACK, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,962. —In Bankruptcy.—SYDNEY JARVIS, Bankrupt.

Sydney Jarvis was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 2nd, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20716.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK M. RANDALL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frank M. Randall are hereby given notice that on December 17th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20,644.—In Bankruptcy. —WEXLER ROSS CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Wexler Ross Co. are hereby given notice that on November 2nd, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20673.—In Bankruptcy. —WALTER P. DELMOUR, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Walter P. Delmour are hereby given notice that on January 4th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 5th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,514. —In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN OIL CLOTH COMPANY, Bankrupt.

American Oil Cloth Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 2, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 19, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORMSER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Pressure is low tonight from Texas northeastward to Lake Superior, with a principal centre of depression over Southern Kansas. In the Atlantic States it is still high, but falling, while in the West it is rising rapidly. Another disturbance, apparently of marked character, is approaching the North Pacific Coast.

There were rains in the South, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Central Plains States, and light snows in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Northern New Mexico. There were also rains in Northern California, extending into Oregon and Washington. From the Ohio Valley and the lake region eastward the weather was fair.

It is much warmer east of the Missouri River, with temperatures considerably above the seasonal average over interior districts. In the West temperatures are much lower, but not much below the seasonal average anywhere.

There will be rain or snow Wednesday in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys and South Atlantic States, while in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the extreme West the weather will be fair, except in the Pacific States, where it will rain.

It will be warmer Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south Wednesday and Thursday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled.

Western New York.—Cloudy Wednesday; rain by night. Thursday, rain or snow; colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	3 P. M.	35	41
6 A. M.	32	6 P. M.	32	36
9 A. M.	32	9 P. M.	29	38
12 M.	34	37	21 P. M.	24	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 6 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 6 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.39 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:20—1st Canal St.; Sam'l Silderman		Slight
2:20—436 W. 42 St.; N. J. Oscart		Slight
4:05—Av. 28 Morton St., (motor truck;) Degnon Contracting Co.		$30
4:05—2,228 Park Av.; Pa'k. Golden		Slight
9:40—1e St. Mark's Pl.; Sam'l Berman		$150
11:20—450 E. 74 St.; Sam'l Rebo		Slight
P. M.		
12:15—250 E. 11 St.; Louis Marris		Slight
12:50—Lot between 125-127 Ridge St.; Abraham Alprin		Slight
1:25—696 Caulfield Av.; Sylvia Haffner		$200
5:10—315 Monroe St.; Vincenzo Casara		Slight
5:30—73 E. 126 St.; not given		Slight
5:40—14 Pell St.; Ernest Plath		$10
5:45—Ft. of Delancey St.; C. N. Y.		Slight
6:00—30 Rutgers Pl.; Mr. Horowitz		Slight
6:40—3,183 Park Av.; Climatay		Slight
6:35—127 W. 25 St.; Philip Herzog & Sons		Slight
6:45—119 Sullivan St.; Sam'l Saffer		Slight
6:50—42 W. 39 St.; H. Cobert		$250
7:10—1,321 Wilkins Av.; Isaac Well		Slight
7:25—3,228 3 Av.; Elma Farrell		Slight
7:45—36 Walker St.; L. Kaplan		$5,000
7:45—2,192 Lexington Av.; Gilbert		Slight
8:05—538 E. 14 St.; Martin Smorminsk		$5
9:40—215 E. 58 St.; Nathan Simon		Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Philip J. Coffey, former clerk in the Labor Bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, has received temporary appointment as chief clerk in the Coroners' office, Brooklyn.

The mental test for inspector of carpentry and masonry will be held on Jan. 18. There are 407 candidates.

The mental test for chemist, foods, and drugs, will be held on Jan. 14. There are three-five candidates.

A special mental test for disinfector will be held today.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 3 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for cheese maker, for men only, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,440 a year. The duties will be to assist in the experimental manufacture of Swiss, Camembert, Roquefort, and other foreign cheeses, and later demonstration, work among cheese makers. It is desired to obtain persons who are able to speak the German language fluently. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in dairy manufacturing, report writing, and education and experience.

An educational training, including at least a short course in dairying at a dairy school or college of recognized standing, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association has asked the Bureau of Reference and Research to make a study of the effect on health of teaching.

The teachers' pension fund is in such a condition at present that the Board of Education has had to postpone a number of retirements.

A reception to Miss Teresa E. Bernholtz, Principal of P. S. 149, Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, Manhattan, will be held this afternoon in the school building in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her appointment as Principal.

There will be a reunion of Morris High School teacher graduates and former students in the school's auditorium on Friday evening.

A play, entitled "The Quiet Family," will be acted by the Morris Evening High School Alumni on Friday evening in the McKinley Square Casino, the Bronx.

"The Milkado" will be given by the boys of the De Witt Clinton High School at the Garden Theatre on the evenings of Jan. 15 and 16.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUNNER, ANNA V., (Dec. 26;) realty, $16,000; personalty, $1,000; to daughters, Elizabeth Bristetal and Anna Luhrsen, and to John Kiehl.

BUSECK, Rev. GOTTLIEB J., (Nov. 18;) realty, about $1,000; personalty, $2,500; to daughters, Lydie W. and Esther M., and son, Ernest T., equal shares.

FRANKLIN, Sarah Jane, (no petition,) equality to Margaret Dunphy, also known as Margaret Franklin and to Helen Franklin.

KOHLMAN, BRIDGET, (Sept. 28;) no realty; personalty under $10,000, all to Charles E. Kohlman.

MULGREW, ROBERT A., (Dec. 7;) realty, over $1,000; personalty, about $1,000; to sisters, Margaret J. Fisher, Rachael Hughes, and Ethel Zurfluh.

PIGOT, WILLIAM E., (Feb. 10;) no personalty; realty, not over $5,000; to widow and nephew, Joseph N. Pigot.

RADB, CHARLES, (Dec. 21;) realty, over $10,000; personalty, not given; to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Lorraine Rodh, Amelia Cohen, and Helen McGrath.

SCANLON, JOSEPH T., (Dec. 22;) no realty; personalty, $750; to widow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs. Moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Rain Wed., Thurs. fair, except in n. s.; moderate n. e. winds, except e. e. over s.

Ala.—Rain Wed. Thurs. probably fair and colder, moderate e. winds becoming variable.

Miss.—Rain Wed. Thurs. fair, colder; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Fair in w., rain in e. Wed. Thurs. fair, colder; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

East Tex.—Fair Wed., colder in n. Thurs. fair, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

West Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Utah—Fair, warmer, Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer.

Okla.—Fair, colder Wed.; probably rain; colder at night. Thurs., fair; colder in e. and s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Unsettled Wed.; probably rain. Thurs., fair, colder.

Ohio—Rain Wed. or Wed. night, Thurs., rain or snow and colder; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed.

Ind.—Rain Wed. Thurs., fair, colder.

Ill.—Rain Wed. Thurs., fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed. Thurs., snow and colder; fresh s. winds, becoming n. w. during Wed. night.

Upper Mich.—Snow or rain Wed.; colder. Thurs., snow and colder.

Wis.—Snow or rain Wed.; colder in w. Thurs., fair and colder; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., fair.

Iowa—Rain or snow Wed.; colder in w. and by night in e. Thurs., fair.

Mo.—Rain Wed.; colder in w. Thurs., fair; colder in e.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Wed., preceded by snow in e. Thurs., fair.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Wed., preceded by snow in e. Thurs., fair.

Neb.—Fair in w., snow in e. Wed. Thurs., fair.

Kan.—Fair Wed., preceded by rain in southeast; colder. Thurs., fair.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The Board of Honor as constituted in Special Order 34, Series 1914, is hereby dissolved and this board appointed: Trial Deputy Commissioner (President,) Borough Inspector Brooklyn, and the Chief Clerk. The board will convene at the call of the President.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 51, Com'r's office, for 29 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6. Patrol. Joseph Carsaciolo and Pasquali Damiano, 26, to S. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6; George Frigge, 63, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 5; George Downer, 63, to Com'r's office, for 29 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and James Patrano, 159, to 9th Insp. Dis., for 10 days, from noon, Jan. 8; J. J. Joyce, 151, as station house attendant, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 3; J. F. Harron, 151, and Emmet Ghigsert, 169, to 16th Insp. Dist., for 8 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 5.

Leaves Without Pay: Patrol. D. J. O'Neil, 28, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 5; Jas. Brodsky, 29, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 7; Isaac Haspil, 29, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 9; W. J. Lawlor, 150, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 14; C. Becker, 176, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6; Wm. McNeil, 164, 1 day, from 8 P. M., Jan. 2.

Amendment: Special Order 288, Series 1914, is amended by substituting for the name of N. M. Grotkaer, 6, that of B. H. Stephenson, 6, address 221 E. 124 St.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Christopher J. Wolfe, Eng. 84, absence without leave, one regular leave withheld; Lawrence McCarthy, H. & L. 10, absence without leave, disrespect to superior officer, fifty days' leaves; seven regular leaves withheld and transferred to H. & L. 131; John Broderick, H. & L. 26, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, guilty on each charge and sentenced; James J. Hogencamp, H. & L. 43, violation of Sec. 107, 7 regular leaves withheld and transferred to H. & L. 76.

Charges dismissed: W. D. Rice, Jr., Eng. 84, reckless driving; A. G. Faber, H. & L. 28, reckless driving; William D. Rice, Jr., Eng. 87, reckless driving; James Harnett, H. & L. 7, reckless handling of tiller wheel; Dennis McCarthy, H. & L. 7, reckless handling of tiller wheel; Daniel J. Smith, H. & L. 14, neglect of duty.

Revocation of details, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 1: Lieut. Francis H. McLaughlin, Eng. 207, office Deputy Chief, Bklyn; Peter H. Carroll, Eng. 265, Headquarters Building, Bklyn.

Transfer, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 6: Martin J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 131, to H. & L. 10.

Leaves without pay: James T. Dugan, Eng. 224, 96 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 10; Lieut. Harry N. Morris, H. & L. 149, 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 5; James B. Kenny, Eng. 243, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. F. W. Ralston, C. A. C., chief of commanding officer, C. D. of Boston, is assigned to 120 Co. Jan. 8.

Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., relieved from assignment 120 Co. Jan. 8.

Orders Dec. 29 announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lt. R. F. Maddux, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, O. D., will visit the works of the Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co., Harrisburg, Penn.

Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C., to Eau Claire, Wis., on official business then to his station.

Orders Dec. 18 transferring Maj. H. J. Price, 23 Inf., to 13 Inf., April 1 and directing him to sail April 5 for Manila, is amended to transfer him to 13 Inf., July 1, and to sail about July 15 for Manila.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. S. Weeks, 4 Inf., 1 month's extn.; Col. W. T. May, 24 Inf., 1 month and 12 days; 1st Lt. A. R. Deans, C. A. C., 30 days, and 2d Lt. F. Prissell, inf., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

A. Paymaster S. Hempstone, the Hannibal, to home wait orders.

Chf. Gunr. J. Donnald, the Washington, *to home wait orders.*

Gunr. E. C. Wortman, the Missouri to the Washington.

Chf. Mach. C. A. Rowe, the Ontario, to home wait orders.

Machsts.: J. H. Chase, recvg. ship at Boston to the Chester; P. H. Cassidy, recvg. ship at Boston to the Georgia; E. J. Leonard, recvg. ship at New York to the Ontario; C. Antcobus, the Minneapolis to the Ohio; C. L. Armstrong, connection fitting out the Baltimore and on board when commissioned; E. A. Samuelson, the Chester to naval coal depot, Bradford, R. and R. G. Moody, Bradford, R. I., to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Carp. J. J. Redington, the Colorado, to Bath, Me.

Pay clerks: C. J. Harter, appointed to the Minnesota; R. E. Smith, appointed to the Iris; A. J. Marshall, appointed to the Prometheus, and J. B. Wolf, resignation accepted.

Marine Corps Orders.

Col. E. K. Cole, headquarters M. C., to command Annapolis Barracks.

Capt. G. Van Orden, Norfolk barracks, to the Washington.

Capt. E. B. Cole, 1 Brig., and 2d Lt. R. D. Lowell, from Phila. Yard to Pensacola Barracks.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Annapolis at Acapulco, Pontiac at Newport, Paulding at Boston, Preston at Charleston, Denver at Mare Island, Mars at Honolulu, and the Iroquois at Bremerton.

Sailed—Rhode Island, Vera Cruz for New Orleans, and the Raleigh, Massilan for La Paz.

The Olympia was placed in full commission at Charleston, S. C., Yard Jan. 3.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; choice of locations. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5788.

To let, great sacrifice, store, lofts and basement, 50x100, equipped, sprinkler, Holmes wiring, low insurance, store contains office partitions and shelving; suitable for dry goods. 96-98 Grand St.

Corner loft, extra light, elevator, steam, N. E. corner Cedar and West Sts. Supt. or GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Farragut 9404. 1,128 Broadway, at 26th.

Lofts, now fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with all modern water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 319 West 96th.

Office space for rent; also stock room, if desired; excellent location; reasonable rent; first floor. 816 Broadway.

Lease.—New building, Times Square; three story and basement. 121 W. 45 St. Phone 245 Columbus.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

1Large corner store and floor for rent, 607 10th Av. Owner, 3,008 Sumner Av., Bronx.

452 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Small office, with use of all furniture. 42d St., very reasonable. C 150 Times.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES INC. Northern New York Trust Company, of Watertown, New York, a corporation, organized under the banking laws of the State of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust dated the 1st day of July, 1913, given by Northern New York Utilities Inc. to said Northern New York Trust Company to secure an issue of bonds of the aggregate sum of $10,000,000 and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Jefferson, State of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1913, in Liber 189 of Mortgages, Page 484, etc.

Dated, Watertown, New York, November 20, 1914.

NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY. By D. C. MIDDLETON, President.

Attest:
H. D. MATTESON, Secy.
(Seal)

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Jefferson, ss:

On this 25th day of November, 1914, before me personally came D. C. Middleton, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did *depose and say that he resides in Watertown, N. Y.*; that he is the President of Northern New York Trust Company, the corporation described in and which executed the above instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of the said corporation and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

(Seal) GEO. W. ADAMS, Notary Public.

Whereas, SIGMUND KATZ, a resident of the City and County of New York, did heretofore die, and

Whereas, the said Sigmund Katz for at least five years immediately prior to his decease conducted business in his own name in this State, and

Whereas, the undersigned, Elizabeth Katz, is the sole devisee and legatee under the last Will and Testament of the said Sigmund Katz, and intends to continue said business; Now, Therefore, I, Elizabeth Katz, residing at No. 20 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, do hereby certify and declare that I intend to continue the said business under the name of Sigmund Katz, and that I am the only person interested in said business.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 15th day of December, Nineteen hundred and fourteen.

ELIZABETH KATZ. (L. S.)

In the Presence of OTTO KATZ.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss:

On this 17th day of December, 1914, before me personally came and appeared Elizabeth Katz, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and she duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

[Int. Rev. Stamp. 10c.]

SAMUEL H. LYONS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$300,000 to loan on first mortgages, Manhattan Borough preferred. Owners and brokers may apply; reasonable rates. Myron Sulzbarger, Attorney-at-law, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 18 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Several good tenement properties taken in foreclosure by first mortgage; reconstructed, cleared and put on paying basis.

SELL AT COST
$3,000 to $5,000 cash; balance first mortgage at 6% 5 years; no cost to borrower.
COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
JOHN W. AHERN, LOAN OFFICER, 59 Liberty St.

Private house; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 338 West 71st. Principals only.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell semi-bungalow, newly renovated; all improvements; sewer, garden plot, with hedge around; ideal location, few blocks from the Sound; all rights to yacht club, bathing beach, and dock; only 30 minutes out; price $4,500; will take $500 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Private house, uptown Manhattan, wanted for well-built Westchester residence and one acre ground, garage, etc.; steam heat, electric light; finest section White Plains; equity 25,000. Owner, Room 709 Tribune Building, New York.

Property Out of City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Country estate and self-supporting farm combined, artistic stone house, spacious lawns, superb views, river, woodland; $12,000. B. Bryan, 243 Broadway.

Cranford.—New attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,500, terms; would rent. Dreesche:, 77 Warren St., New York.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

At Palm Beach, Fla.—Three new, elegantly furnished, 6-room apartments; like private home; for season. Murray Hill 6820.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, East Coast of Florida, for one month from Feb. 15. Arthur Schwarz, Princeton Worsted Mills, Trenton, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $23, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on case.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.

"Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920 Col.

3 sunny, outside rooms, Cathedral Heights, suitable for one or two ladies; living room, bedroom, kitchen; $50 monthly. Communicate S 40 Times.

Riverside Drive, 450.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; lady, alone, will share with refined couple. Call or phone Apt. 22, Morningside 4208, between 10 and 12 A. M.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Splendid apartment overlooking the Park; eight rooms, completely furnished, $100 monthly; unfurnished, $80.

Newly furnished, high-class 3 and 4 room apartments; piano; Washington Heights. Apply Romaine, 850 West 179th St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Furnished apartments for rent for the season. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

East Side.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2
EAST 45TH ST., BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; ONE OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND BATH; THE OTHER OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two rooms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

46TH ST., 617 WEST.
Desirable apartments, three large rooms; telephone; halls heated.
Rents $9 and $10.
German housekeeper, first floor.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 8th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St. or Carstain & Lianiken, 221 4th Av.

Sublet—6, 7 rooms, bath; large, airy, light; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 9 Pinehurst Av., corner 178th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st, —Six to nine rooms, $1,900 up. Brown Co.

106 West 61st.—Eight large, light, comfortably heated rooms, bath; respectable family.

East Side.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $35-$40.
Steam heat and hot water.
Excellent block; quiet house, well kept.
48 EAST 127TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
See janitor on premises, or
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

36 East 49th St.—Unfurnished apartments, one, two, and three rooms and bath, with light, heat, and service. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St., or premises.

Bachelor apartments; large rooms; private bathrooms; fireplaces; electricity; telephone; maid service; $40-$85. Rebarar Studios, 420 Madison Av., near 48th.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 8 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 8 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; telephone; excellent service; $22.50.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Reliable party wants furnished apartment, six or seven rooms, bath, 15th to Mar. 15th, between 72d and 96th Sts., 100th St., west; state lowest price. W 98 Times.

Responsible business women, small apartment, west side, below 125th St.; terms. A 843 Times Downtown.

Two business women; small furnished apartment; central; $35 to $40. W 115 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Single rooms; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.; good table.

20TH, 112 EAST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; very light; heated; smaller rooms; $3.75 up.

54TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board; private baths.

83D STREET, EAST, 27 AND 29.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second-floor suite; single rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Two large rooms, running water, excellent table, also limited number of table boarders; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 436.—Third floor, front alcove room, large closets; reduced rates; telephone.

West Side.

54TH ST., 44 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 340 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; electricity; private bath; suit particular people; dressing accommodations; with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up. Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE, FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

72D, 261 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, attractive front room; excellent cuisine. Columbus 10195.

72D, 253 WEST.—Elegant large second-floor room; superior table; $25.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double and single rooms; modernly furnished; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large, second-floor room; well furnished; references; table guests.

78TH, 140 WEST.—Extra fine furnished, large, front rooms; running water; good table.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large, small rooms; table guests; Subway; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GRETCOURT. Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Outside hall room; running water, bath; $7; excellent board.

86D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet; homelike; superior board; reasonable.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large, small, sunny rooms; Subway, "L"; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; telephone; reference.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptionally warm rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all conforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $6-$12 per adult, with meals. Evelyn Lodge, 1 Ave. St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Two sunny rooms; exceptional meals; $12 weekly. Morning-side 4900. Payne.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Invalid or other may find delightful country home with lady holding Swedish hospital diploma; terms $30 weekly. L 85 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; parlor suite; newly opened house.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; well-kept house; all conveniences; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; quiet, private house; rate reasonable.

66TH, 58 EAST.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist; large, small, en suite, or single.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; bath adjoining; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for one or two physicians or dentists. Bryant 1267.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, desirable doctor's office; attractive room; private bath.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room; steam heat, electric light; gentleman; reference.

56TH, 547 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well heated; running water; shower baths; telephone.

67TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable warm room for gentleman; terms moderate; desirable location.

57TH, 352 WEST.—Large, choice, desirable rooms; light housekeeping; house just opening.

57TH, 142 WEST.—Small room, heated, adjoining bath, $5; southern exposure. Stevens.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; shower; phone; all conveniences; suitable one, two; $6. Muller.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, 1 medium, 1 single; handsomely furnished; perfectly kept house; moderate; responsible people.

68TH ST., 30 WEST.—Magnificent rooms; dressing rooms; private bath; conveniences; homelike; board optional.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with, without private bath.

70TH, 45 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished, well-heated room; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references; convenient subway; homelike surroundings. Apartment 4W.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Sunny rooms in newly furnished apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. Winton.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

72D, 147 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, with toilet; private bath; continuous hot water; surplus heat.

72D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; also back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, private bath; electricity; also single room; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room; second floor; also back parlor; board optional.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room; private house; references.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, medium-sized room; Subway. Tel. 5505 Schuy.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; reference.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; steam, electricity; single, medium rooms.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice room; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Unusually desirable and well-furnished single room; man or business woman; high-class elevator apartment.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; conveniences, telephone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room; adjoining bath; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

86D, 142 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; modern apartment; telephone; references. A. Smith.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium sized room, running water; bath.

86TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive, double room; southern exposure; references required; women. Miss Porter.

86TH ST. AND B'WAY.—Two rooms, bath, outside; suitable bachelors; $80 monthly. Apt. 23L.

90TH, 122 WEST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; TWIN BEDS; $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L."

97TH, 54 WEST.—Comfortable, warm rooms, modern, fine; convenient neighborhood. 2249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; conveniences. 1266 Riverside.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. TR.

102D ST., near Broadway.—Private family will rent large, comfortable room to American gentleman; $5. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; elevator apartment; refined; conveniences; gentleman. Brunswick.

112TH, 526 WEST.—Desirable front room; private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Two rooms; most desirable; no reasonable offer refused. 5 E.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment, private family, conveniences; gentleman. Apt. 8S.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Large, beautiful, sunny corner rooms; facing park; great view; celebrated pure food dining room; moderate; reference. Inquire Apartment 5.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; single room; reasonable. Apt. 32.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; bath; electricity; elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apt. 5A.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; conveniences. Apartment 4S.

122D, 538 WEST.—Cozy steam-heated single and connecting rooms, $3 up. Sher

RECORD CROWDS VISIT AUTO SHOW

Large Increase in Attendance Is Surprising to Managers—This Is "Society Day."

MANY NEW INVENTIONS

One of the Striking Developments This Year Is the Wide Use of the Battery for Ignition.

With an increase of 15 per cent. in paid attendance over last year the fifteenth National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace continued yesterday to demonstrate that interest has not flagged in the motor car. The falling off in attendance which was anticipated before the opening of the show has not materialized. Following the custom of previous years, today is to be known as "Society Day" at the exhibition, and double admission will be charged.

It has been noticeable, in other years that on this day also the number of visitors who were thoroughly posted on the technical side of the automobile was unusually large and that the demonstrators found themselves called upon to answer the unusual rather than the usual question. These busy men are looking forward to a similar bombardment of questioning today.

Among the visitors at the show yesterday were Gerald L. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Salmon, James R. Clews, Allen Gouverneur Wellman, Mrs. Paul Morton, Samuel W. Taylor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas L. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Mrs. J. Parkin Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Miss Ethel Adelaide Howe, Arthur Ryle, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. H. Whitney McVickar, William Rose Proctor, Walter Watson, Miss Anna Sands, Foxhall Keene, Dr. and Mrs. Lamar Kay Tuttle and Miss Margaret Gale.

Each day new points of interest in the many booths are revealed by inspection. One of the striking developments of the year is the wide use of the battery for ignition. This form is found in cars of a broad price range from the least costly up through the medium prices. Generally speaking, the higher priced cars are to be found in the ranks of the magnetousers, although this is not universally true. Another widely adopted innovation is the vacuum gasoline feed.

Weight Reduction Record.

One of the cars to show both battery ignition and Stewart-Warner vacuum feed is the Haynes light six. This is a car in which weight reduction has been carried far, a machine which recently showed a mileage of more than 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline in a run of 111 miles, the car weighing 3,088 pounds at the time of the trial. An attractive white runabout, in addition to touring bodies, are shown at this booth.

At the Buick booth the four-cylinder model in a number of body forms and the six also are on exhibition. The exterior lines of this car this season are in conformity with the theory that angles are to be avoided. Rounded hood, crowned fenders, and deeply curved cowl give a harmonious sweep to the whole.

One of the newcomers at the show is the Interstate, which shows open bodies of attractive design on a chassis, which is one of the examples of the pressed steel features, surprising specifications for the cost price involved.

Elimination of a lot of oiling places is seen in one of the improvements which mark the Oakland exhibit. This is the substitution of a spring hanging for the usual universal at the brake rod joints. Each joint is a sort of roller form held tight against the seat by a spring and cap. This is a part of the car frequently subject to rattles.

A number of fine bodies are to be seen at the Willys-Knight booth. A feature of this car, from the mechanical viewpoint, is the use of the worm drive, which is a form better known to the European pleasure care than to that of native origin.

One of the cars to make use of the divided front seat in its six-cylinder touring bodies this year is the Cole. The passageway left in this manner adds greatly to the mobility of the passengers in the car and is a step in advance.

Little things go a long way toward making motor car comfort. An improvement in this category is the use of pockets into which tools, jacks, and similar impediments are fitted, mounted in the front doors of the National cars. No stoops or decks need be opened by the driver to reach the desired implements. For additional small articles there are boxes in the running board aprons.

Spring that Avoid Shocks.

The springing of the light Peerless cars is one of their features. Two springs along the sides and a platform spring at the rear militate against side shocks as well as the ordinary bumps of the road. These cars, which make their debut this season in their smaller forms, are of unusually light weight.

One of the attractive bodies of light color is to be seen at the Mitchell booth. It is a cream white touring car of smooth exterior treatment. These cars show a mechanical innovation by combining the rear axle and transmission as a unit by extending the torsion tube and making it part of the case.

At the Chandler booth an attractive runabout finished in canary color is shown on one of this company's light six chassies. The cabriolet of the same make with its cleverly designed top also attracts much attention.

The Saxon booth, which holds the two-passenger runabout with four cyclinder motor, selling for $395 as well as the lowest priced six at the show, complete at $785, is a centre of interest. To this exhibit has fallen the distinction in two successive years of making a price sensation.

Room for three suit cases to repose out of reach of dirt and dust is provided in one of the Paige models at the back of the seat and in front of the rear deck. This compartment is reached by lifting its cover which is just at the seat back. The additional room under the rear deck may be used for extra tires and tools.

Special piston rings, set three in a groove, are among the features of the Cadillac eight cylinder, which is attracting so much attention. A sales body, or inside drive, is one of the interesting models at this booth.

Three electric starting systems for Ford cars are to be seen, one at the interesting Gray & Davis stand, where so much ingenius electrical equipment is to be found; another at the Splitdorf booth, and a third, the Genemotor, built by the General Electric Company, at the stand of A. J. Picard & Co.

One of the sights at the show is the Detroiter, which shows, of course, the V type motor, with the cylinders forming the wings of the V. The hoods of these cars slope sharply downward in front, givin themb an unusual appearance.

CARS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

Belgian Firm Shows Auto that Was Once Captured by Germans.

Although there is never the impression of thronged aisles and jostling curiosity at the Salon that is the note of the big exhibitions of American cars each year, the annual show of imported cars which is in progress at the Hotel Astor ballroom drew many interested visitors yesterday and last night. The roster of these visitors has very much of a Blue Book flavor. Among those who attended yesterday were:

Harry Payne Whitney, Henry C. Phipps, Tyler Morse, Foxhall P. Keene, Roger Minturn, Col. C. E. Burke, Commodore C. A. Gould, W. C. Langley, Dr. Clarence Fahnestock, Malcolm D. Sloane, John J. Hoagland, Bishop Darlington, Mrs. Hamilton W. Carey, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins.

Because it is the sole representative at the exhibition of war-stricken Belgium the Minerva is attracting particular attention. This is especially true of a coupé limousine which is said to have been one of the cars captured by the Germans and released only after the intercession of the United States Government. The graceful body of this car was built by D'Ieteren of Brussels. The exterior is of canework on a black ground, while the interior woodwork is of mahogany inlaid with brass. The upholstery is of light colored broadcloth of French weave and the toilet case fittings are of cut glass and gold. Some delightful body work is also to be seen on the Isotta-Frashini cars, one of the mechanical features of which is their use of front wheel brakes in addition to those mounted in the rear.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS' DINNER

250 Hear Irvin Cobb, Who Was the Only Speaker of the Evening.

More than 250 automobile manufacturers and their guests attended the annual dinner of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was a gala night in the history of the automobile industry and most of the men who have made that huge business what it is were present. The entertainment, which was arranged by Hugh Chalmers and his assistants on the Banquet Committee, was presided over by Col. Charles Clifton, President of the chamber, who introduced the speaker of the evening, Irvin S. Cobb.

This was the only speech of the evening, and Mr. Cobb's allusion to the wonderful service rendered to the wounded by the wide use of the automobile as forming the basis for a debt of gratitude from civilization to the motol car industry, with allusions to their familiar activities, were thrown on a screen and brought forth much laughter.

Those at the speakers' table, in addition to Col. Clifton, Mr. Chalmers, and Mr. Cobb, were H. M. Leland, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers; John A. Wilson, and A. C. Batcheider, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, respectively, of the American Automobile Association; James M. Foster, President of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers; John N. Willys, Windsor T. White, William B. Metzger, Herbert H. Rice, Abram Macauley, Thomas Henderson, Col. George Pope, Wilfred C. Leland, R. D. Chapin, H. O. Smith, and E. R. Benson. The programme was kept running without a hitch by Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the Chamber.

ARRANGE WAKE FOR LIVE MAN

Mourners Congregate at Charles Gibbs's Home as He Walks In.

Word went out yesterday that Charles Gibbs of Duke Street, Kearny, N. J., an assistant Superintendent of the Street Department of that city, was dead. A few days ago he had slipped and sprained his ankle, and his friends had expected to see him out again in a few days. He was known as the town practical joker, and the announcement of his death caused a good deal of regret.

Two of his friends arranged for a wake. They collected $25 for flowers and bade Gibbs's acquaintances to gather yesterday at the Duke Street house. They came and were told that the undertaker had not yet arrived, but all would be ready in a few minutes. They sat around and talked in low tones of Gibbs's virtues. They remembered his merry pranks, and wondered how quickly a sprained ankle might carry a man off.

Suddenly the door of the room opened and Gibbs himself hobbled in, very much surprised to find so large a company assembled. Now the two men who sent out the invitations for the wake are wondering what they can do with the $25 for flowers.

SUE FOR WATER DIVERSION.

Silk Dyers Along Passaic River Want $90,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Suits of the Auger & Simon Silk Dyeing Company, the Geering Company, the Knipscher & Maass Company, and the National Silk Dyeing Company, in which damages of $90,000 are sought for diversion of Passaic River water by the City of Newark and the Jersey City Water Company will be opened before Judge George S. Silzer, in the Circuit Court, tomorrow.

Each of the defendants has made independent diversions of the water, with the result that the plaintiffs have been put to heavy expense for the purchase of water from the Passaic Water Company. All the complainants have plants along the Passaic.

Gov. Fielder in Train Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Gov. Fielder and other State officials had a narrow escape from injury today while en route to this city from Jersey City. While their train was running at high speed between New Brunswick and Monmouth Junction, a cylinder head on the locomotive blew out. The entire side of the engine was damaged and another one had to be obtained to complete the trip.

Three Die in Jersey Death Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Three men were put to death at the State Prison tonight, marking the first triple execution since the electric chair was installed in New Jersey. Richard Sparks, 17 years, and George Green, 24 years, both colored, paid the death penalty for the murder of Charles A. Ely, a fish dealer at Freehold, on Sept. 9. The third man was Griffin J. Johnson, colored, who killed Laura Smith, colored, Sept. 15, near Riverton, after a quarrel over money affairs.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Mayor Raymond yesterday appointed a committee of nine to draft a new city charter.

PATERSON.—William Dyer, a clerk working at 93 Broadway, Manhattan, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital after an operation for intestinal obstruction.

PATERSON.—At the opening of the January term of the Grand Jury yesterday, Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn criticised the last Grand Jury for its refusal to indict eleven alleged violators of the Sunday closing law.

CALDWELL.—De Arcy C. Barnett, Supervising Principal of the public schools, has been appointed Borough Recorder by Mayor Cook. He will also continue his work as Principal.

TRENTON.—Suit for $10,000 damages was brought yesterday against the Rev. James L. Howard, pastor of the Chelwalader Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, by Clarence Covert, a Long Branch boy, who was injured when thrown from his bicycle in a collision with an automobile driven by the clergyman.

PERKINS TO MANAGE LOAN FUND FOR POOR

Assisted by Albert H. Wiggin, He Will Try to Make Municipal Enterprise Self-Sustaining.

HOME FOR JOBLESS NEXT

Mayor's Committee Selects Site—Third Municipal Lodging House Will Be Opened.

The Central Emergency Loan Fund, which the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment decided to establish in an effort to relieve the suffering of those out of work, was launched yesterday with George W. Perkins, Chairman of a special committee in charge, and Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, as his chief assistant.

To devise a method for investigating applicants Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, a member of the Women's Trade Union League, will serve on the committee. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere last night said that he did not know whether those in charge would raise money for the fund by obtaining loans from banks or by inviting subscriptions from the public.

"What I hope to see created," he said, "is a large fund which will be self-sustaining through the return to it of sums borrowed by applicants. Whether the loans made will be with interest or not will be decided by the committee."

With the loan fund out of the way the next job of the Mayor's Committee will be directed toward opening a "home" for the unemployed. A site has already been picked out and it is expected that the home will be opened within a week.

Employers Interviewed.

The sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment having in charge the collection of facts about industrial conditions met yesterday afternoon at the City Club. It considered reports brought before it by statisticians employed by Vice President Thayer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, Chairman of the sub-committee. These reports gave the committee their first definite idea of the size and scope of the problem of caring for the unemployed.

Two thousand employers have been approached in the hunt for information. The sub-committee found that conditions of unemployment were worse than had been supposed. The members divided the figures into general trade groups, so that no employer would feel, when the conclusions were made public, that he had been singled out. The sub-committee decided to submit its statistics to the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee before making them public.

A Third Free Lodging House.

A third building was prepared by the Municipal Lodging House last night to receive applicants for lodgings in case the main lodging house in East Twenty-fifth Street and the annex on the Charities Department pier become overcrowded. On Monday night both the lodging house and the pier were crowded to capacity, and last night the two buildings sheltered to within a few hundred of the 2,500 that can be comfortably accommodated.

An old building of the Cornell Medical College in East Twenty-sixth Street has been selected for the overflow. The building was overhauled by men from the Municipal Lodging House, beds were placed in readiness, and plans made to heat the building. One plan that may be carried out is to make the annex convenient for the unemployed to gather there in the daytime.

Several members of the Mayor's Committee said yesterday that they were giving serious consideration to the proposal of the Citizens' Union that the city finances, through the sale of bonds, a general plan to provide work on a large scale for the unemployed.

NEW BUREAUS FOR JOBLESS.

State Will Open New Branches Here and in Up-State Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch announced tonight that in addition to the free employment bureau maintained by the department at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, a branch bureau would also be opened in the Borough of Manhattan. The Brooklyn bureau, according to the Commissioner, started business with a rush, 500 applications for jobs having been filed on the first day.

Today Commissioner Lynch took steps to extend the system to other cities by the appointment of five additional Superintendents of Employment Bureaus at an annual salary of $2,000 each. All the appointees were taken from the Civil Service eligible list and will receive two weeks training at the Brooklyn office before they are assigned to duty in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, where new agencies are to be established within a fortnight.

The appointees are: Joseph P. Boyle of New York, Abraham J. Portenar of Brooklyn, Wilbur T. Clemens of Syracuse, Harry C. Taylor of Rochester, and Carl F. Siekmann of Buffalo.

MRS. BELMONT HAD 184 GUESTS

Soup and Rolls for Jobless Girls Have No Charity Stamp.

There were more of the younger working women at the Free Soup Kitchen at the Belmont Suffrage Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday. In all, 184 people were served with soup and rolls.

"We were very much encouraged to have the younger women come," said Mrs. Belmont. "Those are the ones we particularly wish to aid. It is not charity; it is simply a little help in time of need. It is not as if they had to stand in line and make themselves conspicuous. They come quietly into the house, as all other visitors do, go upstairs for the soup, and no one sees them."

One woman, who was apparently a Syrian and who spoke little English, asked to take soup home to her children, and it was given to her. She said she had not the money for carfare to bring the children with her. She had eight children, the oldest 9 years old, she said. The kitchen is open every day from 10 A. M. to noon, and all women out of employment are invited to take advantage of it.

Y. M. H. A. Sacrifices Dinner.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be held at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street on Sunday, Jan. 24. The usual annual dinner will not be held, as it is intended to apply funds ordinarily spent thus to alleviating conditions among the poor.

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. MON., MAT. AT 2:30. Now to $1.50. ENGLAND, Jan. 17 & 18; SCOTLAND, Jan. 24 & 25; IRELAND, Jan. 31 & Feb. 1; GERMANY & AUSTRIA, Feb. 7 & 8; The Allied Powers, Feb. 14 & 15. Course Sale, $5, $4, $3. Opens Today

IRVIN S. COBB Illustrated Talk. On his recent experiences in the European war zone. For the benefit of American Red Cross. Waldorf-Astoria, tomorrow at 4 P. M. Seats now.

Opera Seats Phone 3790 Bryant. Seats for Caruso in "Carmen" in All Parts of the House. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, 2d w. 39th (Opposite Opera House, 1413 B'way

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. WM. HUMPHREY (Himself) & Co. Every Fr. Twice Daily. "Mother's Home." & Sp'l Pictures

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." Grand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week. "The Dancing Girl."

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Aft., War Pictures. Tonight & Thursday. "Wallenstein's Tod." Fri., "Die Fuersten Pfalzes."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND.

MURRAY HILL Mat. Today. Evgs. 8:15. Burlesque. Gay Morning Glories & Daisy Harcourt.

Remnant Sale Is On

$18 Piece ends reduced. Medium and heavyweight materials. Imported and domestic fabrics. Suit, to measure, $18. $18

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B&K King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Values In Furnishings

Shirts and Neckwear at Very Unusual Prices

This Is a Time to Stock Up

Our Furnishings are selected with the utmost care and represent the most tasteful merchandise in the Metropolitan market.

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Furnishings in conjunction with our Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

These are Special Bargains at each of our three stores. These items show how the prices have been cut:

NECKWEAR

50c and 65c Scarfs Now 35c—3 for $1.00
$1.00 " " 65c—3 " 1.75
$1.50 " " 85c—3 " 2.25
$2.00 and $2.50 Scarfs Now $1.50—3 for 4.15
$3.00 " $5.00 " " 2.25—3 " 6.25
(At Broadway Only)
Special Lot $1.00 Scarfs, 50c—3 for $1.35

MADRAS SHIRTS

$1.50 Colored Madras $1.15—3 for $3.25
$2.00 " " 1.35—3 " 3.75
$5.00 Silk Shirts 3.65—3 " 10.50

MISCELLANEOUS

30% Discount on all Winter Underwear and Men's and Boys' Sweaters.
30% Discount on House Coats and Bath Robes.
Special Lot of 50c Silk Hose, 27c—4 pairs for $1.00
" " " $1.50 Tan Street Gloves $1.15

BOYS' FURNISHINGS

(Broadway and Brooklyn)

All Boys' Shirts, Blouses, Sweaters, Bath Robes and Underwear 20% Reduction.

Broadway, near 32nd Street

Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

500 Overcoats at $15

Added to Our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Smart Clothing

MEDIUM and heavy weight Balmacaans,—formerly priced up to $30.

These are the new, up-to-the-minute cut, that drape properly.

Many of the lighter weights just right for year round service. All are rainproofed.

They will go fast. Come early.

And don't forget the Suits and other Overcoats at these remarkable prices.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats $15.00
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Suits and Overcoats 19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Suits and Overcoats 22.00
$35 and $40 Suits and Overcoats 25.00
$40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats 30.00
$45 and $50 Suits and Overcoats 35.00

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings) Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti Leoncavallo. Conc. Tosca. Tosca. Tosca